

Quality Match

Bicycle Project Crowd Evaluation

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Effective Metric Formula

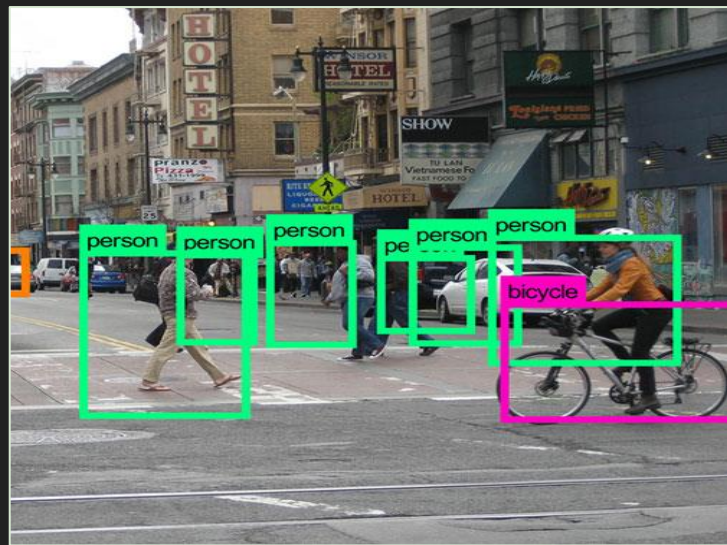
Automated classification

Feedback channels

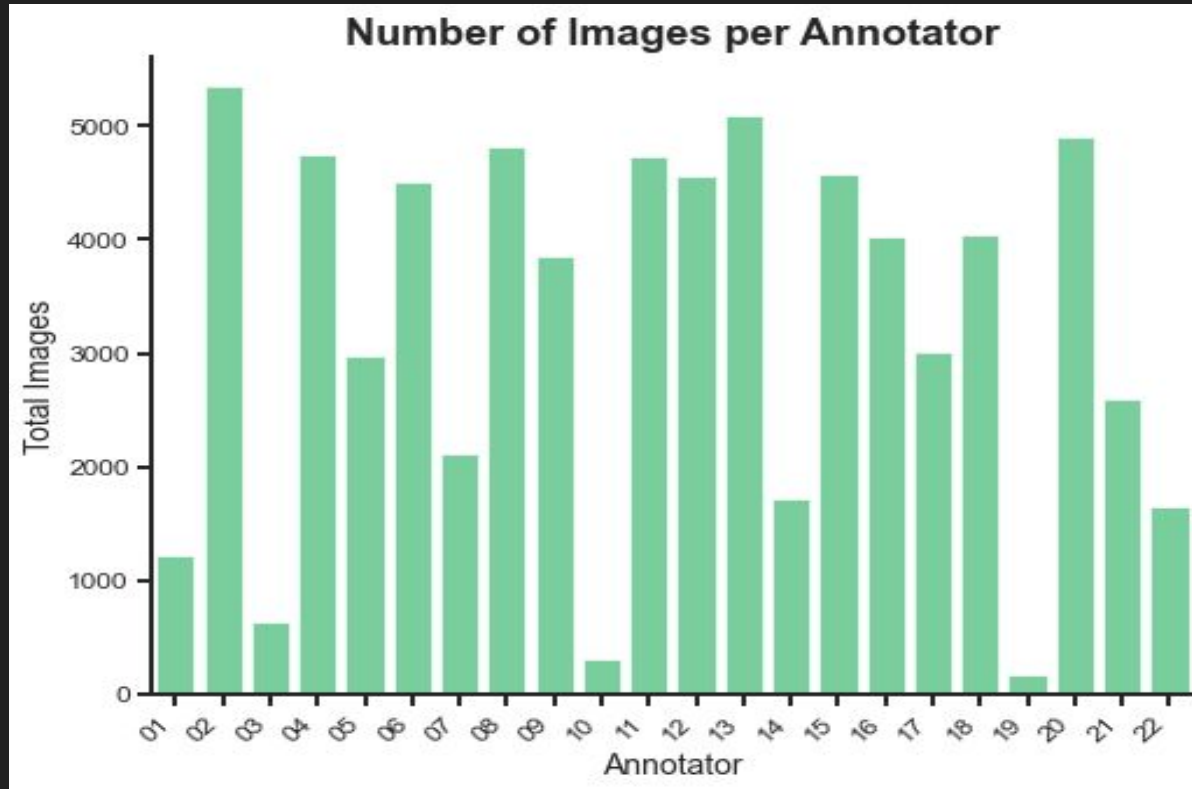
Introduction to data

Question: “Do you see a bicycle?”

