

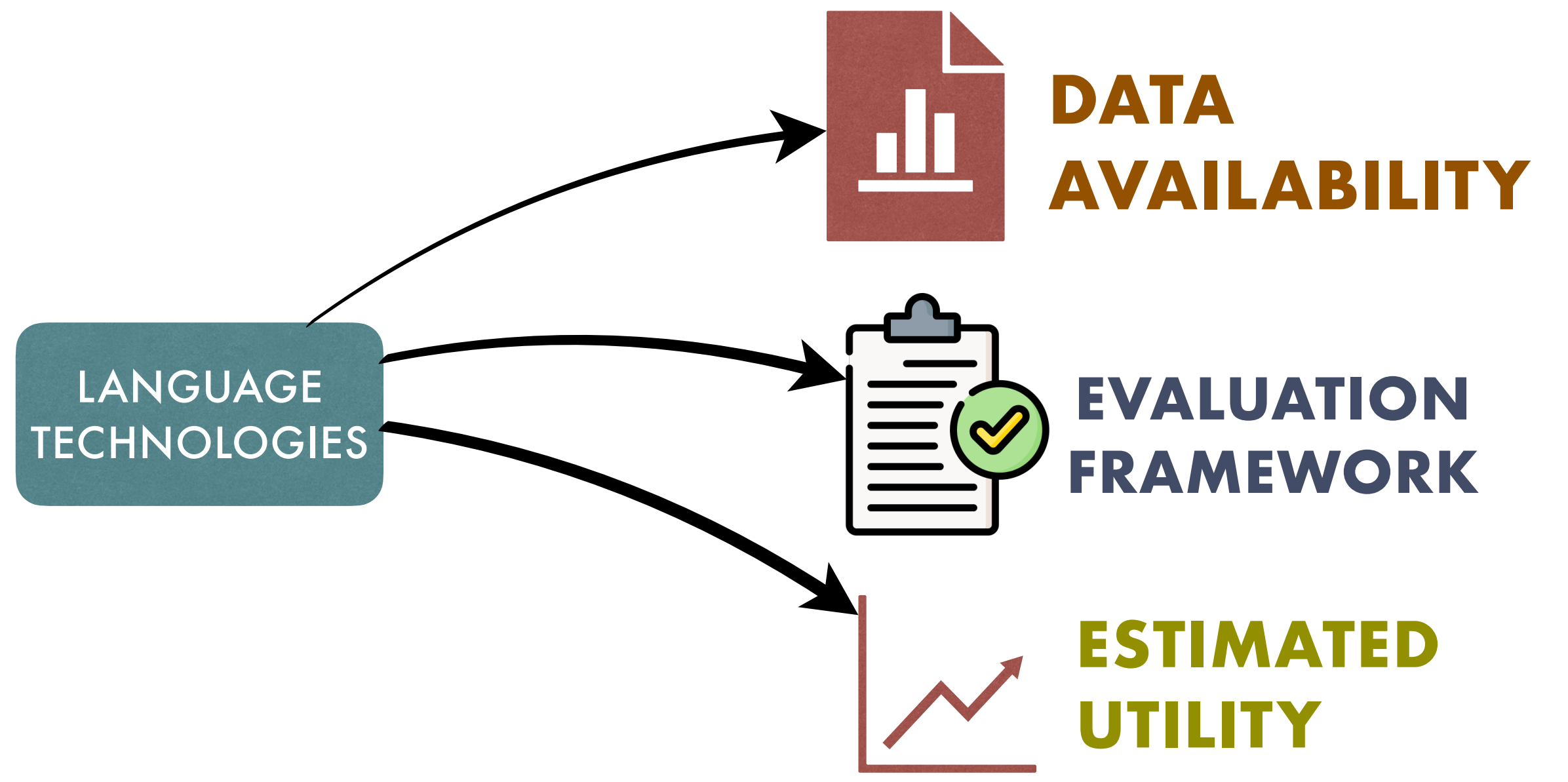
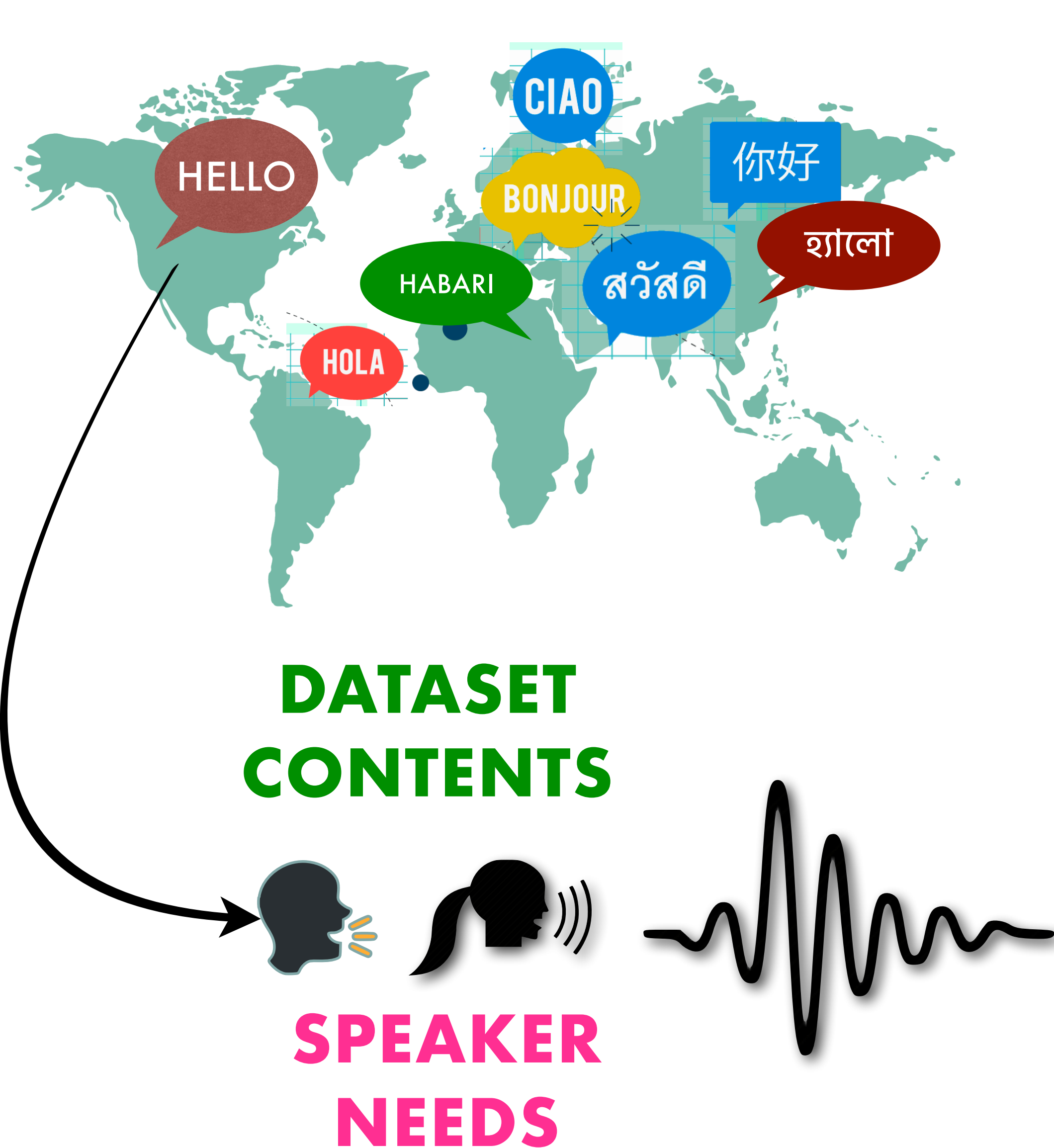
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# Dataset Geography: Mapping Language Data to Language Users

