

Motivation & Contributions

- Abundance of meeting transcripts – typically domain-specific & information-rich long documents for building NLP systems.
- Prior works focus on summarization and extracting action items, underutilizing significant QA components of meetings.
- We introduce **MeetingQA**, an extractive QA dataset comprising questions asked by participants during a meeting and corresponding answer spans from relevant discussions.
- Questions asked by participants in MeetingQA are **longer**, **open-ended**, and **discussion-seeking** including interesting scenarios such as **rhetorical questions**, **multi-span answers** and/or answers contributed by **multiple speakers**.
- Despite high human performance (F1=84.6), the best QA models yield F1 of 57.3 making MeetingQA a challenging dataset with substantial room for improvement.

Speaker 4: For this whole discussion who among us is doing stuff that happens online and who's doing stuff that happens offline?

Speaker 2: The basic word importance is offline as well. The combined measure might not be if we want to wait for the user to type.

Speaker 4: Yeah. Okay, okay.

Speaker 3: Mine's gonna be mostly using the offline. But the actual stuff it's doing will be online. But it won't be very processor intensive or memory intensive.

Speaker 0: I don't know about the search functionality, that might be online. Depends on how its gonna work.

Speaker 4: That means that at least we don't have the type of situation where somebody has to do a billion calculations on data online. Cause that would make it a lot more like that would mean that our interface for the data would have to be a lot more careful about how it performs and and everything. And nobody is modifying that data at at online time at all it seems. Nobody's making any changes to the actual data online.

Speaker 3: Don't think so.

