A HOLISTIC VIEW OF HUMAN FACTORS IN CROWDSOURCING

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Keynote at SBBD 2017 October 3rd, 2017



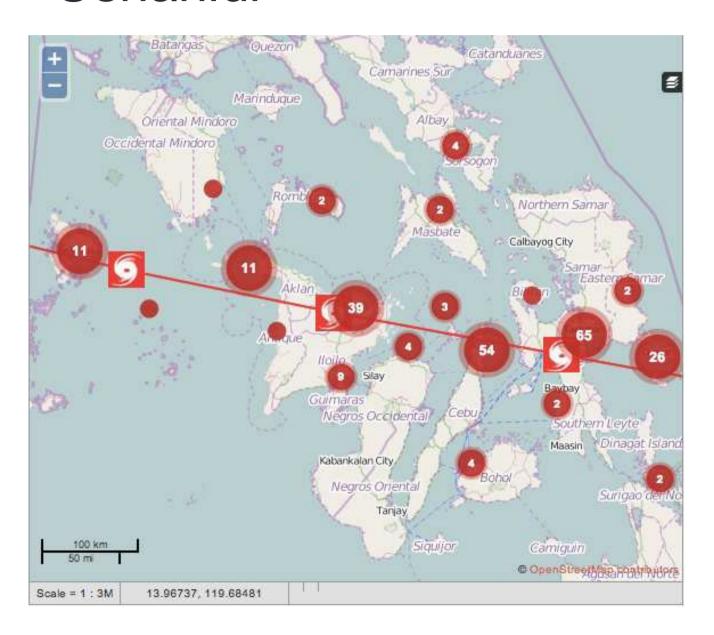


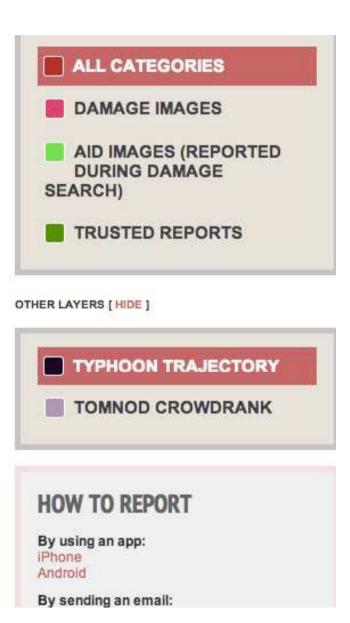


A definition

- The act of posting an open call to hire *cheap, immediate,* skilled, and easily accessible labor online
- A place where one finds work, possibly with remuneration
- Micro-tasks often easier to complete by humans than by machines

1. Disaster Management in CrowdMap Ushahidi





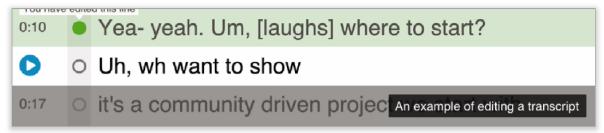
2. Audio Transcription

NYPL Lab

Together We Listen

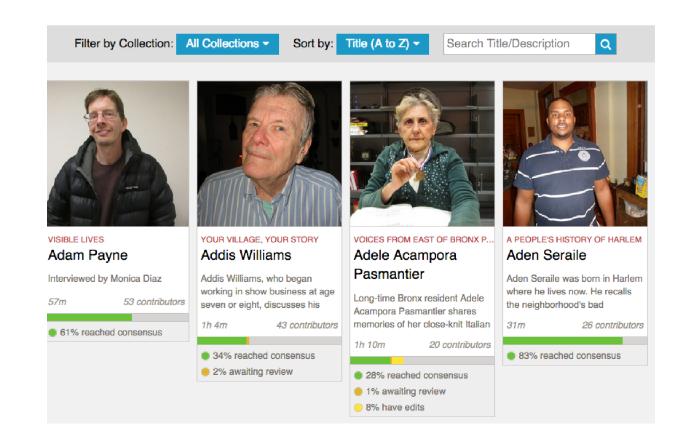


Help The New York Public Library fix computer-generated transcripts from hundreds of stories from the library's Community Oral History Project.

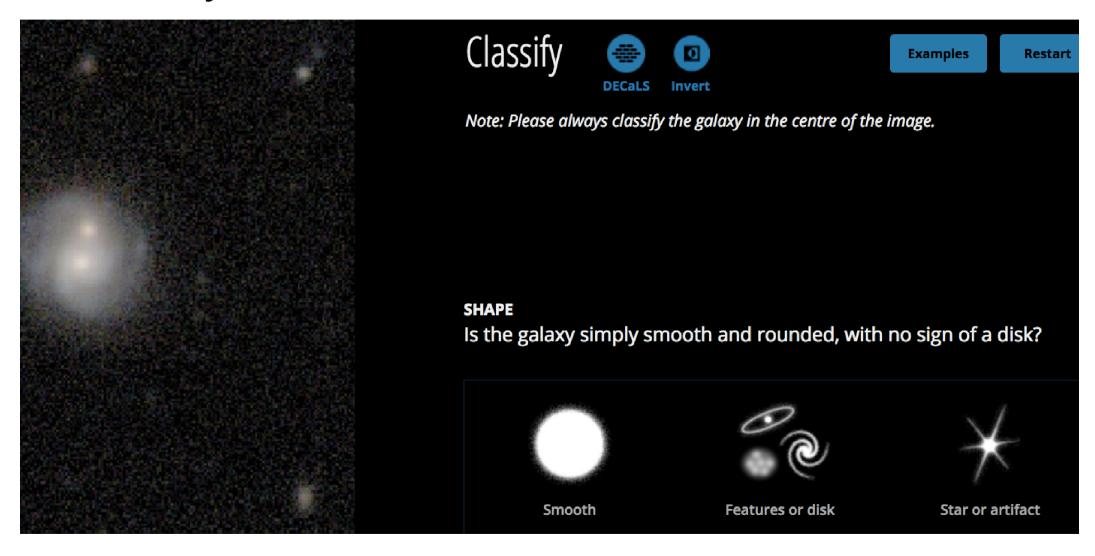


An example of how the transcript editor works (click for sound)

Select an interview to get started.