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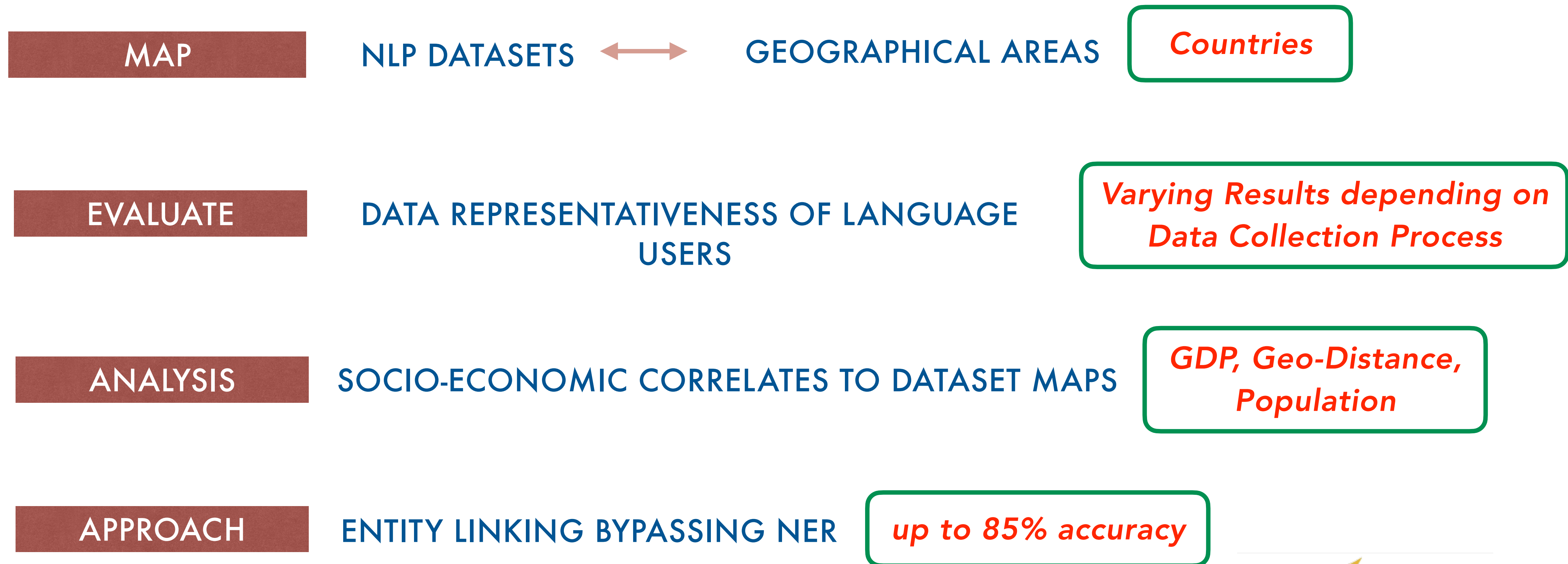
<https://nlp.cs.gmu.edu/>



