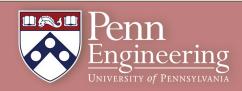
NETS 213: CROWDSOURCING AND HUMAN COMPUTATION

Expert Crowds

Professor Chris Callison-Burch





Recruiting is hard

- MTurk, CrowdFlower, oDesk, or Freelancer gives us access to a lot of people
- But are they useful for specialized skills?

Attracting Contributors via Online Advertising

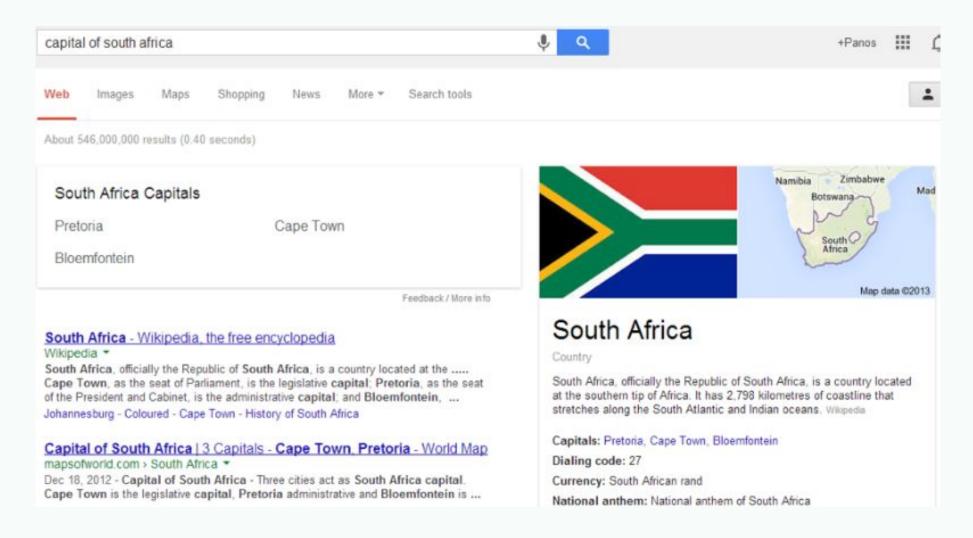
Panos Ipeirotis spent a sabbatical at Google, and they tasked him with finding experts to fill in their Knowledge Graph

"We have a billion users... leverage their knowledge ..."

"Let's create a new crowdsourcing system..."

"Crowdsource in a predictable manner, with knowledgeable users, without introducing monetary rewards"

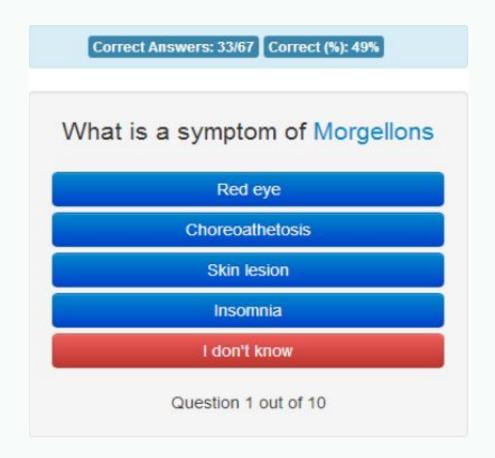
Knowledge Graph: Things not Strings



Still incomplete...

- "Symptom of strep throat"
- "Side effects of treximet"
- "Who is Cristiano Ronaldo dating
- "When is Jay Z playing in New York"
- "What is the customer service number for Google"
- ...

Quizz



Calibration vs. Collection

- Calibration questions (known answer): Evaluating user competence on topic at hand
- Collection questions (unknown answer): Asking questions for things we do not know
- Trust more answers coming from competent users

Tradeoff

Learn more about user quality vs. getting answers *(technical solution: use a Markov Decision Process)*



Challenges

- Why would anyone come and play this game?
- Why would knowledgeable users come?
- Wouldn't it be simpler to just pay?

