



6th Author Profiling task at PAN Multimodal Gender Identification in Twitter

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Introduction

Author profiling aims at identifying personal traits such as age, gender, personality traits, native language, language variety... from writings?

This is crucial for:

- Marketing.
- Security.
- Forensics.



Task goal

To investigate the identification of author's **gender** with multimodal information: texts + images.

Three languages:

Arabic English Spanish

Corpus

- PAN-AP'17 subset extended with images shared in author's timelines:
 - o 100 tweets per author.
 - o 10 images per author.

<u> </u>	(AR) Arabic	(EN) English	(ES) Spanish	Total
Training	1,500	3,000	3,000	7,500
Test	1,000	1,900	2,200	5,100
Total	2,500	4,900	5,200	12,600

Evaluation measures

The **accuracy** is calculated per *modality* and language:

- Text-based.
- Image-based.
- Combined.

The final ranking is the average of the combined* accuracies per language:

$$ranking = \frac{acc_{ar} + acc_{en} + acc_{es}}{3}$$

^{*} If only the textual approach was submitted, its accuracy has been used

Baselines

 BASELINE-stat: A statistical baseline that emulates random choice. Both modalities.

BASELINE-bow:

- Documents represented as bag-of-words.
- The 5,000 most common words in the training set.
- Weighted by absolute frequency.
- Preprocess: lowercase, removal of punctuation signs and numbers, removal of stopwords.
- Textual modality.

BASELINE-rgb:

- RGB color for each pixel in each author images.
- The author is represented with the minimum, maximum, mean, median, and standard deviation of the RGB values.
- Images modality.

Approaches

What kind of ...

Preprocessing

Features

Methods

... did the teams perform?

TEXTS

Author Profiling

IMAGE

Veenhoven et al.
<i>et al.</i> , Bayot & ohen-Kerner <i>et al.</i>

Stopwords Ciccone et al., Raiyani et al., HaCohen-Kerner et al., Veenhoven et al.

Twitter specific components: Ciccone et al., Takahashi et al., Stout et al., Raiyani et al., Schaetti, hashtags, urls, mentions and HaCohen-Kerner et al., Von Däniken et al., Martinc et al., Veenhoven et

Normalisation and diacritics

average RGB value per lang)

removal in Arabic Resizing, rescaling

Normalisation (subtracting the

Stout et al., Raiyani et al. Ciccone et al.

Takahashi *et al.*, Martinc *et al.*, Sierra-Loaiza & González

Takahashi et al.

RTs al., Nieuwenhuis et al., Kosse et al. Contractions and abbreviations

Approaches - Textual Features

Stylistic features: - Ratios of links - Hashtag or user mentions - Character flooding - Emoticons / laugher expressions - Domain names	Patra et al., Karlgren et al., HaCohen-Kerner et al., Von Däniken et al.	
N-gram models	Stout <i>et al.</i> , Sandroni-Dias & Paraboni, López-Santillán <i>et al.</i> , Von Däniken <i>et al.</i> , Tellez <i>et al.</i> , Nieuwenhuis <i>et al.</i> , Kosse <i>et al.</i> , Daneshvar, HaCohen-Kerner <i>et al.</i> , Ciccone <i>et al.</i> , Aragón & López	
LSA	Patra et al.	
Second order representation	Áragon & López	
A variation of LDSE	Gàribo-Orts	
Word embeddings	Martinc <i>et al.</i> , Veenhoven <i>et al.</i> , Bayot & Gonçalves, López-Santillán <i>et al.</i> , Takahashi <i>et al.</i> , Patra <i>et al.</i>	
Character embeddings	Schaetti	

Approaches - Image Features

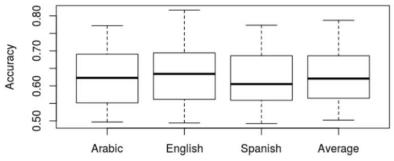
Face detection	Stout et al., Ciccone et al., Veenhoven et al.
Objects detection	Ciccone et al.
Local binary patterns	Ciccone et al.
Hand-crafted features	HaCohen-Kerner et al.
Color histogram	Ciccone et al., HaCohen-Kerner et al.
Bag of Visual Words	Tellez et al.
Image resources and tools (e.g. ImageNet, TorchVision)	Patra <i>et al.</i> , Nieuwenhuis <i>et al.</i> , Aragón & López, Schaetti, Takahashi <i>et al.</i>