**CULTURAL/GEOGRAPHICAL REPRESENTATIVENESS**



# Our Contributions



# Assumptions

## 1 Data Locality Matters

*To Learn*  $p(L1|\text{text})$  (i.e.  $p(L1 = \text{Finnish}|\text{Finland})$ )

*Avoid Learning*  $p(\text{Finland}|L1 = \text{Finnish})$

## 2 Capture locality by focusing on entities

<b>English</b>	ireland irish british britain russia scotland england states american london brexit
<b>Finnish</b>	finland finnish finns helsinki swedish finn nordic sweden sauna nokia estonian
<b>French</b>	french france paris sarkozy macron fillon hollande gaulle hamon marine valls breton

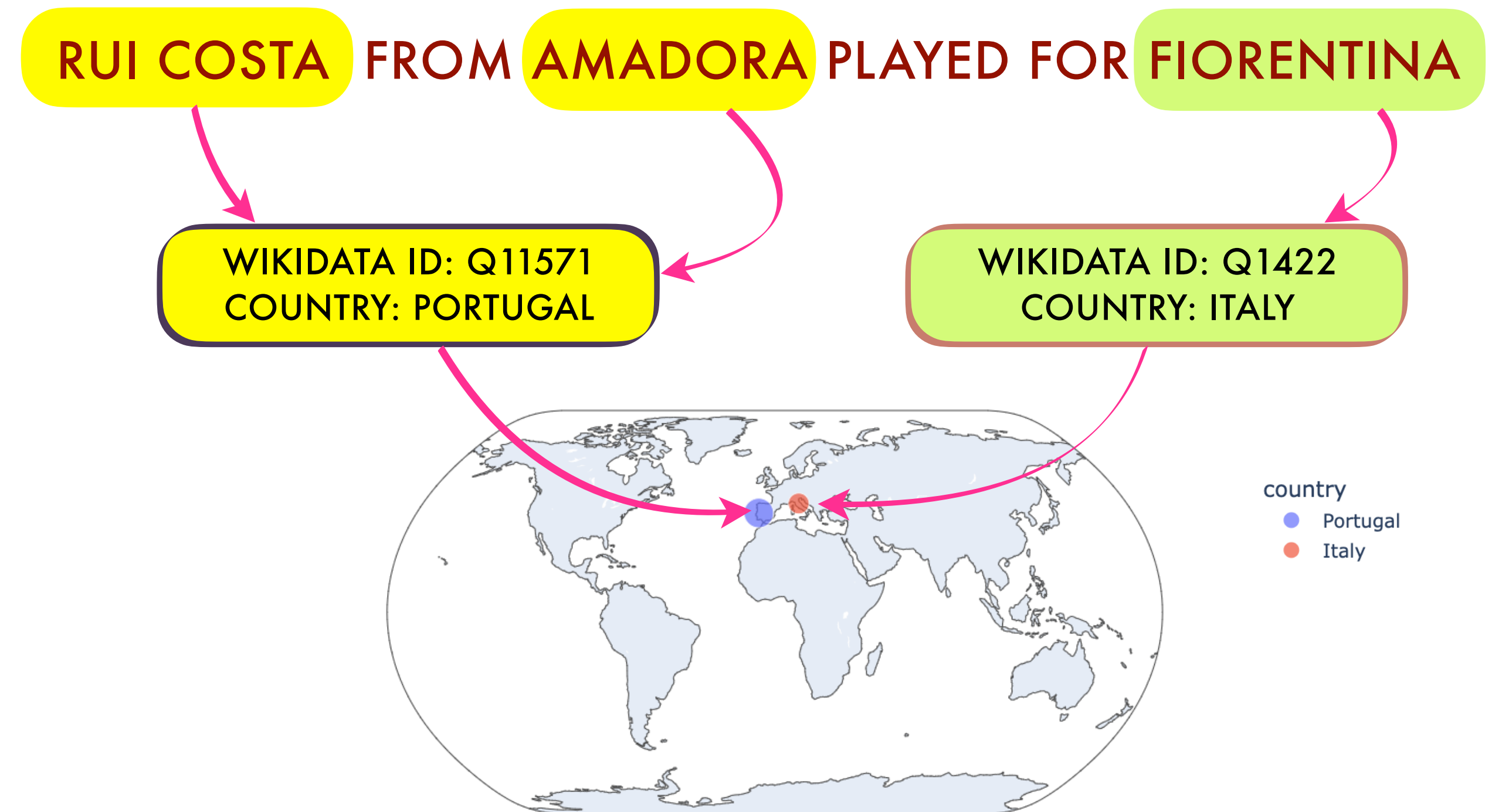
Top words based on log-odds scores for each label in the L2-Reddit dataset.

(Kumar et al. 2019)

# Proposed Approach

For a given dataset

- ☑ Identify named entities
- ☑ Link entities to wikidata
- ☑ Aggregate through dataset
  - ☑ Representativeness measure
  - ☑ Fairness measure
  - ☑ Visualization



# Proposed Approach

## Mapping Dataset to countries

- Entity recognition-linking pipeline
- mGENRE (Cao et al. 2021): multilingual, seq2seq, auto-regressive entity linker
- Links to wikidata IDs

### NER-INFORMED:

NER: [S]Rui Costa[E] from [S]AMADORA[E] played for [S]FIORENTINA[E]

NE-Link: {Rui Costa} from {AMADORA} played for {FIORENTINA}

- Bypassing NER Step to perform recognition & linking altogether

### NER-RELAXED

[S]Rui Costa from AMADORA played for FIORENTINA[E]