Attracting Visitors: Ad Campaigns

Quiz on disease symptoms
Test how well you can recognize various disease symptoms
www.quizz.us

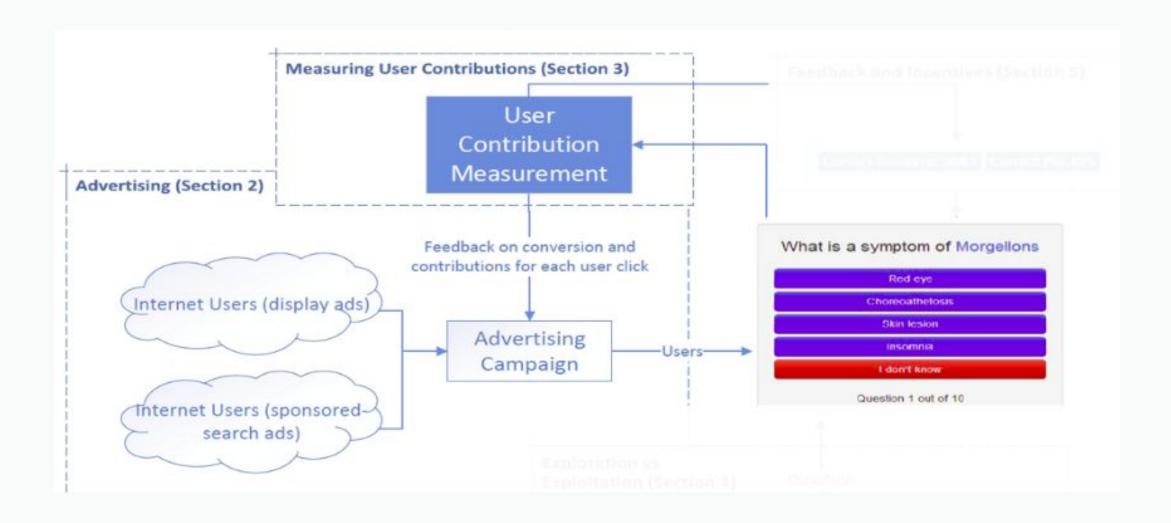
Running Ad Campaigns: Objectives

We want to attract good users, not just clicks

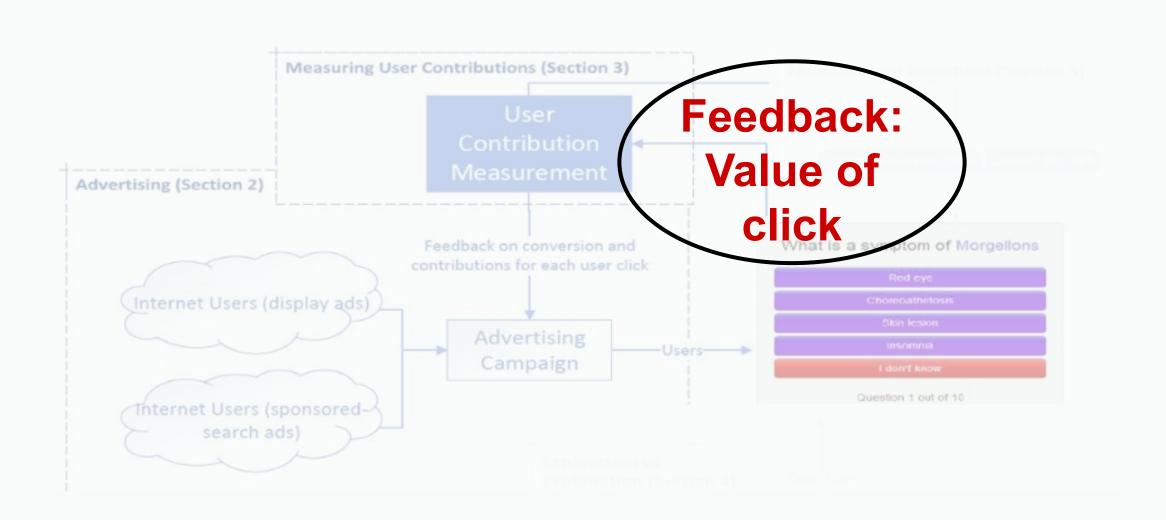
 We do not want to think hard about keyword selection, appropriate ad text, etc.