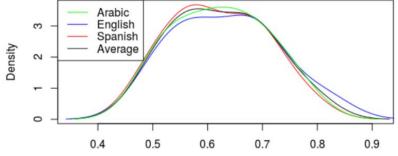
Approaches - Methods

Logistic regression	Sandroni-Dias & Paraboni, HaCohen-Kerner <i>et al.</i> , Von Däniken <i>et al.</i> , Nieuwenhuis <i>et al.</i>	
SVM	López-Santillán <i>et al.</i> , Aragón & López, Ciccone <i>et al.</i> , Patra <i>et al.</i> , Tellez <i>et al.</i> , Veenhoven <i>et al.</i>	
Multilayer Perceptron	HaCohen-Kerner et al.	
Basic feed-forward network	Kosse et al.	
Distance-based method	Tellez <i>et al.</i> , Karlgren <i>et al.</i>	
IF condition	Gáribo-Orts	
RNN	Takahashi <i>et al.</i> , Bayot & Gonçalves, Stout <i>et al.</i>	
CNN	Schaetti	
ResNet18	Schaetti	
Bi-LSTM	Veenhoven et al.	

Ranking Team Arabic English Spanish Average Textual modality Daneshvar 0.8090 0.8221 0.8200 0.8170 Tellez et al. 0.8170 0.8121 0.8005 0.8099Nieuwenhuis & Wilkens 0.7830 0.8116 0.8027 0.7991 0.75 Sierra-Loaiza & González 0.8011 0.7827 0.8120 0.7986 Accuracy Ciccone et al. 0.7910 0.8074 0.7959 0.7981 0.7920 Kosse et al. 0.8074 0.7918 0.7971 0.65 0 Takahashi et al. 0.7710 0.7968 0.7864 0.7847 Veenhoven et al. 0.7490 0.7926 0.8036 0.7817 0.55 0.7782 0.7814 Martinc et al 0.7760 0.7900 López-Santillán et al. 0.7847 0.7677 0.7760 0.7761 Arabic English Spanish Average Hacohen-Kerner et al. (B) 0.7590 0.7911 0.7650 0.7717 0.7717 Hacohen-Kerner et al. (A) 0.7590 0.7911 0.7650 Arabic Stout et al. 0.7853 0.7405 0.7600 0.7619 English Spanish Gopal-Patra et al. 0.7430 0.7558 0.7586 0.7525 10 Density Average von Däniken et al. 0.7320 0.7742 0.7464 0.7509 Schaetti 0.7390 0.7711 0.7359 0.7487 2 baseline-bow 0.74800.74110.7255 0.7382 Aragon & Lopez 0.6480 0.7963 0.7686 0.7376 Bayot & Gonçalves 0.6760 0.7716 0.6873 0.7116 0.55 0.60 0.65 0.70 0.75 0.80 0.85 Garibo 0.6750 0.7363 0.7164 0.7092 Sezerer et al. 0.6920 0.7495 0.6655 0.7023 **AR:** n-grams 0.7220 0.7279 Raiyani et al. 0.6436 0.6978 Sandroni-Dias & Paraboni 0.6870 0.6658 0.6782 0.6770 **EN**: n-grams baseline-stats 0.5000 0.5000 0.5000 0.5000 **ES**: n-grams 0.5521 Karlgren et al.

Images modality

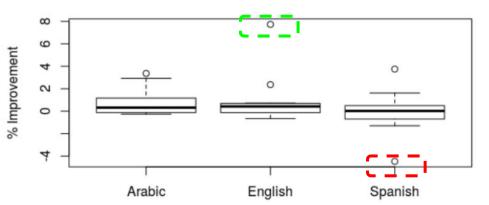




Ranking	Team	Arabic	English	Spanish	Average
1	Takahashi <i>et al</i> .	0.7720	0.8163	0.7732	0.7872
2	Sierra-Loaiza & González	0.7280	0.7442	0.7100	0.7274
3	Ciccone et al.	0.7010	0.6963	0.6805	0.6926
_ 4	Aragon & Lopez	0.6800	0.6921	0.6668	0.6796
5	Gopal-Patra et al.	0.6570	0.6747	0.6918	0.6745
6	Stout et al.	0.6230	0.6584	0.6232	0.6349
_ 7	Nieuwenhuis & Wilkens	0.6230	0.6100	0.5873	0.6068
8	Tellez et al.	0.5900	0.5468	0.5691	0.5686
ge 9	Schaetti	0.5430	0.5763	0.5782	0.5658
10	Martinc et al.	0.5600	0.5826	0.5486	0.5637
	baseline-rgb	0.5410	0.5179	0.5191	0.5260
11	Hacohen-Kerner et al. (B)	0.5100	0.4942	0.5027	0.5023
12	Hacohen-Kerner et al. (A)	0.4970	0.5174	0.4923	0.5022
	baseline-stats	0.5000	0.5000	0.5000	0.5000

