Unit 8: Inter-Annotator Agreement

Statistics for Linguists with R – A SIGIL Course

Designed by Stefan Evert[1] and Marco Baroni[2]

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Outline

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Introduction

Manually annotated data will be used for . . .

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   - Which factors determine a certain choice or interpretation?
   - Are there syntactic correlates of the container-content relation?

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   - Automatic semantic annotation, e.g. for text mining
   - Extend WordNet with new entries & relations
   - Online semantic analysis in NLP pipeline (e.g. dialogue system)

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Crucial issue: **Are the annotations correct?**

☞ ML learns to make same mistakes as human annotator

☞ Inconclusive & misleading results from linguistic analysis

Validity vs. reliability

(terminology from Artstein & Poesio 2008)

- We are interested in the **validity** of the manual annotation
  - i.e. whether the annotated categories are **correct**

[1] The terms "annotator" and "coder" are used interchangeably in this talk.

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- We are interested in the **validity** of the manual annotation
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- But there is no "ground truth"
  - Linguistic categories are determined by human judgement
  - Consequence: we cannot measure correctness directly

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- Instead measure **reliability** of annotation
  - i.e. whether human coders[1] consistently make same decisions
  - Assumption: high reliability implies validity

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  - i.e. whether human coders[1] consistently make same decisions
  - Assumption: high reliability implies validity
- How can reliability be determined?

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Inter-annotator agreement

- Multiple coders annotate same data (with same guidelines)
- Calculate **Inter-annotator agreement** (**IAA**)

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Sentence	A	B
Put tea in a heat-resistant jug and add the boiling water.	yes	yes
Where are the batteries kept in a phone?	no	yes
Vinegar's usefulness doesn't stop inside the house.	no	no
How do I recognize a room that contains radioactive materials?	yes	yes
A letterbox is a plastic, screw-top bottle that contains a small notebook and a unique rubber stamp.	yes	no

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Sentence	A	B	agree?
Put tea in a heat-resistant jug and add the boiling water.	yes	yes	✓
Where are the batteries kept in a phone?	no	yes	✗
Vinegar's usefulness doesn't stop inside the house.	no	no	✓
How do I recognize a room that contains radioactive materials?	yes	yes	✓
A letterbox is a plastic, screw-top bottle that contains a small notebook and a unique rubber stamp.	yes	no	✗

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A letterbox is a plastic, screw-top bottle that contains a small notebook and a unique rubber stamp.	yes	no	✗

➥ Observed agreement between A and B is 60%

Easy & hard tasks

(Brants 2000 for German POS/syntax, Véronis 1998 for WSD)

Objective tasks

- Decision rules, linguistic tests
- Annotation guidelines with discussion of boundary cases
- POS tagging, syntactic annotation, segmentation, phonetic transcription, ...

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- Based on speaker intuitions
- Short annotation instructions
- Lexical semantics (subjective interpretation!), discourse annotation & pragmatics, subjectivity analysis, ...

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IAA $\approx 93.0\%$ (syntax)

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➥ IAA $= \frac{48}{70} = 68.6\%$ (HW)
IAA $\approx 70\%$ (word senses)

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☞ Is 70% agreement good enough?

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Thought experiment 1

- Assume that A and B are lazy annotators, so they just marked sentences randomly as “yes” and “no”
  [or they enjoyed too much sun & Bordeaux wine yesterday]
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➥ IAA = 70% is only mildly better than chance agreement

But 90% agreement is certainly a good result?

☞ i.e. it indicates high reliability

Thought experiment 2

- Assume A and B are lazy coders with a proactive approach
  - They believe that their task is to find as many examples of container-content pairs as possible to make us happy
  - So they mark 95% of sentences with "yes"
  - But individual choices are still random
- How much agreement would you expect now?

