

Improved Vote Aggregation Techniques for the Geo-Wiki Cropland Capture Crowdsourcing Game

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Challenge

The Cropland Capture So Game Land cover map Land cover map Over 5 million opinions from non-experts HOW? Expert-quality decisions about 190 000 images

Results

We increased the accuracy of "Cropland Capture" data from 76% to 91%

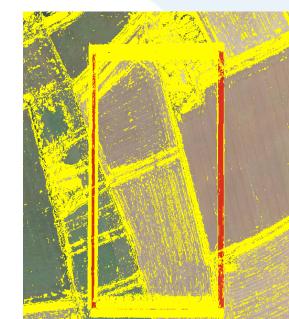
- ✓ Improved quality of image dataset;
- ✓ Improved majority voting estimates;
- ✓ Benchmarked state-of-the-art algorithms;
- ✓ Demonstrated that these algorithms perform on a par with majority voting. **Explanation:** all volunteers are reliable, the task assignment is highly irregular.
- ✓ Accuracy is 96% for images with more than 9 votes.

Approach

Data preprocessing

1) Detection of similar images using pHash (perceptual hash) [Zauner, 2010].

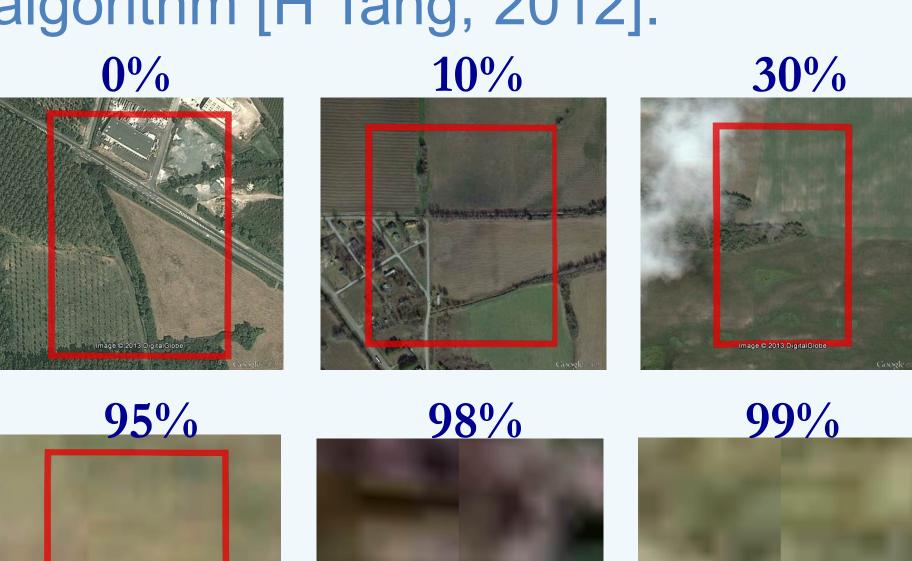






→ 5% of images are not unique

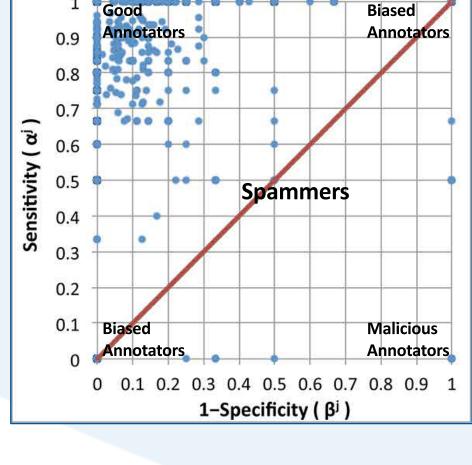
2) Detection of low quality images using Blur detection algorithm [H Tang, 2012].