We want automation across thousands of topics
 (from treatment side effects to celebrity dating)

Solution: Treat Quizz as eCommerce Site



Solution: Treat Quizz as eCommerce Site



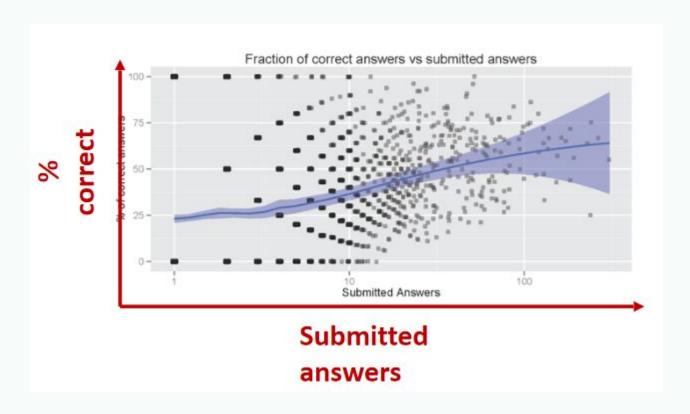
Example of Targeting: Medical Quizzes

Medical topics They the best performing quizzes...

Users coming from sites such as Mayo Clinic, WebMD

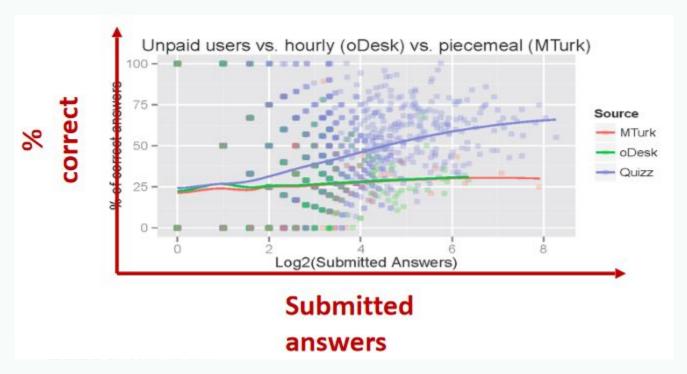
Likely "prosumers" (proactive consumers, not professionals

Self-selection and participation



- Low performing users naturally drop out
- With paid users, monetary incentives keep them

Comparison with paid crowdsourcing



- **Best** paid user

 - 68% quality, 40 answers (~1.5 minutes per question)
 Quality-equivalency: 13 answers @ 99% accuracy, 23 answers @ 90% accuracy
 5 cents/question, or \$3/hr to match advertising cost of unpaid users
- Knowledgeable users are much faster and more efficient



Targeted Advertising

- New way to run crowdsourcing, targeting with ads
- Engages unpaid users, avoids problems with extrinsic rewards
- Provides access to expert users, not available labor platforms
- Experts not always professionals (e.g., Mayo Clinic users)

Online Labor Markets

- Help employers and employees connect
- Face a similar challenge
- How do they assess worker skills?