3. Galaxy classification Galaxy Zoo



4. Receipt Transcription on AMT



Classify Receipt

Hit Reward: \$0.02

Real readable original receipt

Not a receipt or not readable

The following details can often be found at the top or bottom of the receipt. Enter as much information as you can find.

Find and enter the business phone number:

Phone

Example: (888) 555-1234 or 8885551234

Find and enter the business address:

Address

City

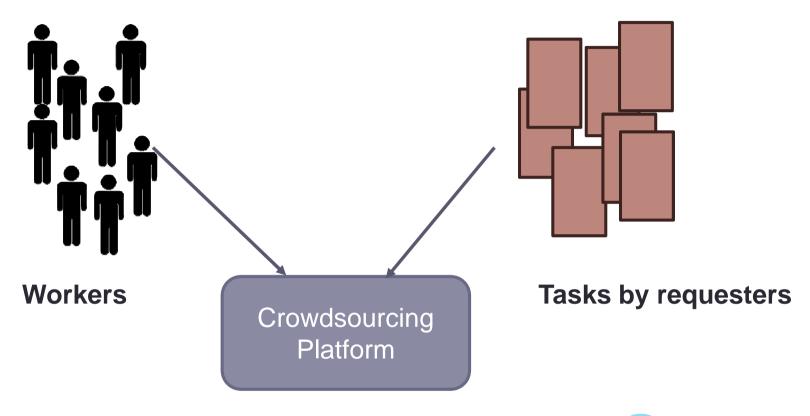
State

Postal code

Example: 321 Fake Street, Los Angeles, CA, 90210

Next

5. Generic Platforms





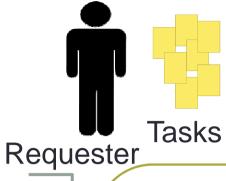
Many more examples

Micro-tasks

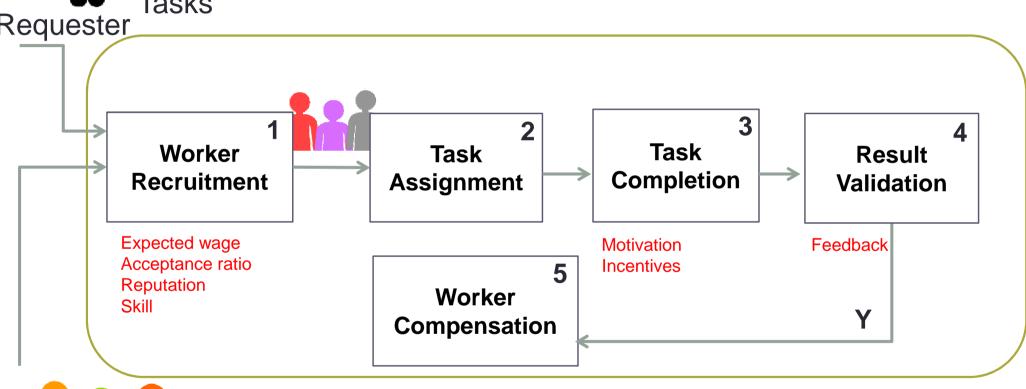
- audio transcription, text translation, image tagging, citizen science
- implicit collaboration
- consensus usually achieved with majority voting

Collaborative tasks

- a group of individuals collectively working to achieve a goal
- collaborative editing, fan-subbing, solution outsourcing (e.g., Netflix contest)
- Consensus achieved when crowd converges



Task Deployment Processes and Data





Workers

Human Factors, a rough characterization

1. Worker-specific

- Micro-tasks: Skill, Reputation/Trust, Expected Pay, Acceptance Ratio
- Collaborative tasks: Affinity, Critical Mass, Interaction model

Task-specific

Expected Quality, Budget, Desired Expertise, Incentives,

2. Workers and tasks

Motivation, Feedback

Human Factors

- They are pervasive in crowdsourcing processes
- Their acquisition, inference and evolution affect performance
- They have been studied in isolation: one process at a time and one factor at a time