{Rui, score:-1}, {Costa, score:-1}, {Rui Costa,score:2}, {AMADORA,score:3}, {FIORENTINA,score:4}

# Proposed Approach

## Representativeness measures from Dataset-Country Maps

- Entity percentage in Language speaking countries

country [SPANISH] = {ARG, CHL, PRY, URY}

entity [SPANISH] =  $(50+40+10+0)/total = 0.67$

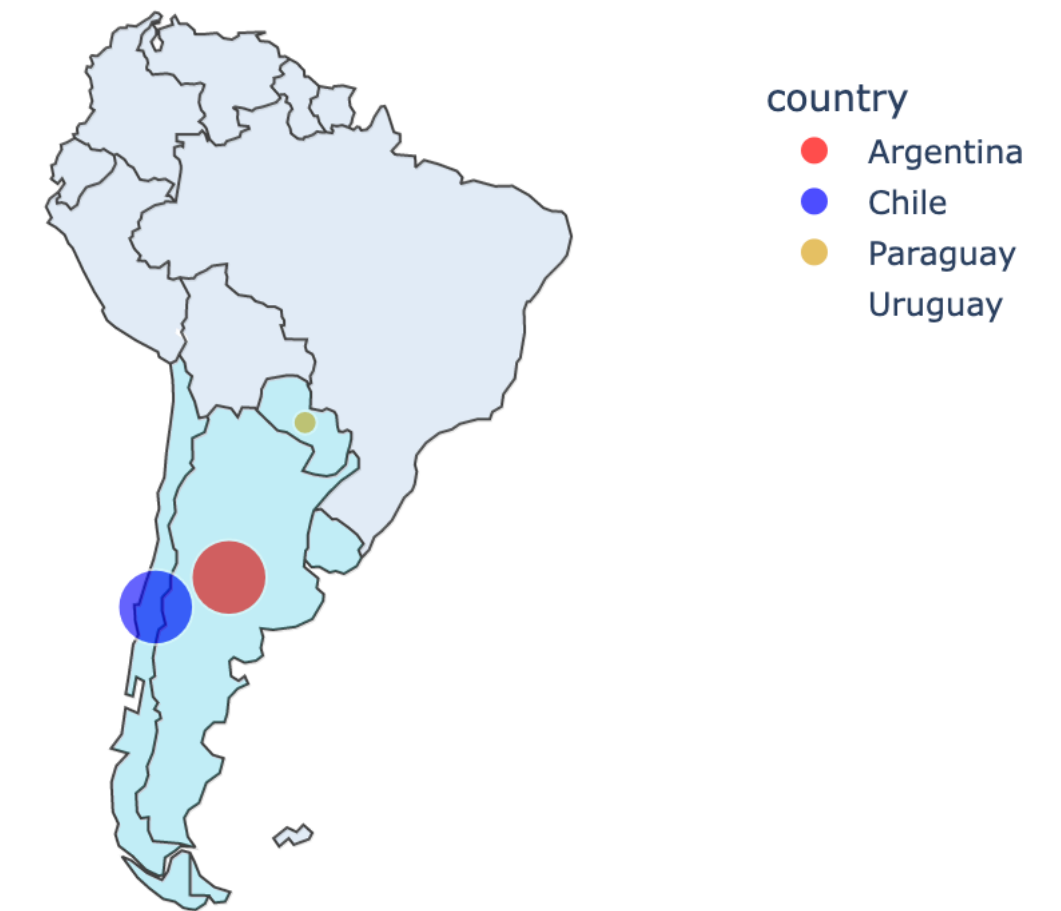
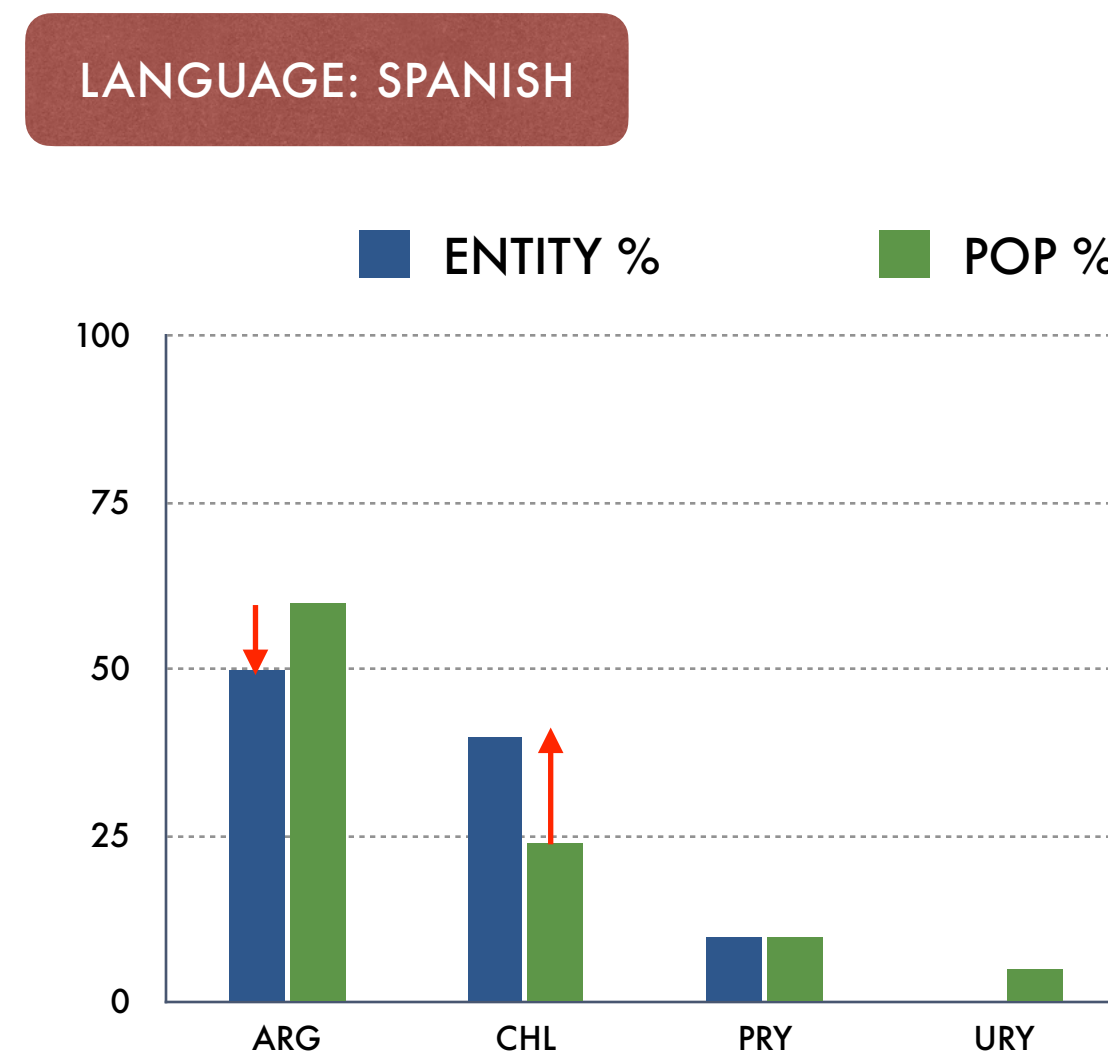
- Fairness indices