Skill Testing

- Skill certification through testing
- Workers take online tests
- Display score on profile
- Tests licensed from companies

 ExpertRating



- Domain-experts paid to create questions
- Static question banks

ExpertRating Categories

- Airlines and Aviation
- Building & Construction
- Career guidance
- Clothing and Fashion
- Engineering
- English language skills
- Finance & Accounting
- Food and hospitality
- Foreign language skills

- Graphic design
- Healthcare
- IT & Computer skills
- Law
- Management
- Media
- Medical transcription and billing
- Office temp skills
- Sales and Marketing

Problems

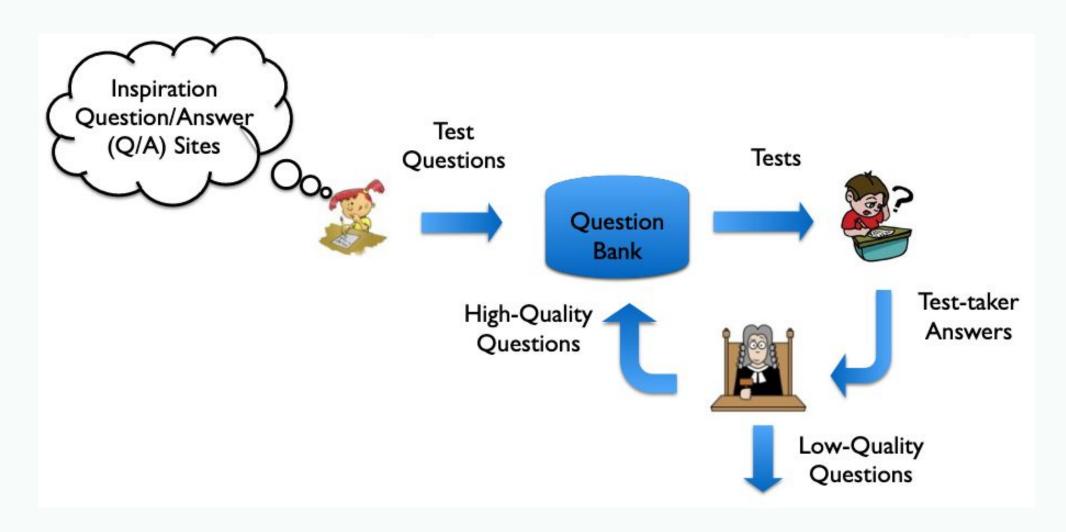
- Static Question Banks
 - Questions become outdated
 - Cheating
- Lack of evaluation
 - Questionable long-term performance predictors
 - Questions may have errors or ambiguities

STEP: A Scalable Testing and Evaluation Platform

Christoforaki and Ipeirotis (2014)

- Continuously generate new questions
 - Make tests more cheating proof
 - Keep questions up-to-date
- Evaluate question quality
 - Identify errors or ambiguities
 - Use real-market performance data for evaluation

STEP system summary



Stack Overflow



"A Q/A site for professional and enthusiast programmers"

- 3 million subscribed users
- 8 million questions
- 35K tags
- 91% at least one answer

| Topic | Questions | % |
|------------|-----------|-----|
| Java | 737,563 | 8.9 |
| Javascript | 723,150 | 8.7 |
| C# | 714,774 | 8.6 |
| PHP | 658,827 | 8.0 |
| Android | 585,017 | 7.1 |
| Jquery | 545,775 | 6.6 |
| Python | 355,093 | 4.6 |
| HTML | 352,146 | 4.2 |
| C++ | 325,667 | 3.9 |
| mysql | 280,946 | 3.4 |

Stack Overflow Challenges

- Volume of questions
 - Large base of candidate questions for tests

Why is subtracting these two times (in 1927) giving a strange result? If I run the following program, which parses two date strings referencing times one second apart and compares them: public static void main(String[] args) throws ParseException { SimpleDateFormat sf = new SimpleDateFormat("yyyy-MM-dd HH:mm:ss"); String str3 = "1927-12-31 23:54:07"; String str4 = "1927-12-31 23:54:08"; It's a time zone change on December 31st in Shanghai. 5575 See this page for details of 1927 in Shanghai. Basically at midnight at the end of 1927, the clocks went back 5 minutes and 52 seconds. So "1927-12-31 23:54:08" actually happened twice, and it looks like Java is parsing it as the later possible instant for that local date/time - hence the difference. Just another episode in the often weird and wonderful world of time zones. EDIT: Stop the press! History changes...