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➥ IAA $=$ 90% might be no more than chance agreement

Measuring inter-annotator agreement

(notation follows Artstein & Poesio 2008)

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- $R = S$ for random coin tosses (Bennett *et al.* 1954)

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- $R = \pi$ for shared category distribution (Scott 1955)
- $R = \kappa$ for individual category distributions (Cohen 1960)

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Contingency tables for annotator agreement

	coder B		
coder A	yes	no	
yes	24	8	
no	14	24	

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	coder B		
coder A	yes	no	
yes	n_{11}	n_{12}	$n_{1\cdot}$
no	n_{21}	n_{22}	$n_{2\cdot}$
	$n_{\cdot 1}$	$n_{\cdot 2}$	N

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coder A	coder B: yes	no	
yes	.343	.114	.457
no	.200	.343	.543
	.543	.457	1

coder A	coder B: yes	no	
yes	p_{11}	p_{12}	$p_{1\cdot}$
no	p_{21}	p_{22}	$p_{2\cdot}$
	$p_{\cdot 1}$	$p_{\cdot 2}$	p

Contingency tables for annotator agreement

Contingency table of **proportions** $p_{ij} = \dfrac{n_{ij}}{N}$

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Relevant information can be read off from contingency table:

- Observed agreement $A_o = p_{11} + p_{22} = .686$

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- Category distribution for coder B: $p_{\cdot j} = p_{1j} + p_{2j}$

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Calculating the expected chance agreement

- How often are annotators expected to agree if they make random choices according to their category distributions?

coder A	coder B yes	no	
yes			.457
no			.543
	.543	.457	1

coder A	coder B yes	no	
yes			$p_{1\cdot}$
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Calculating the expected chance agreement

- How often are annotators expected to agree if they make random choices according to their category distributions?
- Decisions of annotators are independent ➜ multiply marginals

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no	$p_{2\cdot} \cdot p_{\cdot 1}$	$p_{2\cdot} \cdot p_{\cdot 2}$	$p_{2\cdot}$
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Calculating the expected chance agreement

- How often are annotators expected to agree if they make random choices according to their category distributions?
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	coder B		
coder A	yes	no	
yes	.248	.209	.457
no	.295	.248	.543
	.543	.457	1

	coder B		
coder A	yes	no	
yes	$p_{1\cdot} \cdot p_{\cdot 1}$	$p_{1\cdot} \cdot p_{\cdot 2}$	$p_{1\cdot}$
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➥ Expected chance agreement:

$$A_e = p_{1\cdot} \cdot p_{\cdot 1} + p_{2\cdot} \cdot p_{\cdot 2} = 49.6\%$$

Sanity check: Is it plausible to assume that annotators always flip coins?

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- No need to make such strong assumptions
- Annotations of individual coders may well be systematic
- We only require that choices of A and B are **statistically independent**, i.e. no common ground for their decisions

Definition of the Kappa coefficient
(Cohen 1960)

Formal definition of the **Kappa** coefficient:

$$A_o = p_{11} + p_{22}$$

$$A_e = p_{1\cdot} \cdot p_{\cdot 1} + p_{2\cdot} \cdot p_{\cdot 2}$$

$$\kappa = \frac{A_o - A_e}{1 - A_e}$$

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$$A_e = p_{1\cdot} \cdot p_{\cdot 1} + p_{2\cdot} \cdot p_{\cdot 2}$$

$$\kappa = \frac{A_o - A_e}{1 - A_e}$$

In our example:

$$A_o = .343 + .343 = .686$$

$$A_e = .248 + .248 = .496$$

$$\kappa = \frac{.686 - .496}{1 - .496} = 0.376 \text{ !!}$$

Other agreement measures

(Scott 1955; Bennett *et al.* 1954)

1. π estimates a common category distribution $\bar{p}_i$
   - goal is to measure chance agreement between arbitrary coders, while κ focuses on a specific pair of coders

$$A_e = (\bar{p}_1)^2 + (\bar{p}_2)^2$$
$$\bar{p}_i = \tfrac{1}{2}(p_{i\cdot} + p_{\cdot i})$$

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2. S assumes that coders actually flip coins ...
   - i.e. equiprobable category distribution $\bar{p}_1 = \bar{p}_2 = \frac{1}{2}$

$$A_e = \frac{1}{2}$$

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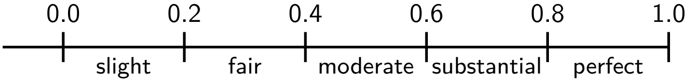
Much controversy whether π or κ is the more appropriate measure, but in practice they often lead to similar agreement values!