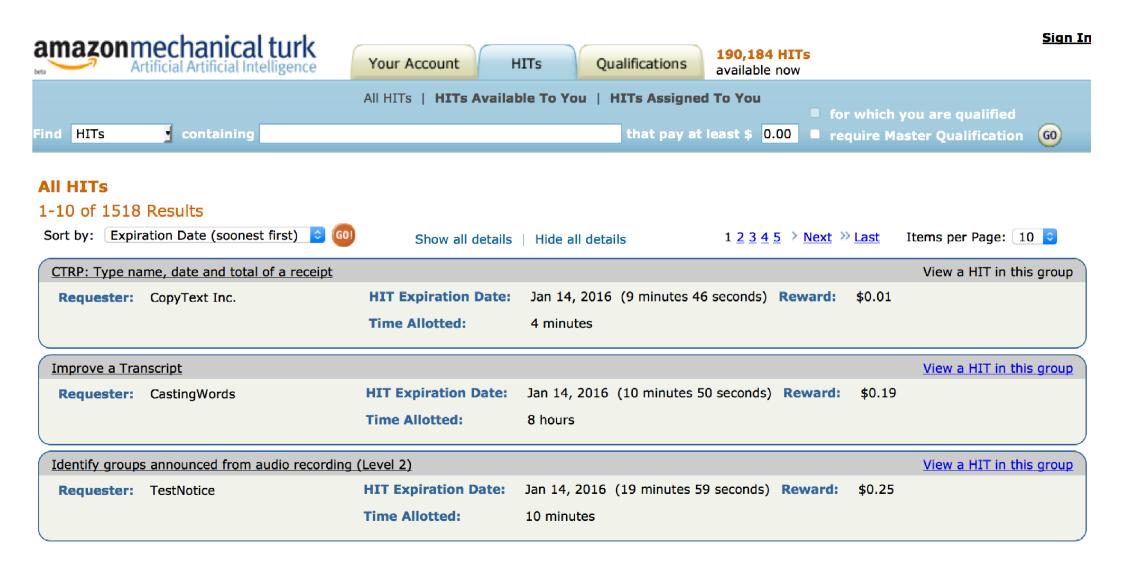
This talk's purpose and outline

Advocate a holistic approach to human factors

- because of the unpredictability of humans as resources
- because human factors are evolving in nature
- Reason 1: Human factors are unpredictable
- Reason 2: Human factors evolve
- Reason 3: Looking beyond

Human Factors Are Unpredictable

Self-appointment to tasks in AMT



Human Factors in Task Assignment

with Rahman et al. VLDBJ 2015

- Input: tasks to complete, human workers
- Goal: for one team per task
- Output: completed tasks
- Each task has Expertise, Quality, Budget
 - English comprehension for audio transcription
- Each worker has human factors: Skill, Expected wage, Acceptance ratio

Objective: maximize crowd-work quality

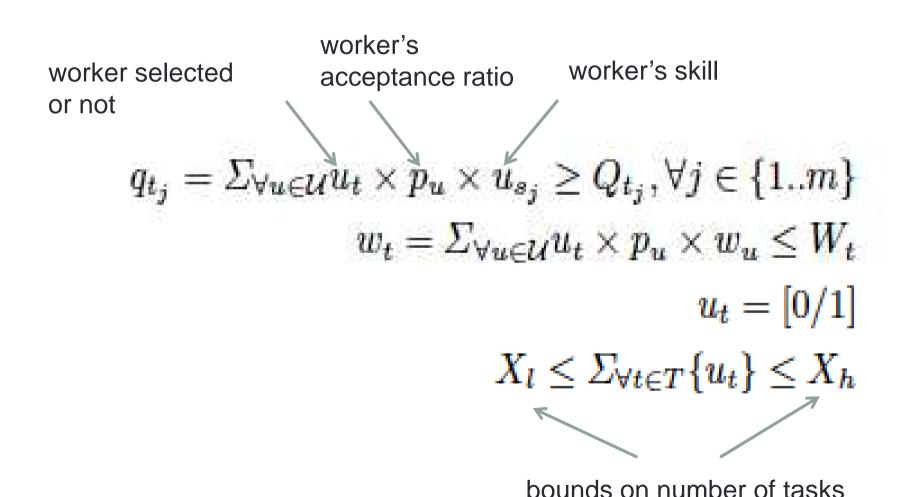
Maximize
$$\mathcal{V} = \Sigma_{\forall t \in T} v_t$$

aggregated worker skills and wages
$$v_t = \begin{cases} W_1 \times \Sigma_{\forall j \in \{1..m\}} q_{t_j} + W_2 \times (1 - \frac{w_t}{W_t}) & \text{if } q_{t_j} \geq Q_{t_j} \\ & \wedge w_t \leq W_t \\ & \text{if } q_{t_j} < Q_{t_j} \\ & \vee w_t > W_t \end{cases}$$

where $W_1, W_2 \ge 0$ and $W_1 + W_2 = 1$.

task quality constraint task budget

ILP formulation of task quality



Task Assignment Solution Overview

NP-hard (reduction using Multiple-Knapsack Problem)

- Our approach: offline indexing for a workload of tasks
 - Our implementation uses the primal-dual barrier method to solve the ILP

Solution:

- A greedy randomized algorithm with a 2/5 approximation factor when objective function is sub-modular
- A greedy deterministic algorithm with a 1-1/e approximation factor when objective function is sub-modular and monotonic

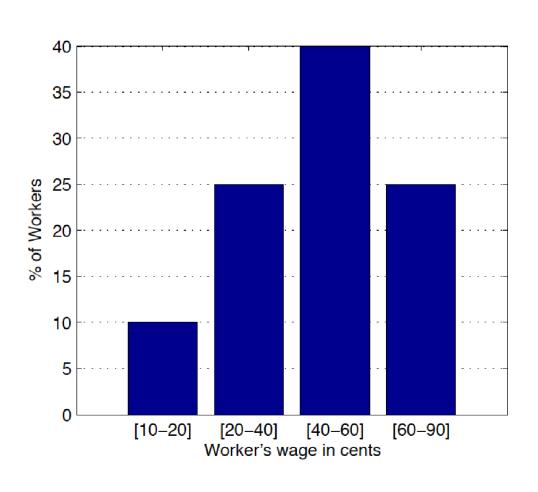
Human Factors are unpredictable

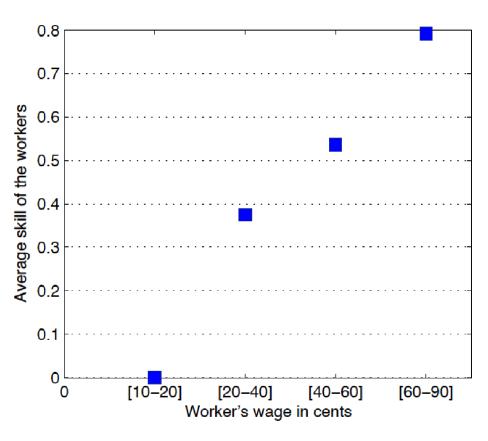
- In practice:
 - Workers may not accept tasks assigned to them
 - Worker and Task churn
- Challenges:
 - How to replace a worker who is not available for a task?
 - How to handle new workers/tasks?
- Our approach: Online index maintenance
 - Solve a marginal ILP problem (on a smaller instance)