Question Spotter



Identifies promising Q/A threads

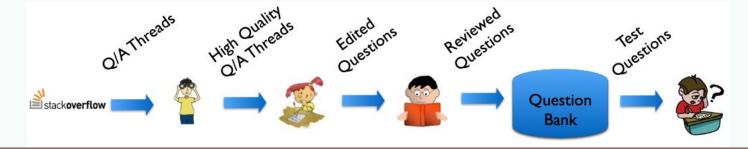


Train classifier with obtained labels: ~90% precision

Features

- Question text length
- Answer count
- Answer score entropy
- Popularity distribution of tags

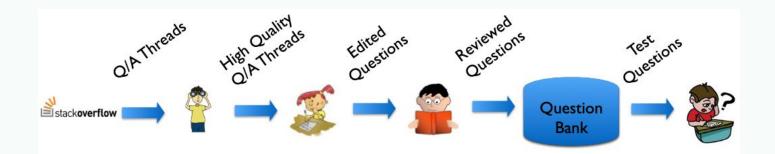
- Question popularity score
- Weekly view count
- Max answer author reputation



Question Editor



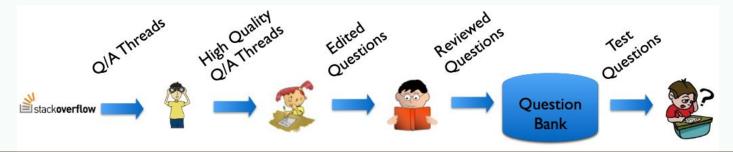
- Humans with expertise in topic at hand
- Visit and read promising Q/A thread
- Reformulate into multiple choice test-question
- Discard questions not considered appropriate



Question Reviewer



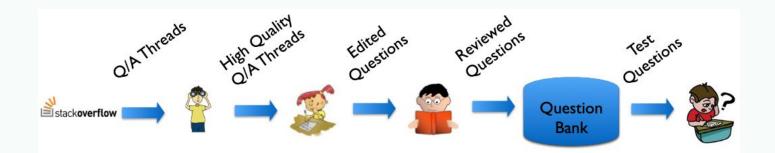
- Have a good handle of English Language,
- Check for spelling, grammar
- Check for compliance with test standards
 - Vocabulary usage
 - Question text length
 - Answer count
 - Answer text length
- Reviewers do not need to be topic experts