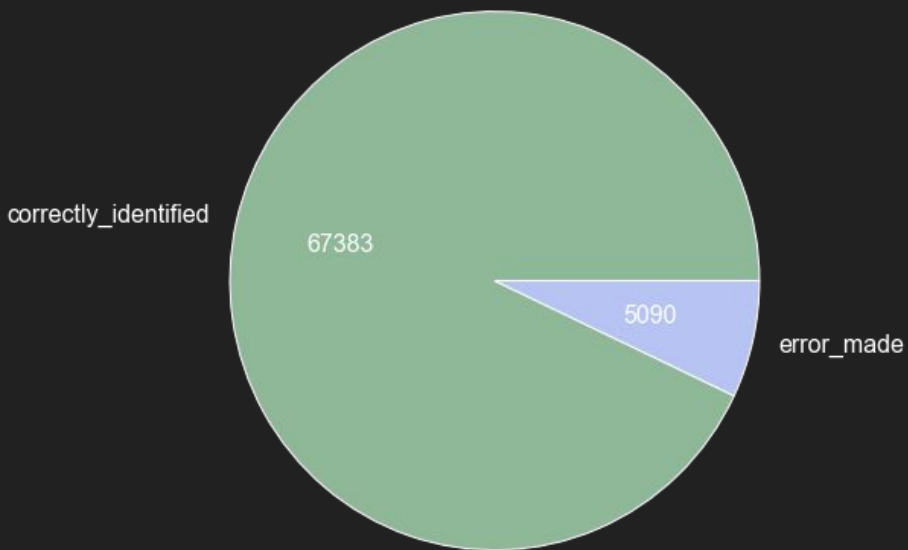
- ❖ Number of tasks: 9087
- ❖ Number of Annotators: 22
- ❖ Each task annotated: 10 times



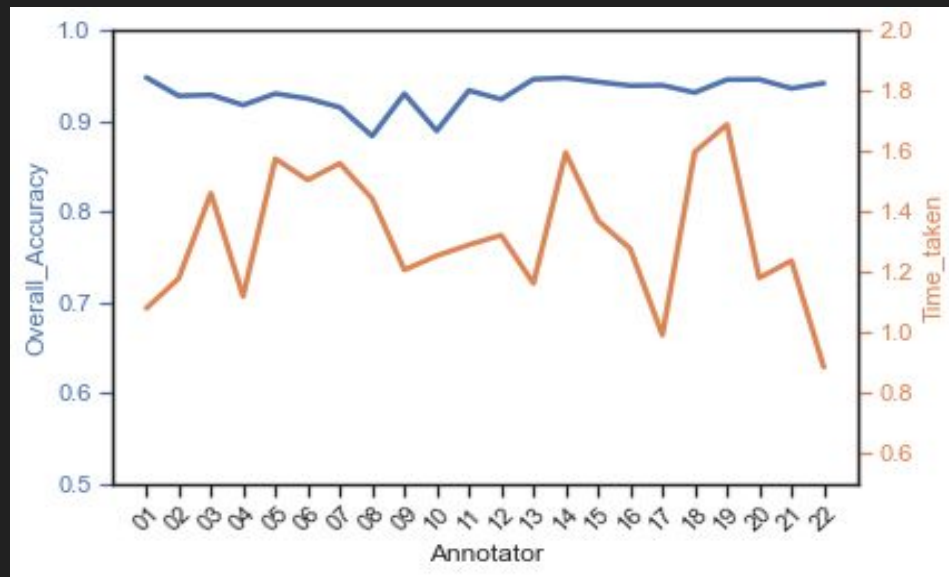
Distribution of Images across Annotators