Quality Experiments

- Phase 1: 8 multi-choice questions/task, to assess skills
- Phase 2: Collaborative Document Editing task
 - 20 workers asked to produce reports on 5 different topics:
 - 1) Political unrest in Egypt,
 - 2) NSA document leakage,
 - 3) Playstation games,
 - 4) All electric cars
 - 5) Global warming
- Phase 3: Completed tasks evaluated by crowd workers
 - 150 AMT workers evaluated Completeness, Grammar, Neutrality, Clarity, Timeliness, Added-Value

AMT Worker Distributions (Egypt task)



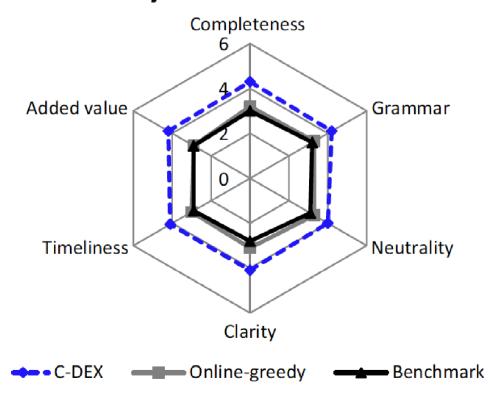


(c) Wage distribution

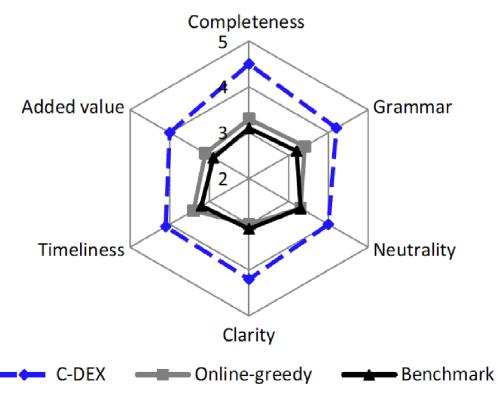
(d) Strong positive correlation between worker skill and wage

Outcome Quality Assessment

Playstation Games



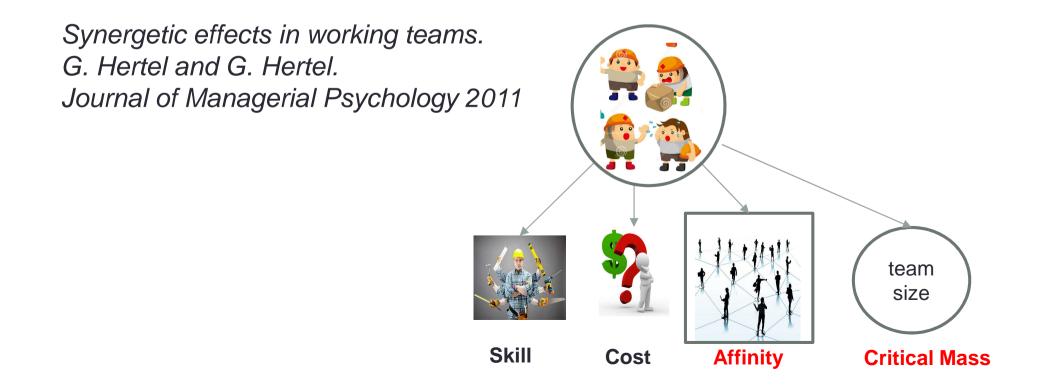
Egypt Political Unrest



Group-aware Human Factors

with Rahman et al. ICDM 2015

- In some cases, outcome quality was low
 - Conflicting opinions
 - Edit wars



Affinity

- Type Indicator: MBTI. Myers and Briggs. Consulting Psychologists Press 1988
- Are two heads better than one? Crowdsourced translation via a two-step collaboration of non-professional translators and editors. R. Yan et. al. ACL 2014

• Intra-team distance: e.g., edit wars

$$DiaDist(\mathcal{G}) = Max_{\forall u_i, u_j \in \mathcal{G}} dist(u_i, u_j)$$

Critical Mass

Managing research quality: critical mass and optimal academic research group size. R. Kenna et. al. IMA Journal of Management Mathematics 2012

Objective, revisited

Minimize
$$\{DiaDist(\mathcal{G}) + \sum_{\forall_{G_i,G_j \in \mathcal{G}}} SumInterDist(G_i,G_j)\}$$