- Country population

- Country missing(1) or underrepresented (eg. URY~25%)

- In-country representativeness for widely spoken languages

- Distribution Difference in speaker population & Observed entity



# Datasets and Settings

## NER DATASETS

- WikiANN (Pan et al. 2017)
- Masakhaner (Adelani et al. 2021)

## QA DATASETS

- SQuAD (Rajpurkar et al. 2016)
- MLQA (Lewis et al. 2020)
- TyDi-QA (Clark et al. 2020)
- Natural Questions (Kwiatkowski et al. 2020)

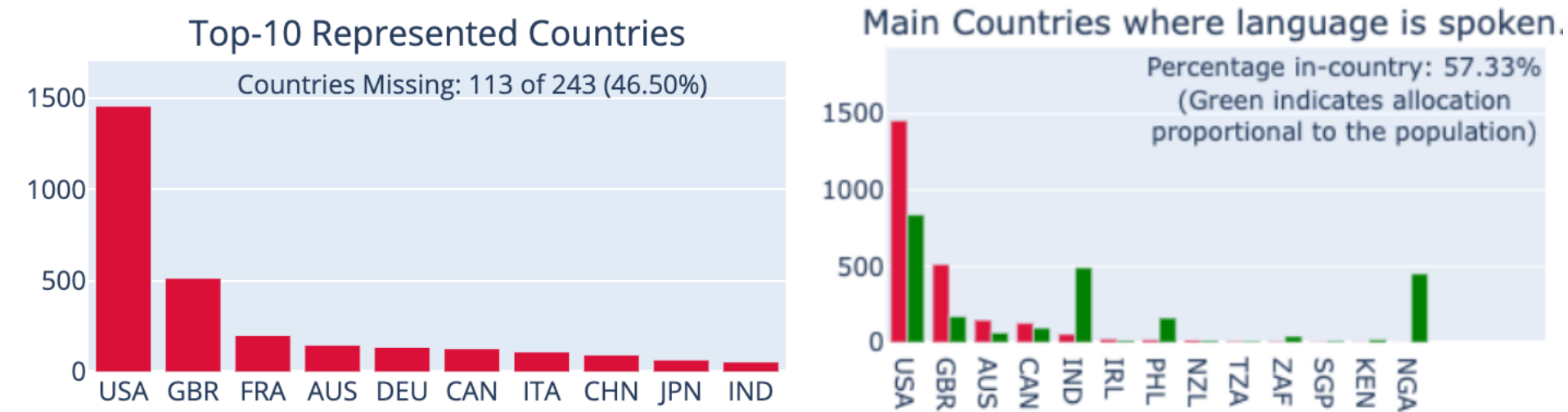
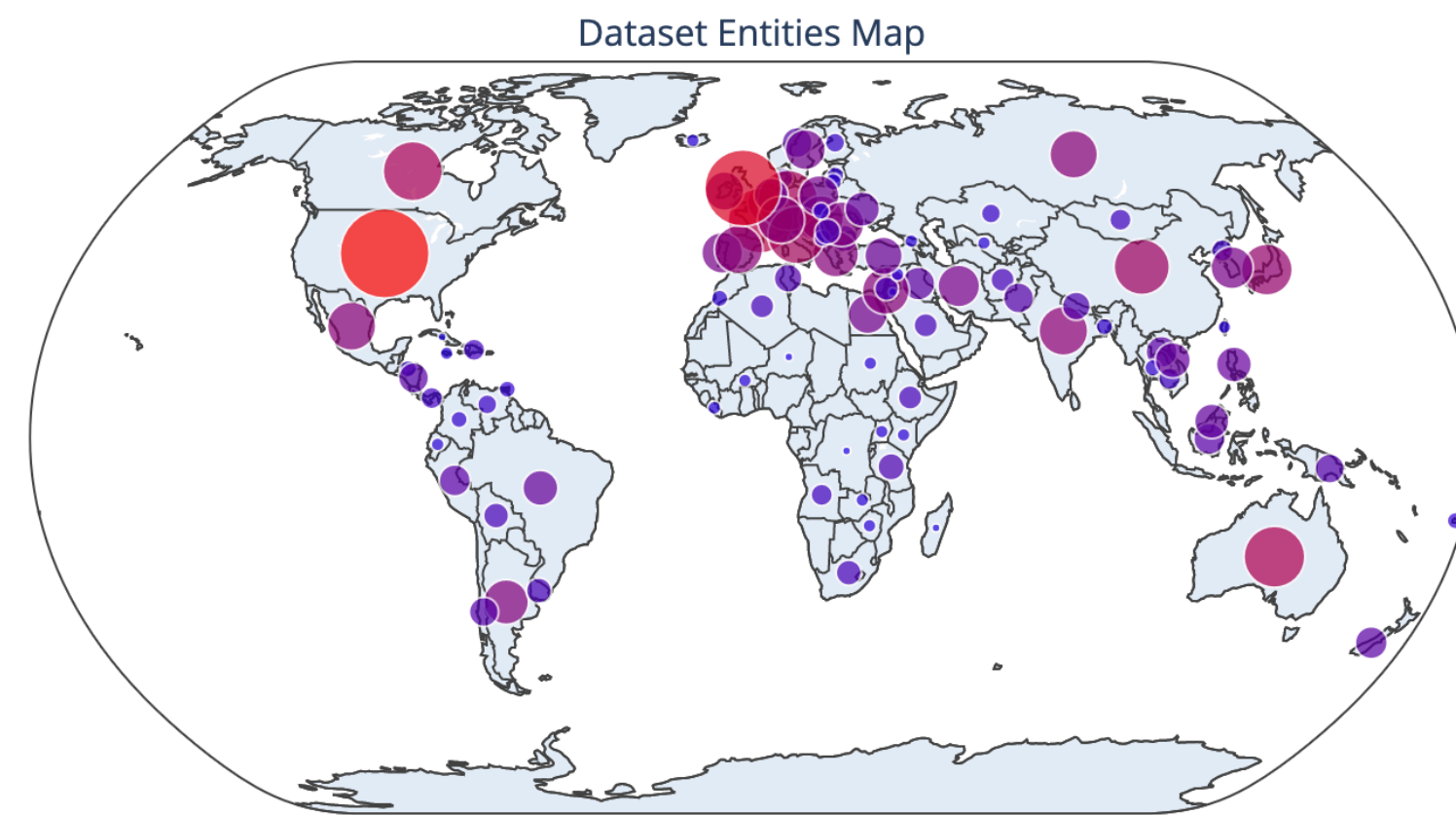
## ADDITIONAL DATASETS