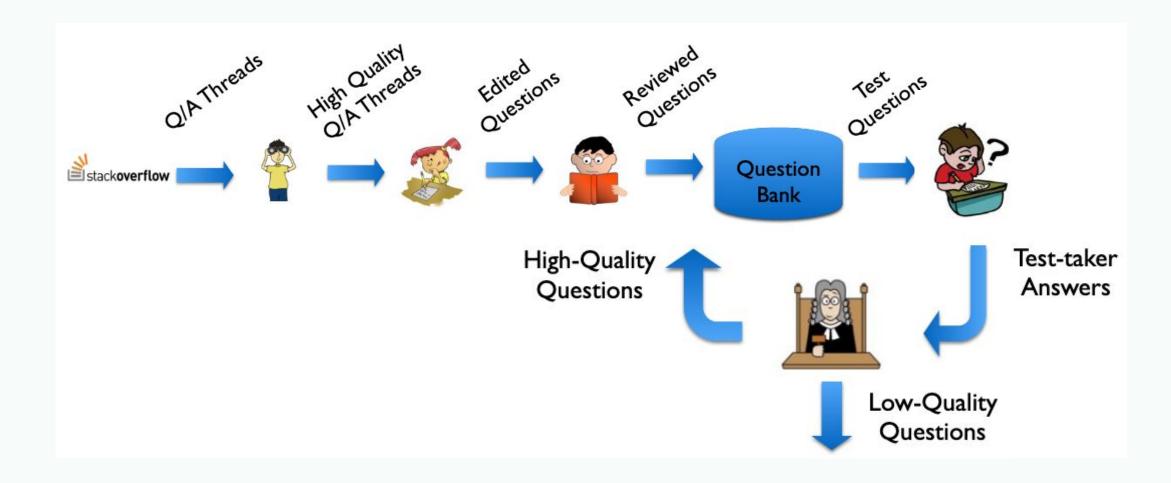
Question Bank



- Experimental Question Bank
 - Stores newly created questions
 - Not used for test-taker evaluation
 - Gather answers waiting for evaluation
- Production Question Bank
 - Are used for the test-taker evaluation



System Overview



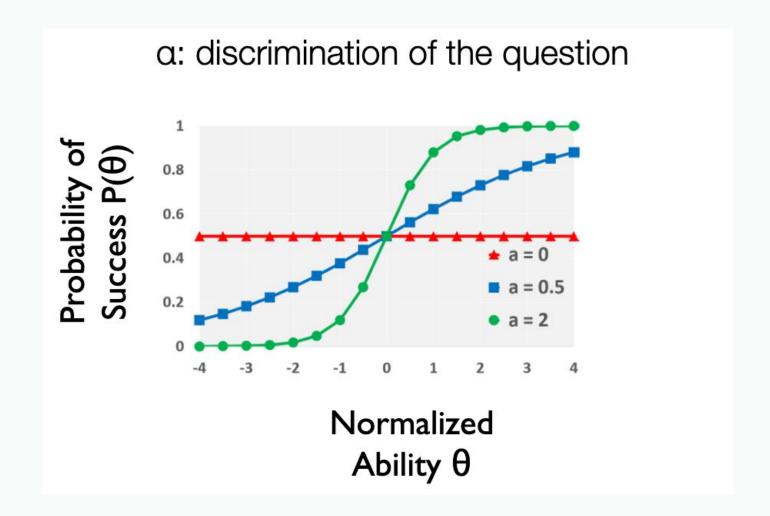
Item Response Theory

- Test takers have a single ability parameter Θ
- Questions are modeled by Item Characteristic

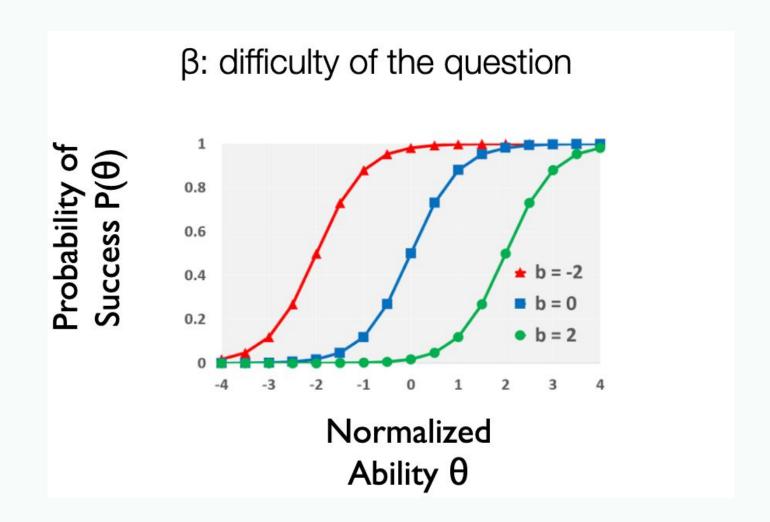
Curve:

- \circ α : discrimination of the question
- \circ β : difficulty of the question