• Under:

$$\Sigma_{\forall u_i \in \mathcal{G}} u_{d_i} \geq Q_i \quad \forall_{d_i}$$

$$\Sigma_{\forall u_i \in \mathcal{G}} w_u \leq C$$

$$|G_i| \leq K \quad \forall i = \{1, 2, \dots, x\}$$
 Critical mass

Overview of Algorithmic Solutions

A two-stage approach

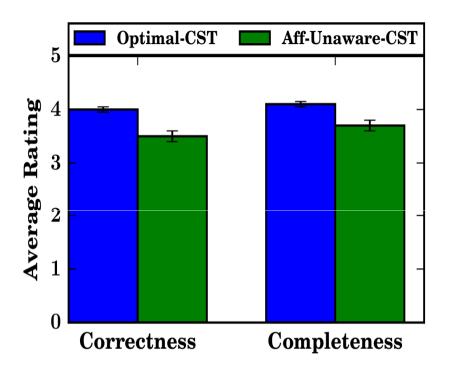
- 1. Form a single team that **maximizes intra-affinity**, and satisfies skill and cost (*NP-hard, reduction of Min-Dia, a variant of Compact Location*)
- Decompose into smaller teams, each satisfies critical mass and inter-affinity across teams is maximized (NP-hard, reduction of Minimum Bisection)

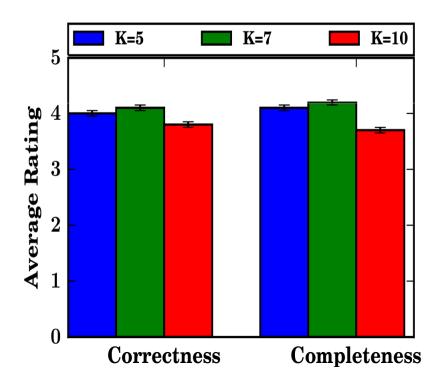
Algorithms

- An instance optimal exact algorithm and a 2-approximation algorithm (when distance is a metric)
- 2. A 3-approximation algorithm (akin to Min k-cut)

Experiments with Affinity and Critical Mass

- Translation task with 120 AMT workers
- Region- and age/gender-based affinities
- Results
 - Higher affinity impacts positively quality
 - A group beyond size 10 is less effective
 - Region more effective than age/gender







Human Factors Evolve

In practice...

- Workers are involved in a series of tasks
- Their motivation evolves over time

Motivation in the Social Sciences

Motivation through the design of work: Test of a theory. J. Hackman and G. R. Oldham. Organizational behavior and human performance, 1976

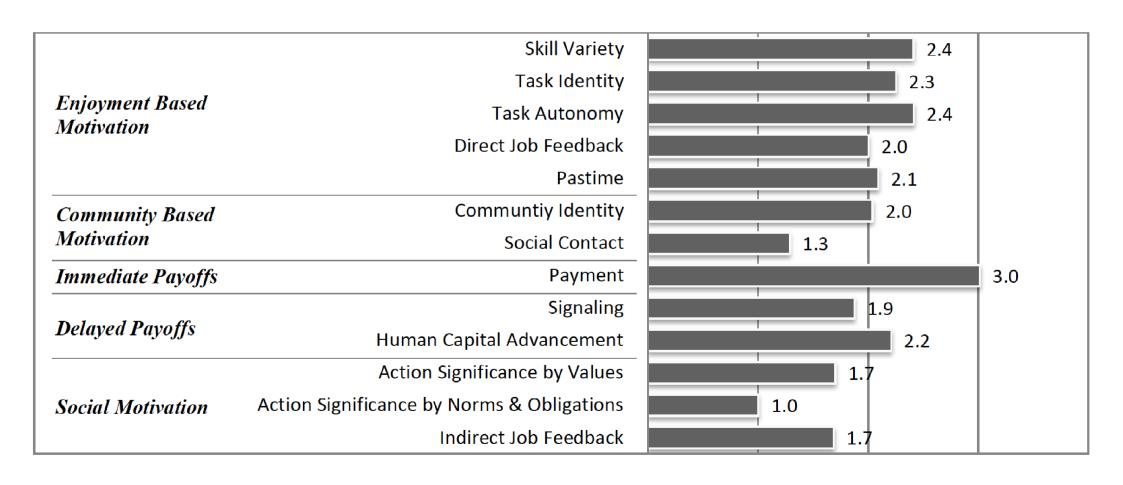
- 658 employees in 62 heterogeneous jobs (white collar, blue collar, industry, services, urban and rural settings) in 7 organizations.
- Goal: which Job Dimensions stimulate which Psychological States: experienced meaningfulness of the work, experienced responsibility for the work outcomes, knowledge of the actual results of the work.
- Proposed model good for job design, i.e.
 - in determining the potential of a job to engender motivation,
 - in identifying which jobs need improvement,
 - in assessing the readiness of employees to respond to a redesigned job

Motivation in the Social Sciences

Motivation through the design of work: Test of a theory. J. Hackman and G. R. Oldham. Organizational behavior and human performance, 1976

What is motivation (in AMT)?

More than fun and money. worker motivation in crowdsourcing-a study on mechanical turk. N. Kaufmann, T. Schulze, and D. Veit. AMCIS 2011



In the related work

Incentives

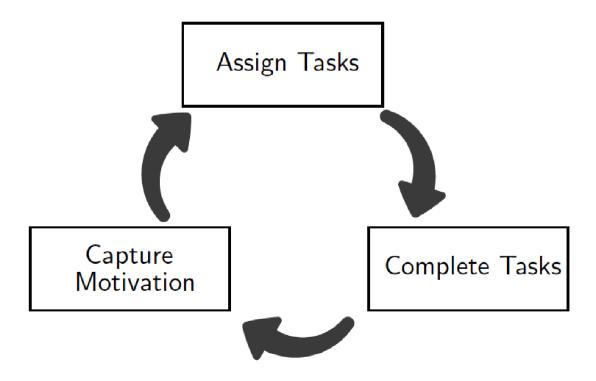
- with gradually increasing pay (Gao et al, PVLDB 2014)
- with a bonus (Shaw et al. CSCW 2011, Slivkins et al. WWW 2015)
- with feedback on others' performance (Shaw et al. CSCW 2011)
- with entertainment during task completion (Dai et al, CSCW 2015)