Overall Annotation Results

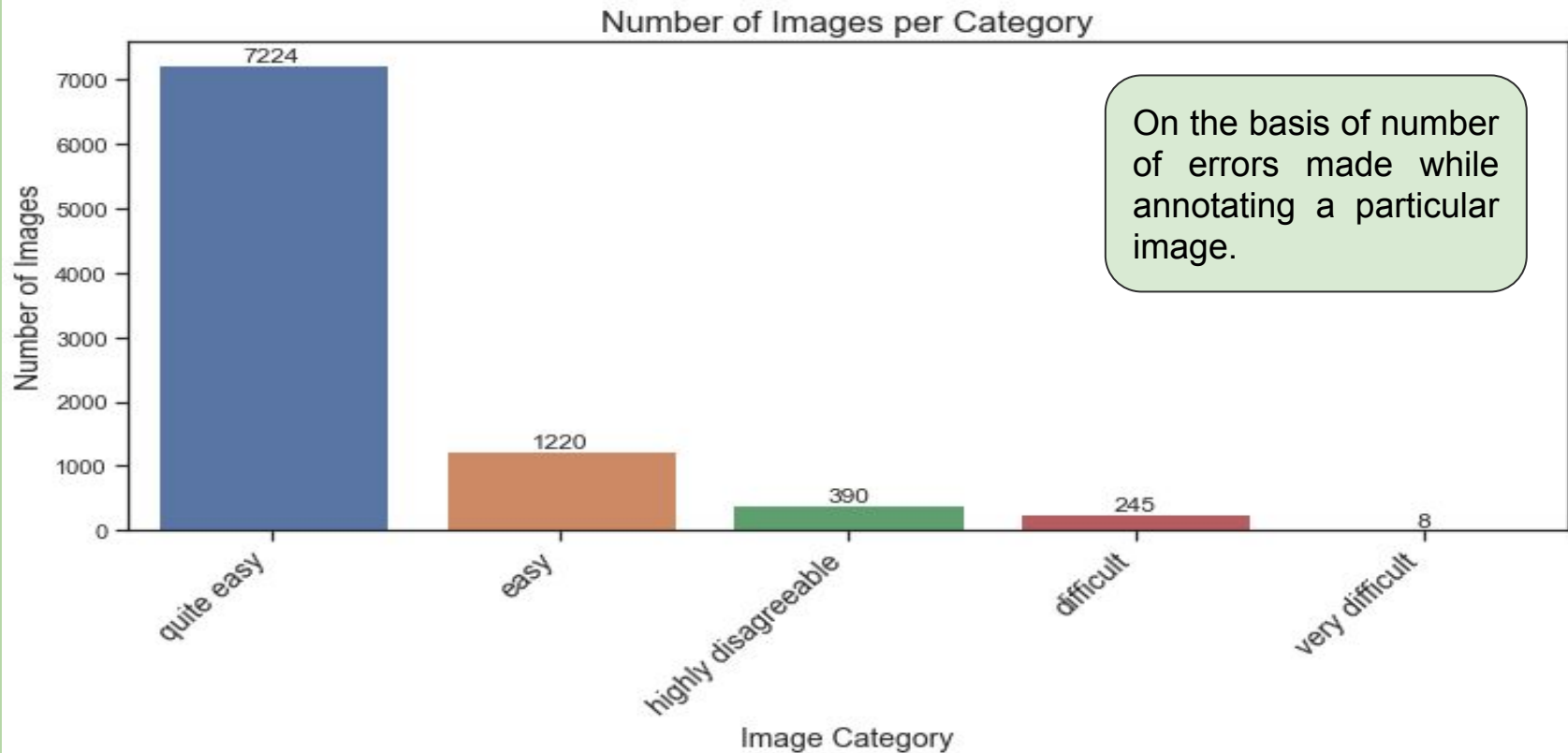


Total annotations