- Visualizations (X-FACTR benchmark~Jiang et al. 2020, WMT datasets) available in project webpage

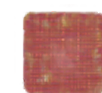
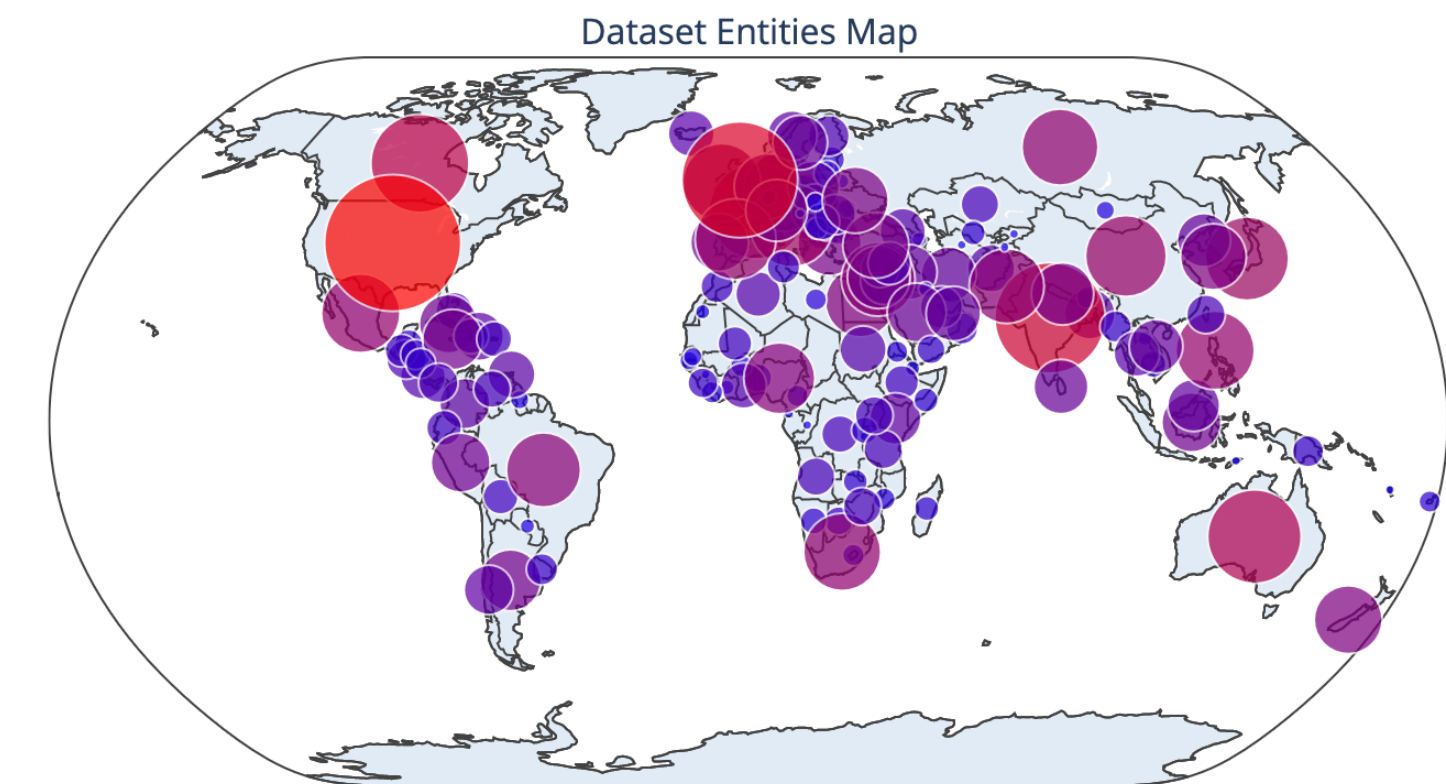