Feedback

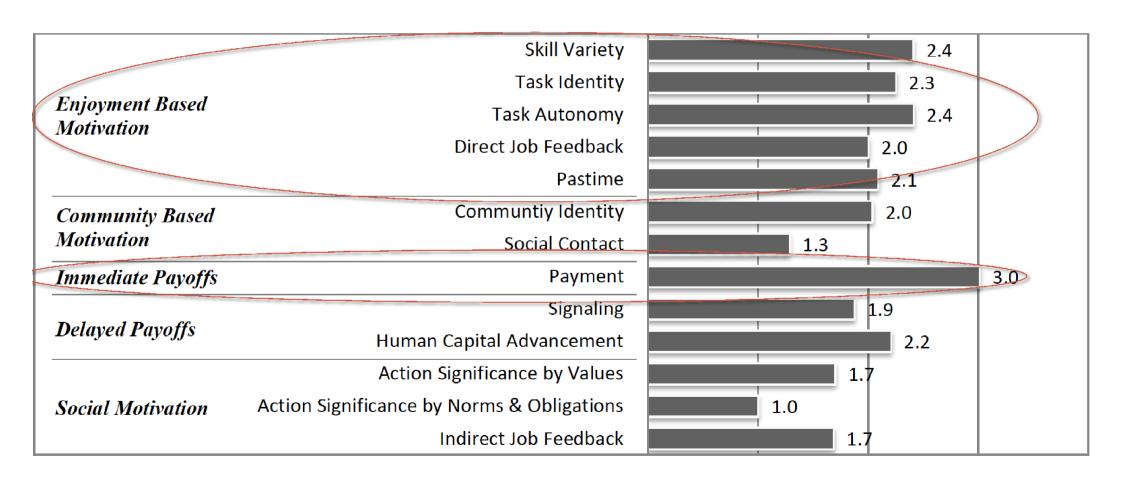
- CrowdFlower displays a panel above the task with the worker's estimated accuracy so far
- Encouraging text and a board showing how well a worker is doing.
 Diversions improve worker retention rate while retaining the same work quality (Rzeszotarski et al, AAA 2013)

Proposed Approach

Observe workers and adaptively assign tasks that maximize their motivation



Focus on two Factors



Adaptive Task Assignment (motivation)

with J. Pilourdault, S. B. Roy, D. Lee. EDBT 2017

balance between 2 factors, e.g., intrinsic factor, task diversity, and extrinsic factor, task reward

$$motiv(\mathcal{T}, w) = \alpha_w TD(\mathcal{T})$$

 $+ \beta_w \times TR(\mathcal{T}, w)$

Adaptive Task Assignment (optimization)

For a worker, find a set of tasks:

$$\underset{w \in \mathcal{W}^{i}}{\operatorname{arg max}} \quad \sum_{w \in \mathcal{W}^{i}} \operatorname{motiv}(\mathcal{T}_{w}^{i}, w)$$

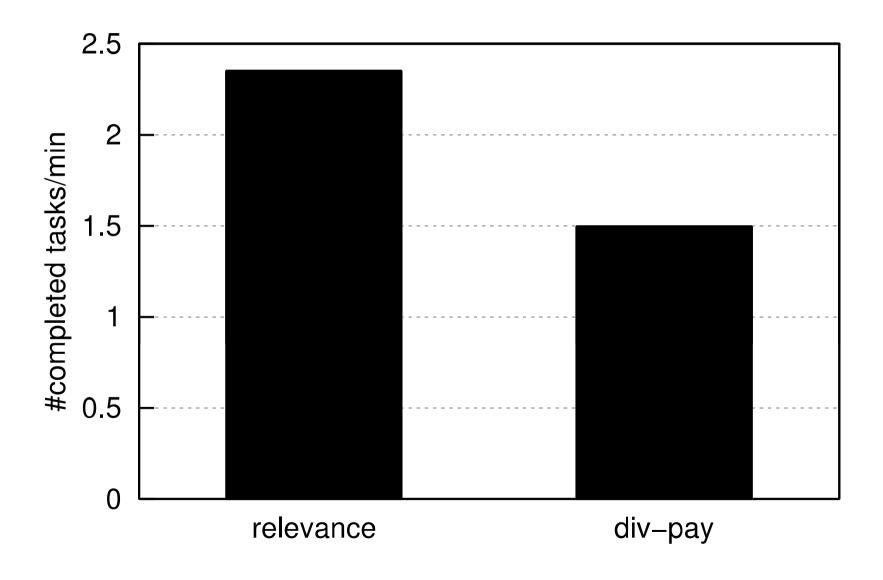
$$\forall w \in \mathcal{W}^{i}, \mid \mathcal{T}_{w}^{i} \mid \leq X_{max} \qquad (C_{1})$$

$$\forall w, w' \in \mathcal{W}^{i}, \mathcal{T}_{w}^{i} \cap \mathcal{T}_{w'}^{i} = \emptyset \quad (C_{2})$$