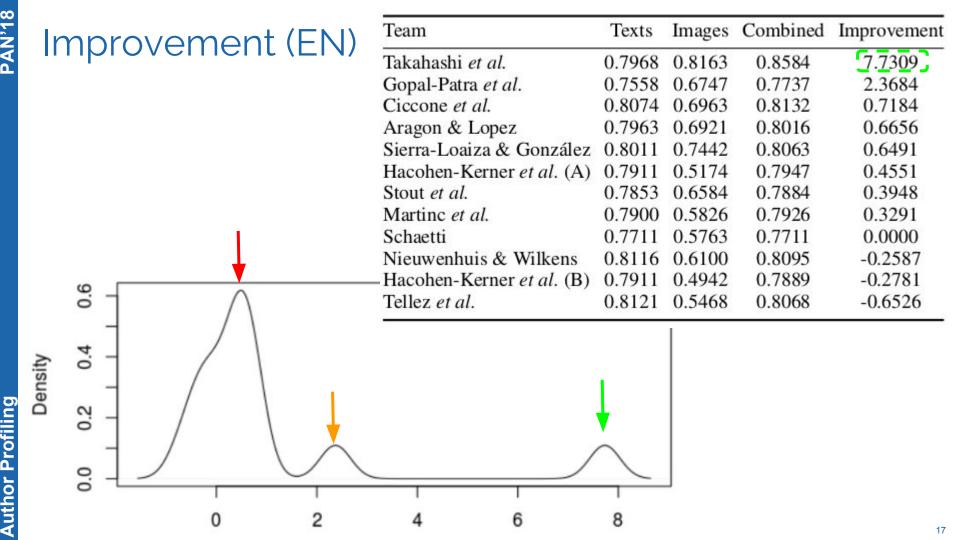
- **Best:** Pre-trained CNN w. ImageNet
- 2nd. AR: VGG16 + ResNet50 from ImageNet
- **2nd. EN:** VGG16 + ResNet50 from ImageNet
- **2nd. ES:** Color histogram + faces + objects + local binary patterns