Scales for the interpretation of Kappa

- Landis & Koch (1977)



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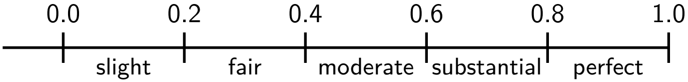
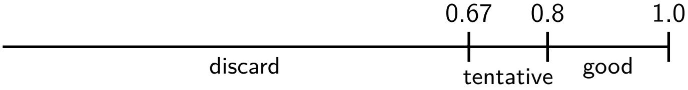


- Krippendorff (1980)



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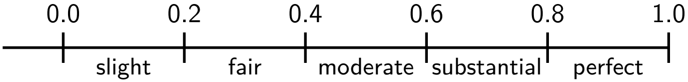
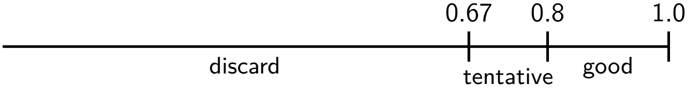


- Krippendorff (1980)



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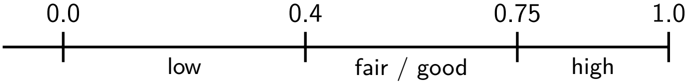

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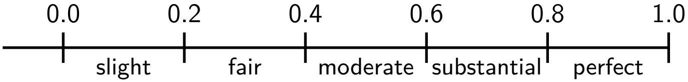

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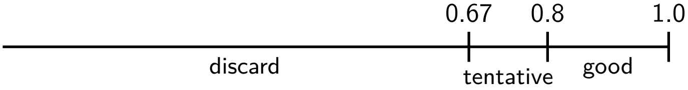

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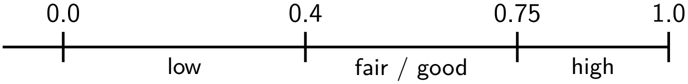

- and many other suggestions . . .

Outline

An example from Di Eugenio & Glass (2004)

	coder B		
coder A	yes	no	
yes	70	25	95
no	0	55	55
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☞ What do you think?

More samples from the same annotators ...

	coder B		
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$$\kappa = .672 \quad (A_e = .491)$$
$$\pi = .663 \quad (A_e = .505)$$

More samples from the same annotators . . .

coder A	coder B yes	no	
yes	67	24	91
no	2	57	59
	69	81	150

$$A_0 = .827$$
$$\kappa = .659 \quad (A_e = .491)$$
$$\pi = .652 \quad (A_e = .502)$$

More samples from the same annotators ...

	coder B		
coder A	yes	no	
yes	70	20	90
no	4	56	60
	74	76	150

$$A_0 = .840$$
$$\kappa = .681 \quad (A_e = .499)$$
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We are not interested in a particular sample, but rather want to know how often coders agree in general (for this task).

➥ **Sampling variation** of κ

[NB: A_e is *expected* chance agreement, not value in specific sample]

Outline

Kappa is a sample statistic $\hat{\kappa}$

	$+$	$-$
$+$	π_{11}	π_{12}
$-$	π_{21}	π_{22}

population

$$\alpha_o = \pi_{11} + \pi_{12}$$
$$\alpha_e = \pi_{1\cdot} \cdot \pi_{\cdot 1} + \pi_{2\cdot} \cdot \pi_{\cdot 2}$$
$$\kappa = \frac{\alpha_o - \alpha_e}{1 - \alpha_e}$$