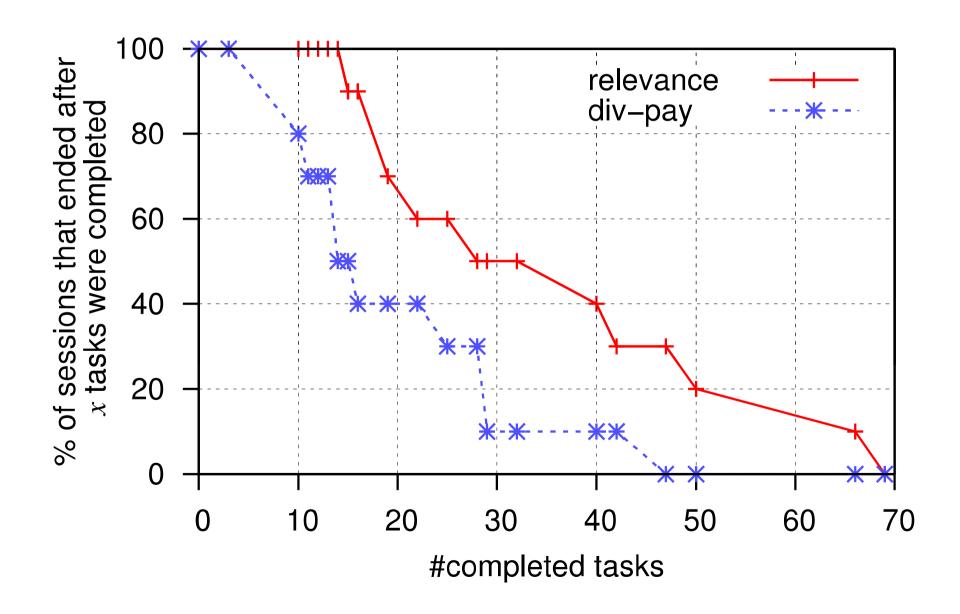
Adaptive Task Assignment (performance)

- 158,018 tasks from CrowdFlower in 22 kinds
- 23 workers in AMT
- 2 task assignment strategies:
 - Tasks matching a worker's profile: RELEVANCE
 - Tasks achieving a diversity/payment balance: DIV-PAY

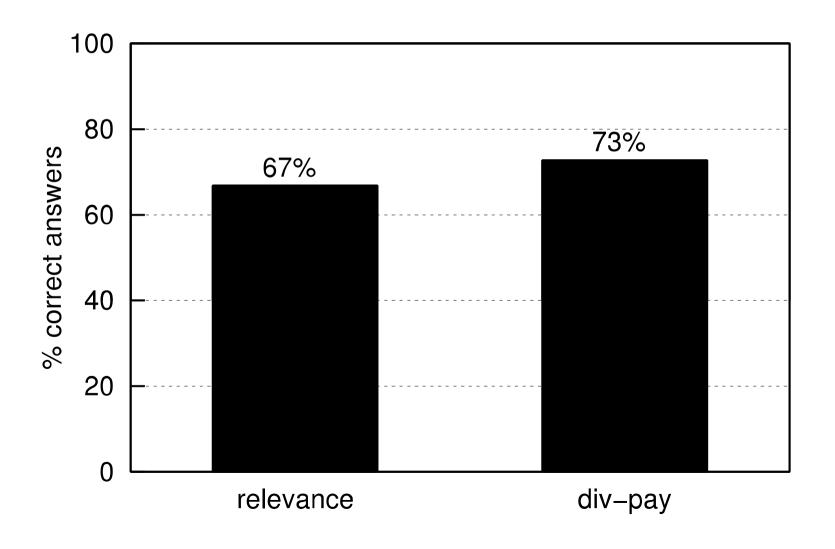
Task Throughput



Worker Retention



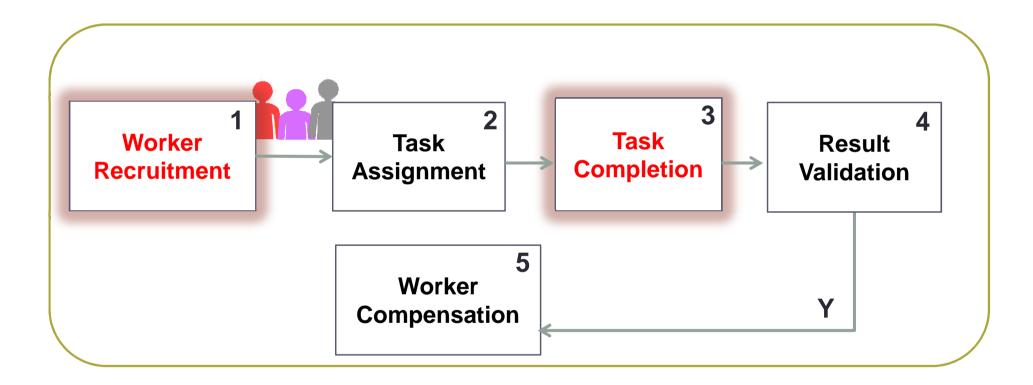
Outcome Quality



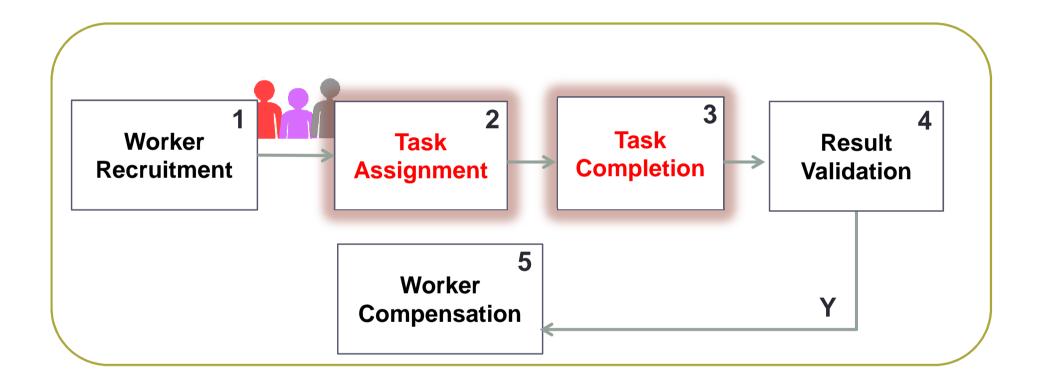
Summary and Takeaways

- Human factors are essential in crowdsourcing
- They need to be observed during task completion and leveraged in task assignment
- Their evolving nature requires to optimize crowdsourcing processes holistically