# Dataset Comparison (QA)

## TyDi-QA(EN)



## Natural Questions



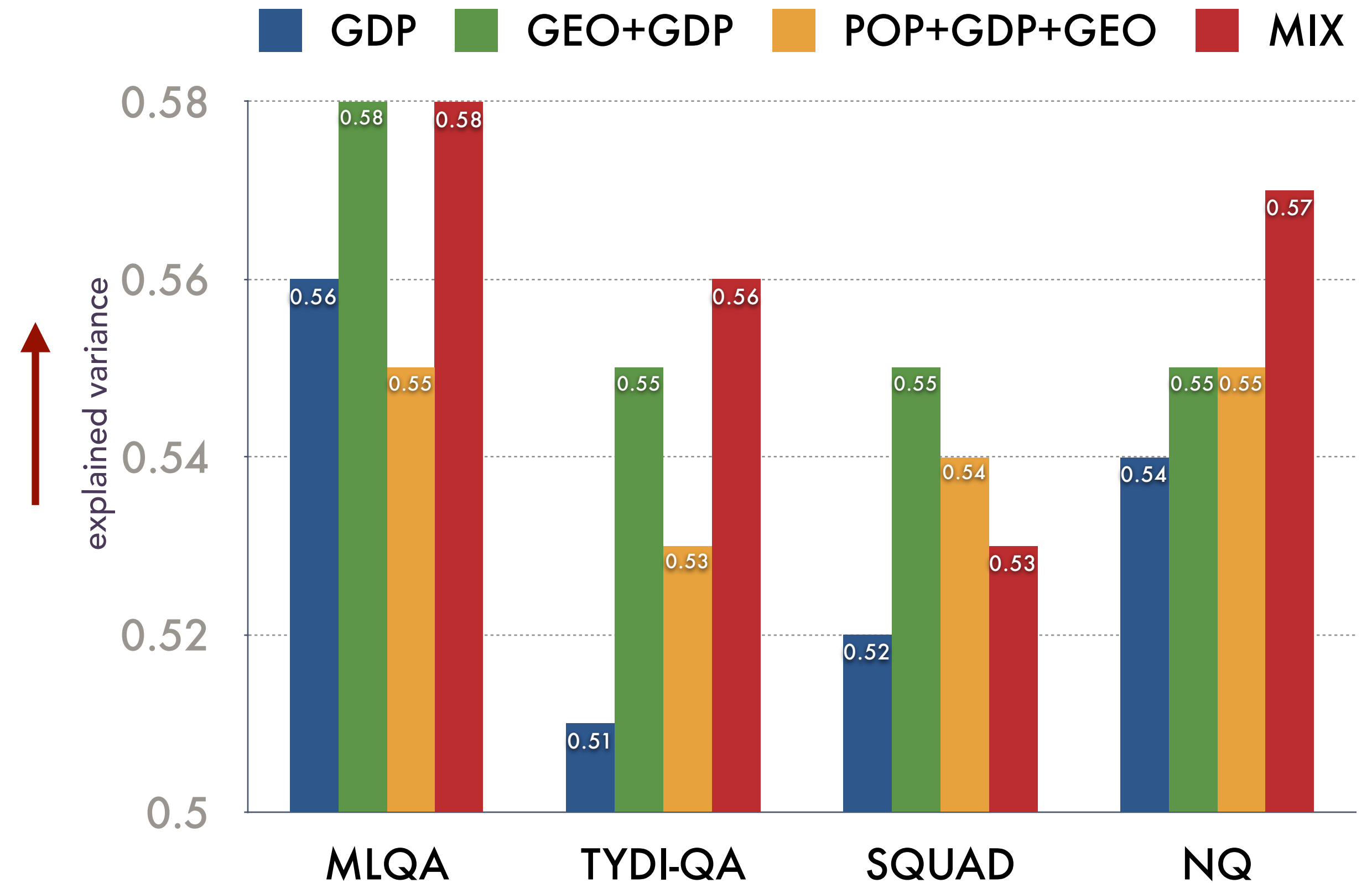
Under-represented English Speakers in TyDi-QA(EN): Global South (eg. Kenya, South Africa, Nigeria)