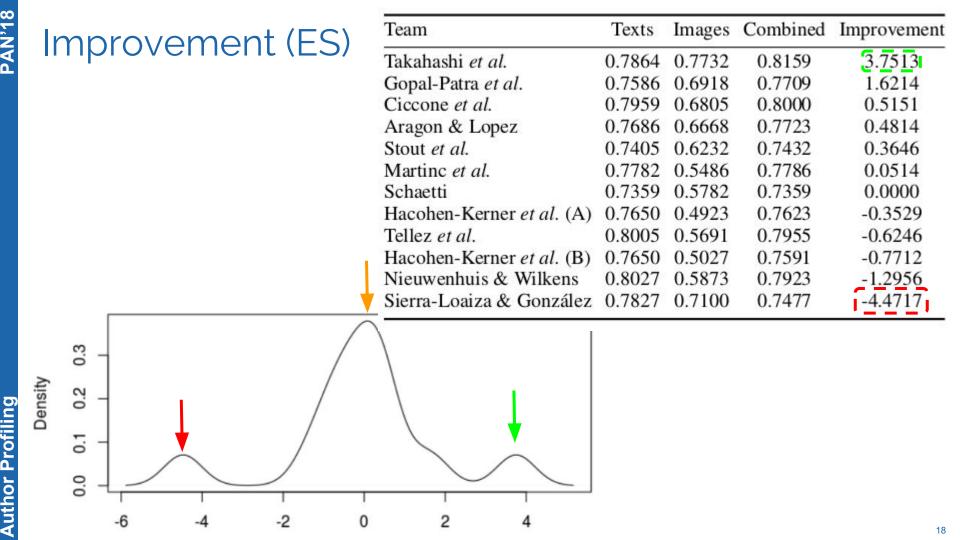
Improvement with images

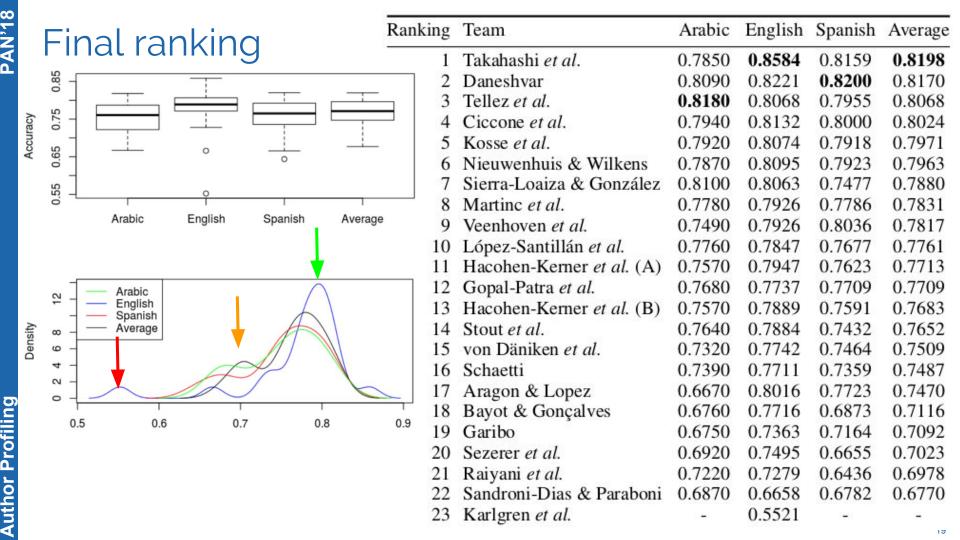


	Arabic	English	Spanish
Min	-0.2635	-0.6526	-4.4717
Q1			-0.6613
Median	0.3185	0.4249	0.0257
Mean	0.7613	1.0102	-0.0609
SDev	1.2513	2.2473	1.9087
Q3	0.8487	0.6788	0.4898
Max	3.3647	7.7309	3.7513
Skewness	1.2095	2.4716	-0.3778
Kurtosis	2.9616	8.0027	4.4883
Normality (p-value)	0.0010	0.0000	0.1316

- In average, there is almost no improvement.
- Some systems obtain high improvements (up to 7.73%)
 - Pre-trained CNN w. ImageNet.







PAN-AP 2018 best results

Language	Textual	Images	Combined
Arabic	0.8170	0.7720	0.8180
English	0.8221	0.8163	0.8584
Spanish	0.8200	0.7732	0.8200

Conclusions

- Several approaches to tackle the task:
 - Deep learning prevailing.
- Textual classification:
 - Best results regarding textual subtask: n-grams + traditional methods (SVM, logistic reg.).
 - The second best result for Spanish: bi-LSTM with word embeddings.
- Images classification approaches based on:
 - Face recognition. <- Failed!
 - Pre-trained models and image processing tools such as ImageNet. <- Best results obtained with semantic features extracted from the images.
 - Hand-crafted features such as color histograms and bag-of-visual-words.
- Texts vs. Images:
 - Textual features discriminate better than images.
 - o On average, there is no improvement when images are used.
 - Elaborated representations improves up to 7.73% (English).
- Best results:
 - Over 80% on average (EN 85.84%; ES 82%; AR: 81.80%).
 - English (85.84%): Takahashi et al. with deep learning techniques (RNN for text, ImageNet +
 - CNN for images).
 - Spanish (82%): Daneshvar with SVM and combinations of n-grams (only textual features).
 - Arabic (81.80%): Tellez et al. with SVM + n-grams, and Bag of Visual Words.
- Insight:
 - o Traditional approaches still remain competitive, but deep learning is acquiring strength.

Task impact

	PARTICIPANTS	COUNTRIES
PAN-AP 2013	21	16
PAN-AP 2014	10	8
PAN-AP 2015	22	13
PAN-AP 2016	22	15
PAN-AP 2017	22	19
PAN-AP 2018	23	17

Industry at PAN (Author Profiling)

autoritas

Participants

Organisation







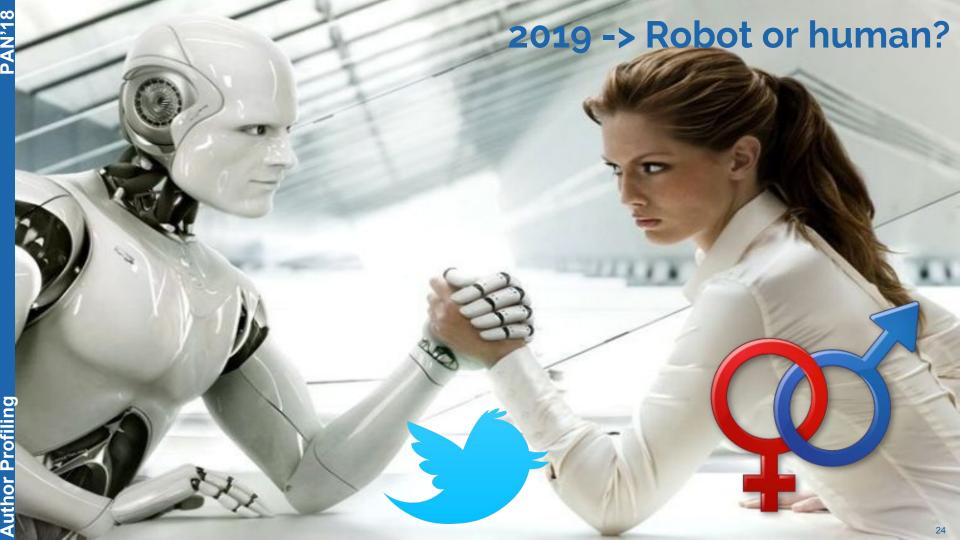




OPTICAL TECH & SUPPORT









On behalf of the author profiling task organisers:

Thank you very much for participating and hope to see you next year!!