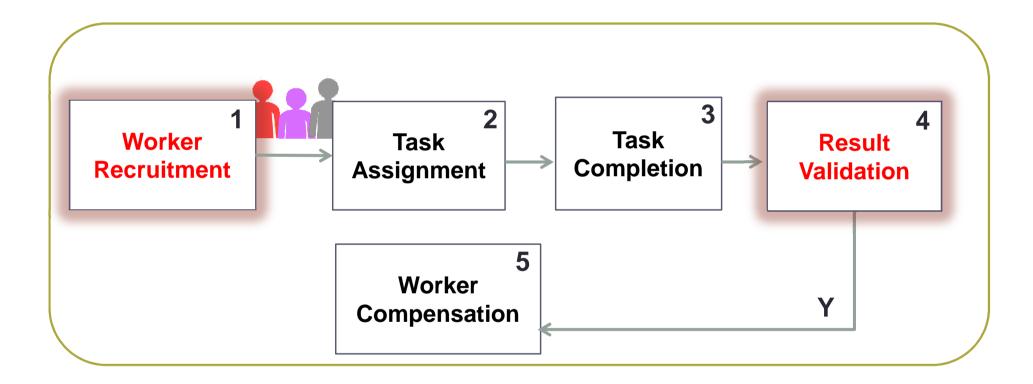
Human Factors in Task Assignment



Adaptive Task Assignment

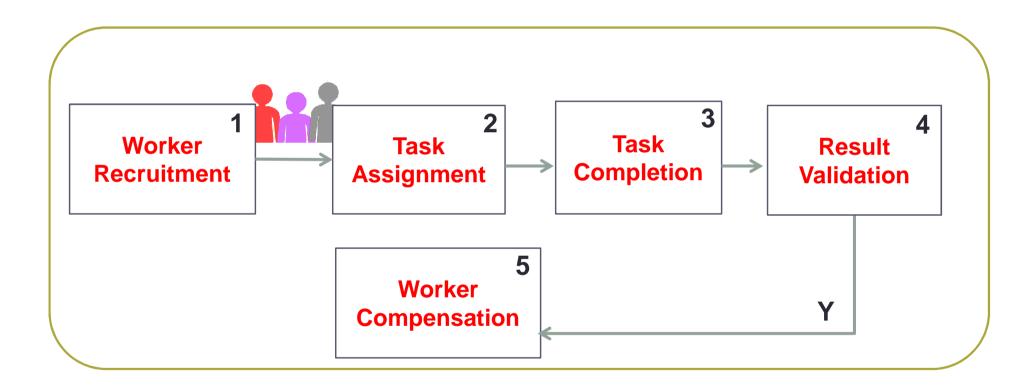


Learning Human Factors



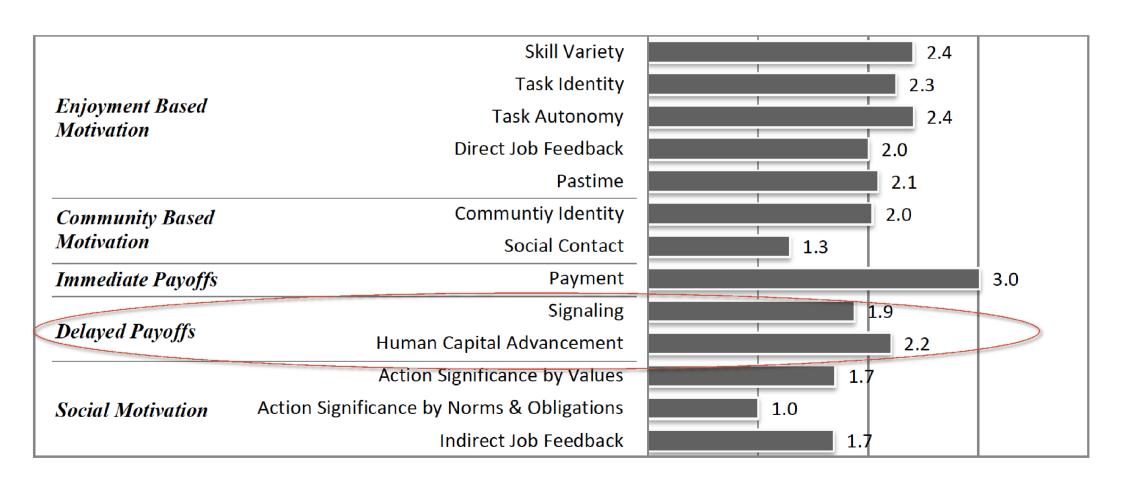
Looking Beyond

Toward Holistic Optimization



Why does a holistic view matter that much?

More than fun and money. worker motivation in crowdsourcing-a study on mechanical turk. N. Kaufmann, T. Schulze, and D. Veit. AMCIS 2011



Crowdsourcing platforms as a learning destination

- Ability for workers to express:
 - 1. I have x amount of time, which tasks should I complete?
 - 2. I want to make x dollars, which tasks should I complete?
 - 3. I want to improve some skill, which tasks are best suited to me?

- Requires to capture human factor end-to-end
 - to model team formation (who to team up with to learn faster?)
 - to model feedback in result validation and include it in task assignment