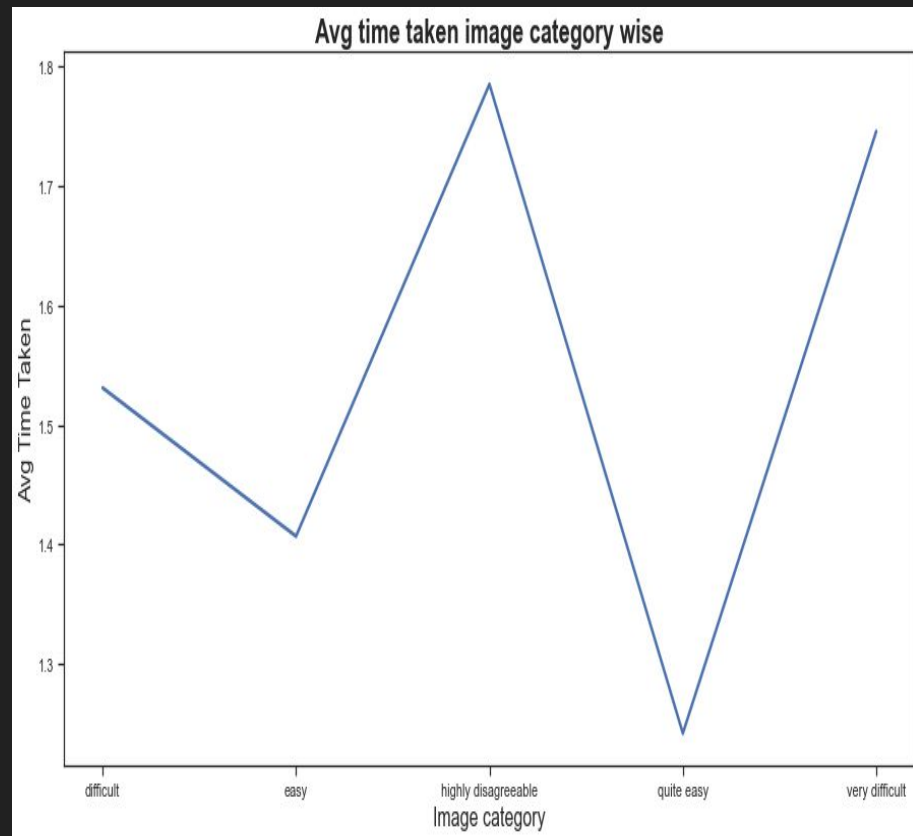
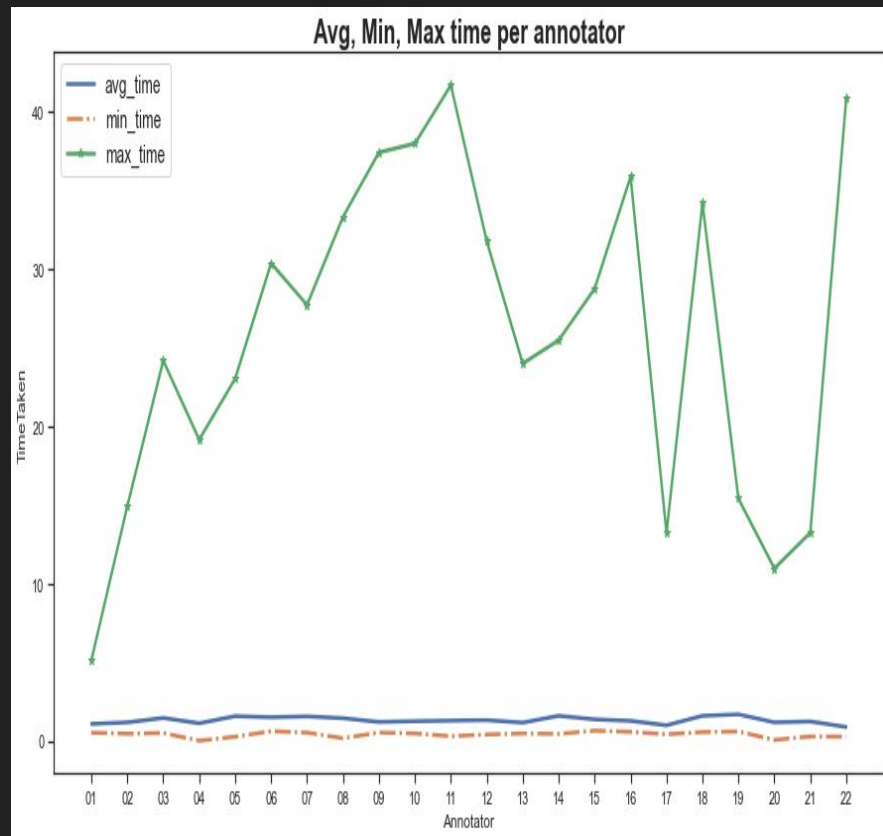