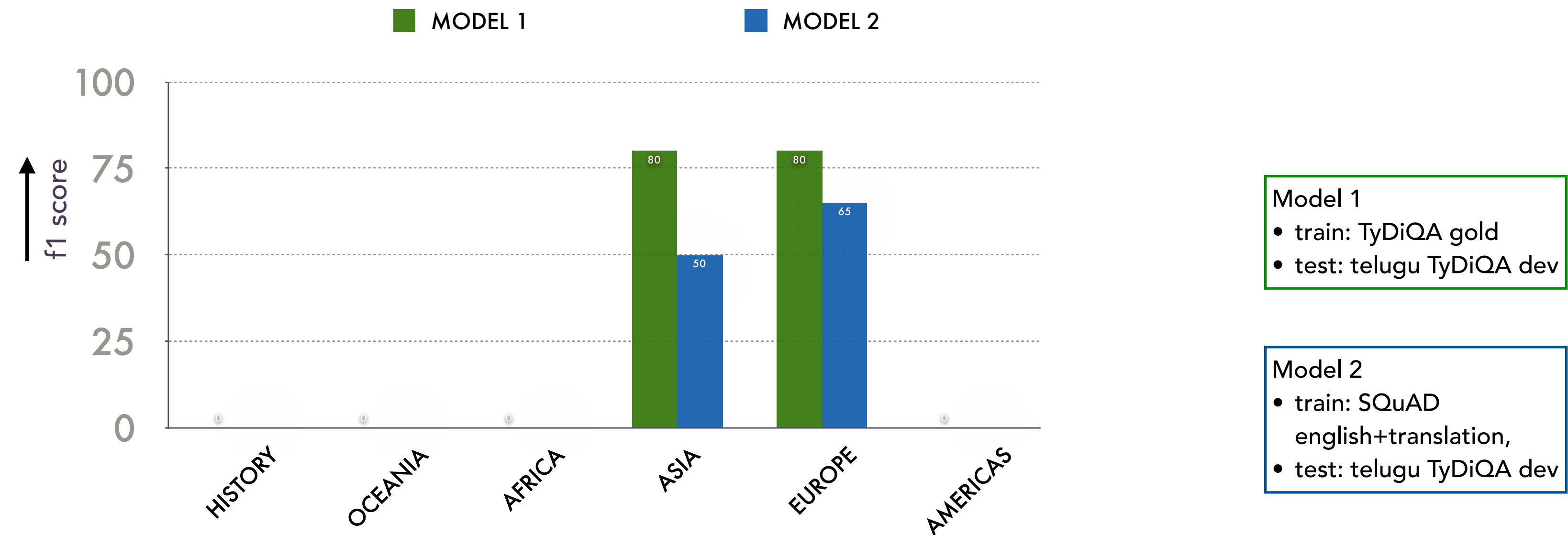
# Socioeconomic correlates

- Single best predictor: GDP (all dataset over-representing wealthy countries)
- Including population statistics impact negatively except NQ (exemplar of representativeness)
- Mix of factors explain variance well.

- GEO: Distance from Language Spoken Country
- POP: population average
- MIX: combination of GDP, GDP/CAPITA, GEO, POP and Land-Mass



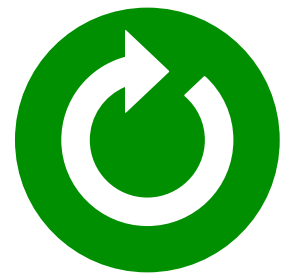
# Geographical Breakdown (QA)



Model 2 performs worse on Asia-related data than Europe-related ones, unlike Model 1



A recipe for representativeness visualization for NLP datasets



- Country-language mapping: inherently lossy
- Granularity level smaller than country: higher cultural relevance
- Wikidata: western country bias
- Ideal combination of socioeconomic factors: subjective



- Robustness of NER/EL model
- Expansion of dataset and task coverage
- Inspect other granularity level

# Thank you!

## Code & Dataset



[https://github.com/ffaisal93/dataset\\_geography](https://github.com/ffaisal93/dataset_geography)

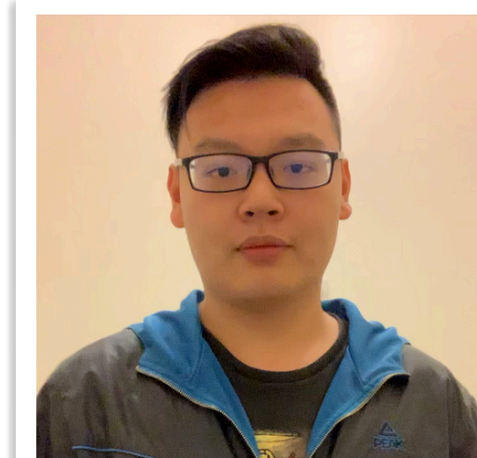
## Project Webpage & Additional Visualizations



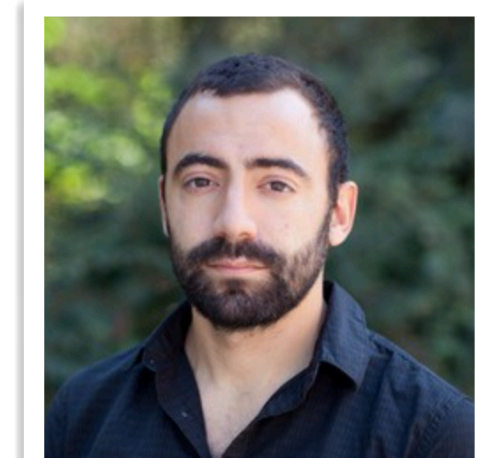
<https://nlp.cs.gmu.edu/project/datasetmaps>



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