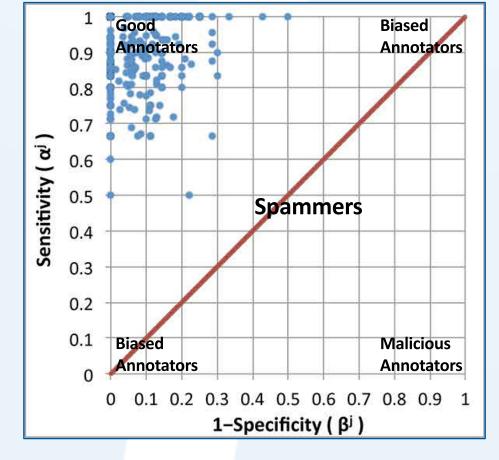


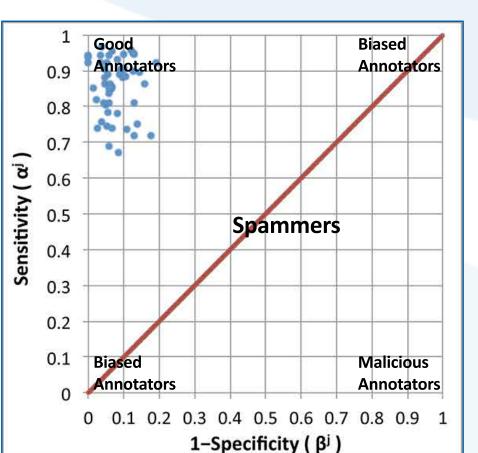
→ 2% of images are discarded

Volunteers' ROCs

Individual performance of volunteers is studied with respect to the number of votes [Rayker, 2012].







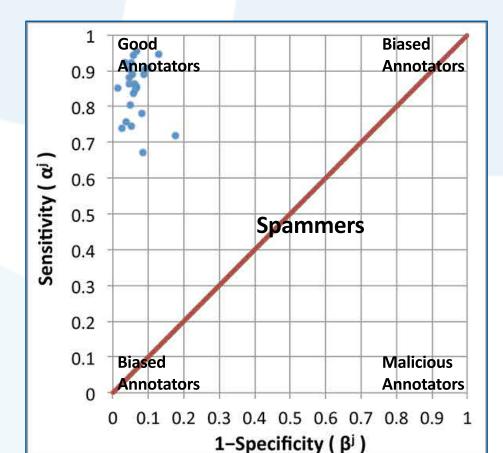


Fig. 1: In the figure we use notation introduced in [11]. Threshold = 0, 12, 44, and 100 votes. These thresholds leave 1813, 262, 52, and 24 volunteers, respectively. ROCs of spammers lie on the red line.

- ✓ There are no spammers among volunteers with more than 12 votes;
- ✓ Good volunteers prevail;
- ✓ Volunteers with >100 votes show higher accuracy than any tested algorithm.

Benchmark

We compare machine learning algorithms and state-of-the-art vote aggregation algorithms:

EM [Dawid, 1979];

KOS, KOS+ [Karger, 2011];

Hard Penalty [Jagabathula, 2014].

Table 1: Baseline algorithms

| _01010 | | | |
|----------------|--------|-------------|------------|
| Number | | LDA | AdaBoost |
| $of\ features$ | Forest | $DD\Lambda$ | 7144190036 |
| 5 | 89.92 | 87.60 | 89.15 |
| 14 | 89.14 | 90.70 | 89.92 |
| 35 | 88.37 | 89.53 | 91.08 |

Table 2: Accuracy for 'crowdsourcing' algorithms without image-vote thresholding

| iteration | MV | EM | KOS | KOS+ | $weighted \ MV$ | | |
|-----------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-----------------|--|--|
| Base | 89.81 | 89.81 | 88.99 | 89.81 | 90.63 | | |
| 1 | 90.05 | 90.16 | 88.88 | 90.16 | 91.45 | | |
| 2 | 90.05 | 90.05 | 88.64 | 90.16 | 91.45 | | |
| 3 | 89.67 | 89.58 | 88.17 | 89.70 | 91.22 | | |

Table 3: Accuracy for 'crowdsourcing' algorithms with image-vote thresholding. Only images with at least 10 votes are left in the expert dataset. In this case we have 404 images annotated by 1777 volunteers.

| | iteration | MV | EM | KOS | KOS+ | $weighted \ MV$ | | |
|----|--|-------|-------|-------|-------|-----------------|--|--|
| | Base | 94.55 | 94.55 | 94.06 | 94.55 | 95.05 | | |
| | 1 | 94.55 | 94.55 | 93.81 | 94.55 | 95.05 | | |
| | 2 | 94.55 | 94.55 | 93.81 | 94.55 | 95.05 | | |
| | 3 | 94.55 | 94.55 | 94.06 | 94.55 | 95.05 | | |
| *\ | *We use publicly available code (https://github.com/ashwin90/Penalty-based-clustering) | | | | | | | |