MeetingQA: Details and Analysis

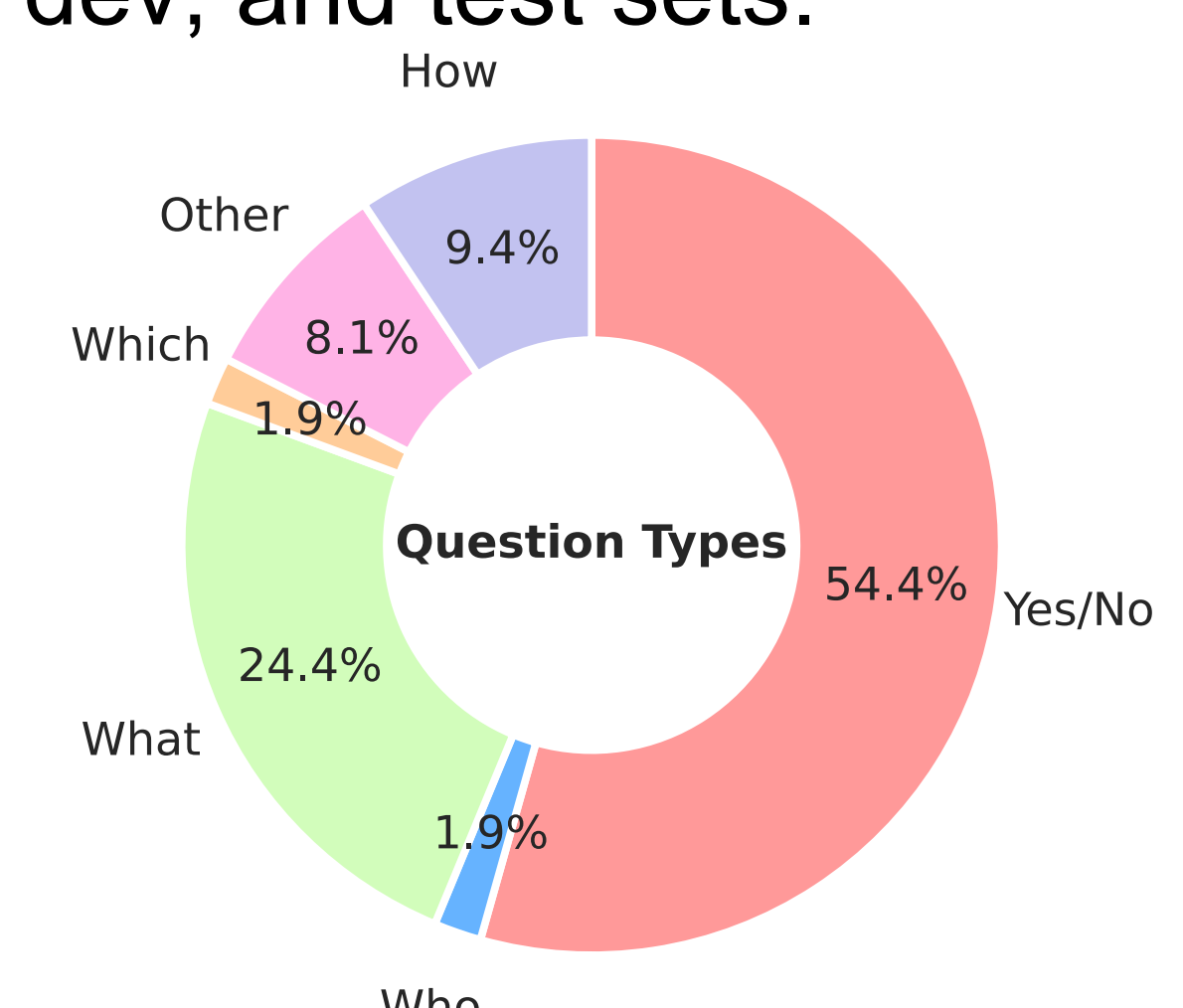
Data Collection and Annotation

- Annotate public meetings from AMI (Augmented Multi-party Interaction) corpus with ~100 hours manually transcribed meetings.
- Question Selection: based on punctuation and number of words.
- Answer Annotation: Recruit annotators to label which sentences from the transcript answer each question along with meta-data.
- High inter-annotator agreement with Krippendorff's α of 0.73, obtaining annotations for 166 meetings at \$61 per meeting.

Dataset Information and Analysis

- Total of 7,735 questions split across train, dev, and test sets.

	Train	Dev	Test
Number of Meetings	64	48	54
Number of Questions	3007	2252	2476
w/ No Answer	956	621	764
w/ Multi-Span Answers	787	548	663
w/ Multi-Speaker Answers	1016	737	840
Avg. Questions per Meeting	46.98	46.92	45.85



- Question Types:** Even questions framed in 'yes/no' manner are information-seeking and elicit detailed responses, ~50% of questions are opinion-seeking and ~20% are framed rhetorically.
- Answer Types:** 30% of questions are unanswerable, 40% of answers are multi-span (non-consecutive sentences) and 48% involve multiple speakers. Nearly 70% of multi-speaker answers contain some level of disagreement among participants.
- Length Distribution:** Average length of a transcript, question, and corresponding answer is 5.9K, 12, and 35 words, respectively.
- Human Performance:** F1=84.6 on 250 questions from the test set.

Methods and Experimental Results

Finetuned Performance

Model	Overall F1	No Ans. F1	Answerable F1		
			All	M-Span	M-Speaker
RoBERTa-base	56.5	41.0	63.1	60.8	64.1
Longformer-base	55.6	46.1	59.9	55.3	59.4
RoBERTa-base	54.0	41.1	59.8	58.2	60.9
Longformer-base	53.8	39.4	60.3	58.8	62.0
Human Performance	84.6	80.7	86.3	88.1	87.7

- Short-context models:** Context (that fits in model's input) retrieved from transcript based on location of the question.
- Single-span models:** Predict single-span from first to last relevant sentence.
- Multi-span models:** QA as token-classification.

Results:

- Short-context models slightly outperform long-context models by 1-2 F1 points.
- Multi-span models have comparable or less performance than single-span models.
- ≥ 25 F1 points gap with human performance.