Accuracy vs Speed

Image Classification



Time Taken by Annotators



Examples of Images Category wise

Quite Easy



Reference Output : True



Reference Output : False

Very Difficult



Reference Output : False



Reference Output : True

Easy



Reference Output :
True



Reference Output :
True

Highly Disagreeable



Reference Output :
False



Reference Output :
False

Difficult



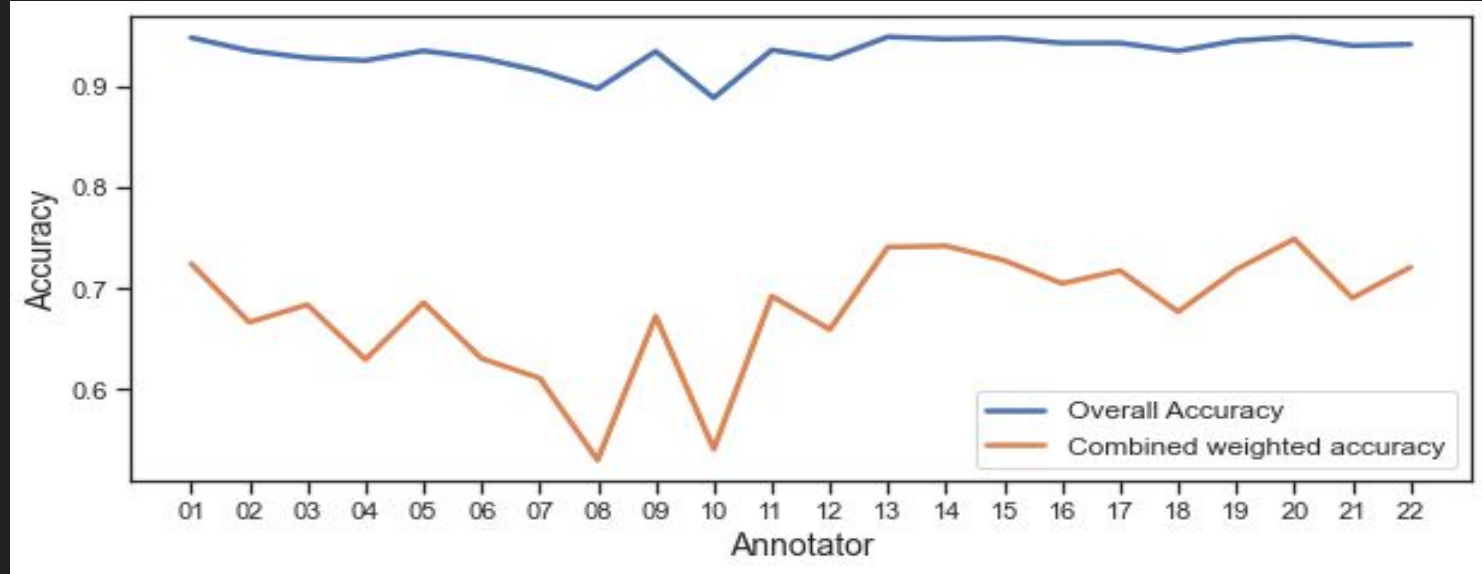
Reference Output :
True



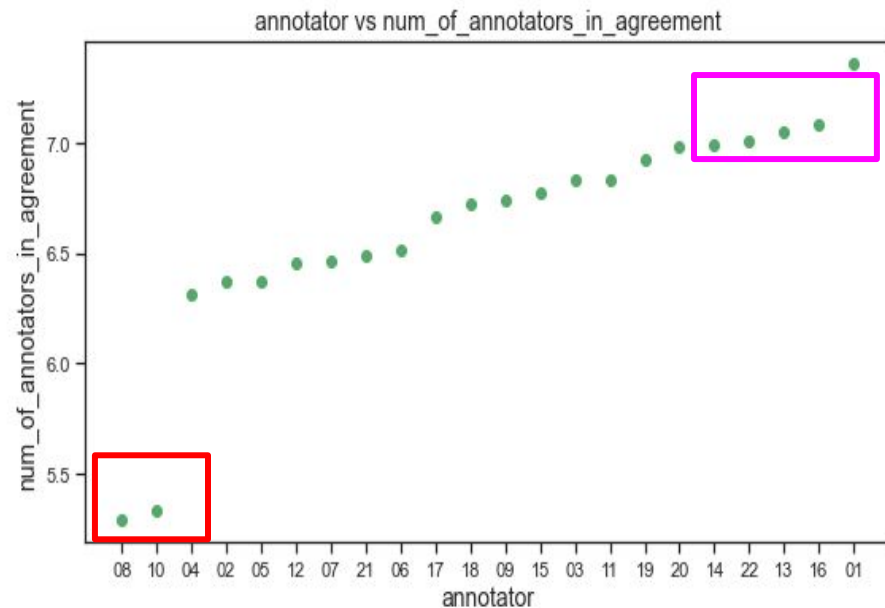
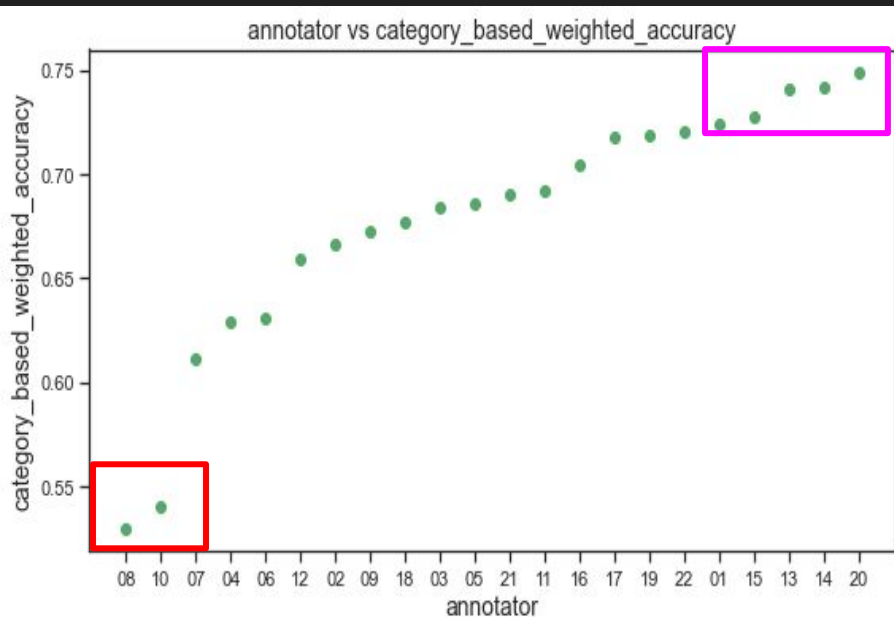
Reference Output :
True

Focus Categories

Comparison of Overall accuracy and accuracy in focus categories



Category weighted accuracy & Agreement Distribution



Conclusion

- ❖ Effective Image Classification is necessary to differentiate between good and bad annotators.
- ❖ A combination metric of weighted accuracy and level of agreement helps in classification.
- ❖ Where there is high level of agreement among annotators in case of error, image scrutiny must be done.
- ❖ Although time taken seems associated with accuracy, nothing concrete can be concluded.

Limitations

- ❖ Limited information about the image properties.
- ❖ Less data where errors were made.

Further Scope of work

- ❖ Better image classification
- ❖ A proper metric formula to classify annotators using optimized accuracy calculator as well as level of agreement and consistency among annotators.
- ❖ Automated prototype that takes annotator features and classifies them.
- ❖ Regular learning and feedback channels for annotators to improve.

Thank You