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sample

$$A_o = p_{11} + p_{12}$$
$$A_e = p_{1\cdot} \cdot p_{\cdot 1} + p_{2\cdot} \cdot p_{\cdot 2}$$
$$\hat{\kappa} = \frac{A_o - A_e}{1 - A_e}$$

Sampling variation of $\hat{\kappa}$

(Fleiss *et al.* 1969; Krenn *et al.* 2004)

- Standard approach: show (or hope) that $\hat{\kappa}$ approximately follows Gaussian distribution if samples are large enough

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- Show (or hope) that $\hat{\kappa}$ is unbiased estimator: $\mathrm{E}[\hat{\kappa}] = \kappa$
- Compute standard deviation of $\hat{\kappa}$ (Fleiss *et al.* 1969: 325):

$$(\hat{\sigma}_{\hat{\kappa}})^2 = \frac{1}{N \cdot (1 - A_e)^4} \cdot \left(\sum_{i=1}^{2} p_{ii} \Big[(1 - A_e) - (p_{\cdot i} + p_{i \cdot})(1 - A_o) \Big]^2 + (1 - A_o)^2 \sum_{i \neq j} p_{ij} (p_{\cdot i} + p_{j \cdot})^2 - (A_o A_e - 2A_e + A_o)^2 \right)$$

Sampling variation of $\hat{\kappa}$

(Lee & Tu 1994; Boleda & Evert unfinished)

- Asymptotic 95% confidence interval:

$$\kappa \in \left[\hat{\kappa} - 1.96 \cdot \hat{\sigma}_{\hat{\kappa}},\ \hat{\kappa} + 1.96 \cdot \hat{\sigma}_{\hat{\kappa}}\right]$$

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- Recent work on improved estimates (e.g. Lee & Tu 1994)

Outline

Extensions of Kappa: Multiple categories

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- Drawback: $\hat{\kappa}$ only uses diagonal and marginals of table, discarding most information from the off-diagonal cells

Extensions of Kappa: Weighted Kappa

- For multiple categories, some disagreements may be more "serious" than others ➜ assign greater weight
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$$D_e = 1 - A_e = \sum_{i \neq j} p_{i\cdot} \cdot p_{\cdot j} \rightsquigarrow \sum_{i \neq j} w_{ij} (p_{i\cdot} \cdot p_{\cdot j})$$

Extensions of Kappa: Multiple annotators

(Krenn *et al.* 2004)

- Naive strategy: compare each annotator against selected "expert", or consensus annotation after reconciliation phase

BK vs. NN	kappa value	homogeneity min	homogeneity max	interval size
7	.775	71.93%	82.22%	10.29
9	.747	68.65%	79.77%	11.12
10	.700	64.36%	75.85%	11.49
4	.696	64.09%	75.91%	11.82
1	.692	63.39%	75.91%	12.52
6	.671	61.05%	73.33%	12.28
5	.669	60.12%	72.75%	12.63
2	.639	56.14%	70.64%	14.50
11	.592	52.40%	65.65%	13.25
3	.520	51.70%	64.33%	12.63
8	.341	33.68%	49.71%	16.03
12	.265	17.00%	35.05%	18.05

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- Better approach: compute $\hat{\kappa}$ for each possible pair of annotators, then report average and standard deviation
- Extensions of agreement coefficients to multiple annotators are mathematical implementations of this basic idea (see Artstein & Poesio 2008 for details)
- If sufficiently many coders (= test subjects) are available, annotation can be analysed as psycholinguistic experiment
  - ANOVA, logistic regression, generalised linear models
  - correlations between annotators ➜ systematic disagreement

Outline

Different types of non-reliability

1. Random errors (slips)
   - Lead to chance agreement between annotators

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1. Random errors (slips)
   - Lead to chance agreement between annotators
2. Different intuitions
   - Systematic disagreement
3. Misinterpretation of tagging guidelines
   - May not result in disagreement ➜ not detected

Suggested reading & materials

Artstein & Poesio (2008)

Everyone should at least read this article.

R package `irr` (inter-rater reliability)

Lacks confidence intervals ➜ to be included in `corpora` *package.*

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