Zero-shot Performance

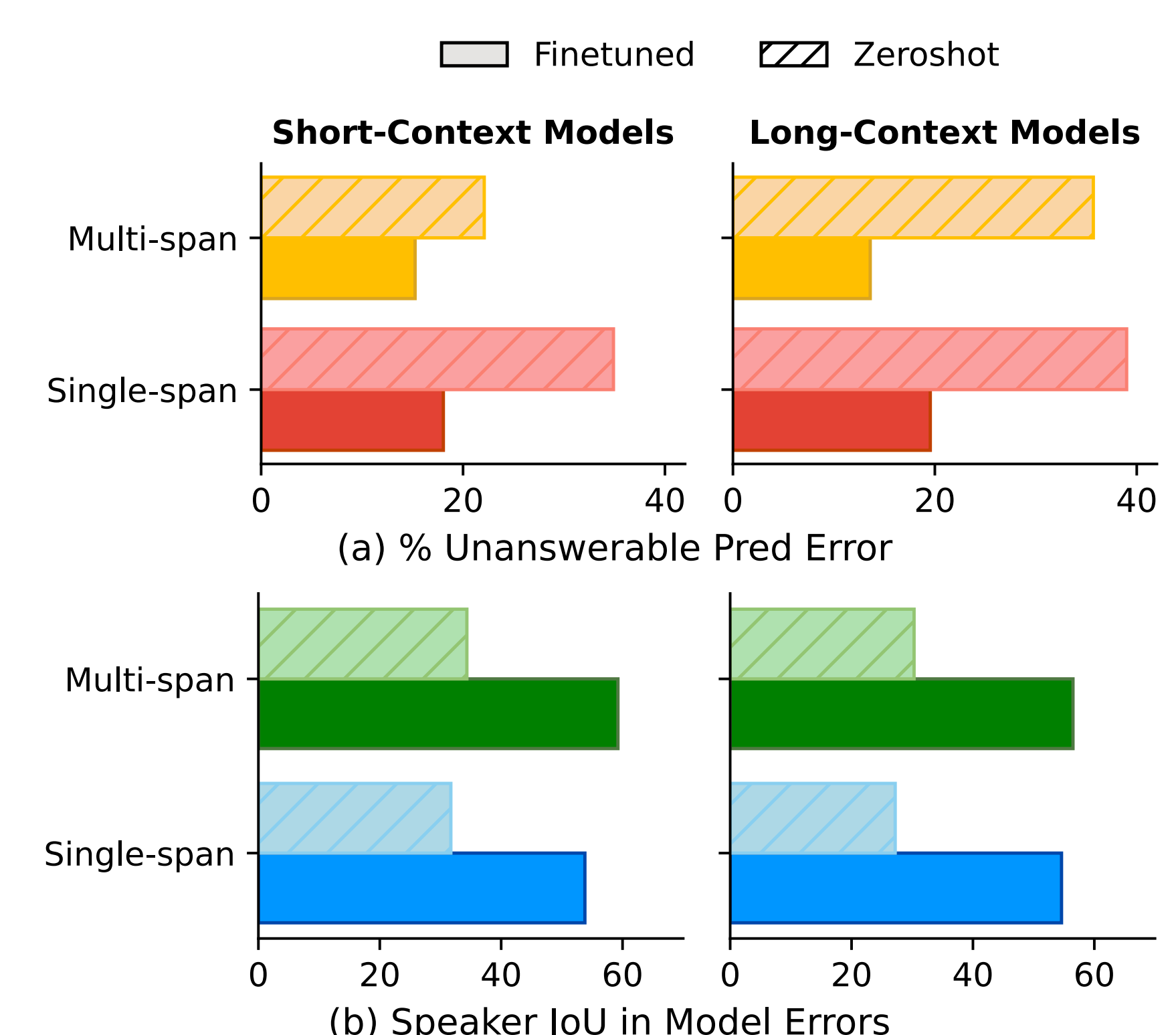
Model	Inter. Data	Overall F1
RoBERTa-base	SQuADv2 + silver	27.9 34.6
Longformer-base	SQuADv2 + silver	15.1 32.5
FLAN-T5 XL	—	33.8
FLAN-T5 XL (self ans)	—	34.0
Human performance	—	84.6

- Silver Data Augmentation:** Augment training data with automatically annotated answer spans for interviews from MediaSum dataset.

Results:

- All models exhibit poor zero-shot performance (~50 F1 point gap).
- Augmenting with silver data improves zero-shot performance.
- Larger instruction-tuned LMs (Flan-T5) yield comparable performance.

Error Analysis



- Models struggle at identifying rhetorical questions, especially in zero-shot.
- Single-span predictions contain a greater fraction of irrelevant sentences.
- Models struggle to identify which speakers answer a question, especially in zero-shot setting.