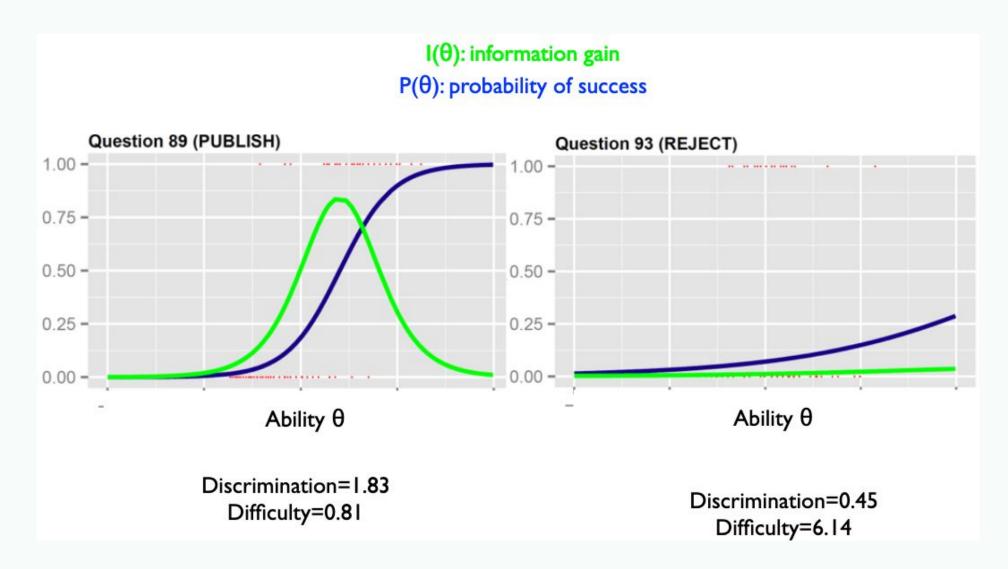
Item Response Theory



Item Response Theory



Question Evaluation Theory



Ability measures

Endogenous measures

- $\Theta(u)$: Test score of candidate u
- Fit the function using logistic regression
- Derive discrimination and difficulty values for each question

Ability measures

Exogenous measures

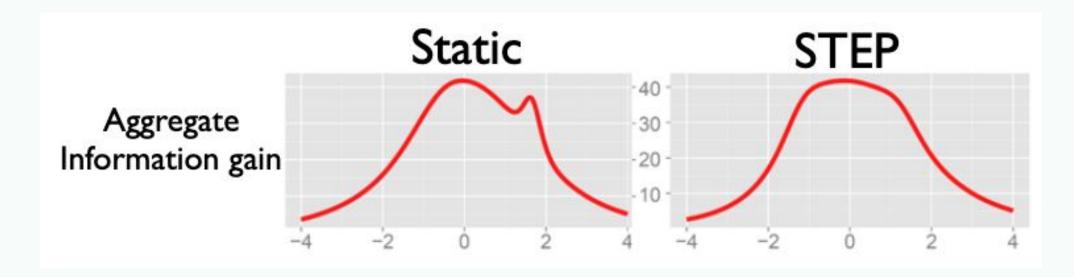
- $\Theta(u)$: Hourly wage of candidate u after taking the test
- Use wage data from ODesk
- More robust to cheating
- Evaluates importance of skills in the marketplace

STEP cost

- Using oDesk data
- Question cost
 - Static question bank licensing: \$10 per question
 - STEP: \$4 per question
 - Create question "from scratch" (IKM data): \$25 per question

STEP performance

- Question quality (Java test example)
- Static Question Bank: 87% acceptance rate
- STEP generated questions: 89% acceptance rate



STEP

- System that continuously generates new questions
- Makes tests more cheating-proof
- Assesses test quality with real-market performance data
- Identify potential errors or ambiguities
- Is of equal or higher quality with existing tests
- Cheaper to generate questions than licensing

What would the ability to find and engage experts allow you to do?