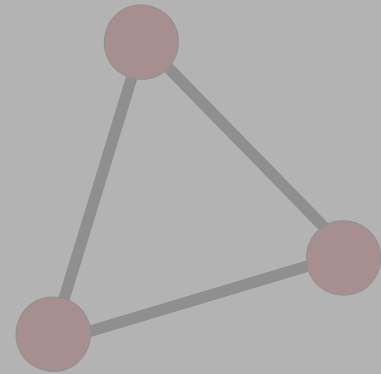


# **Contextual Authority Tagging: Expertise Location via Social Labeling**

Terrell G. Russell  
Dissertation Defense

School of Information and Library Science  
University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill

Wednesday, April 27, 2011



# Acknowledgements

Dr. Deborah Barreau, advisor

Dr. Gary Marchionini, advisor

Dr. Barbara M. Wildemuth, committee member

Dr. Sri Kalyanaraman, committee member

Dr. Phillip J. Windley, committee member

Stephen and Corinne Russell

Kelly Marks

Many Friends and Fellow Ph.D. Students

SILS Faculty and Staff

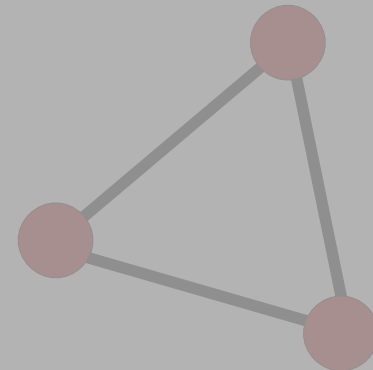
- **Motivation**

Proposal

Methodology

Findings

Summary



# Flood of Information

- Internet has
  - democratized speech like never before
  - facilitated a flood of new information sources
  - created a need for better filtering
- We filter based on
  - history
  - credentials
  - reputation
  - ...

# Flood of Information

- Similar, smaller scale problem exists within organizations
  - many people
  - many projects
  - changing details over time

We have a need for knowing  
**who knows what**

# Flood of Information

- Existing expertise location software systems are based on
  - self report
  - exhaust documents and/or activity

and do not necessarily  
capture the opinions of others

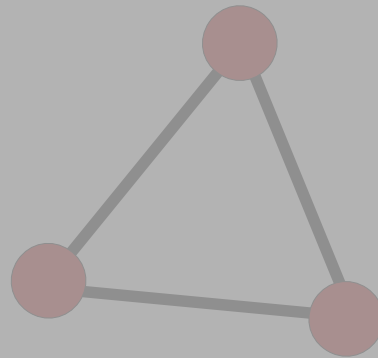
Motivation

- **Proposal**

Methodology

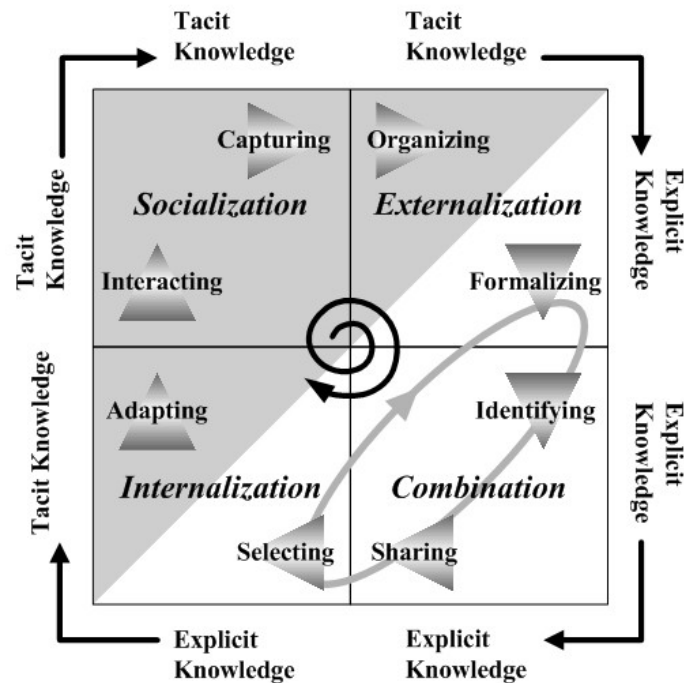
Findings

Summary



# Contextual Authority Tagging

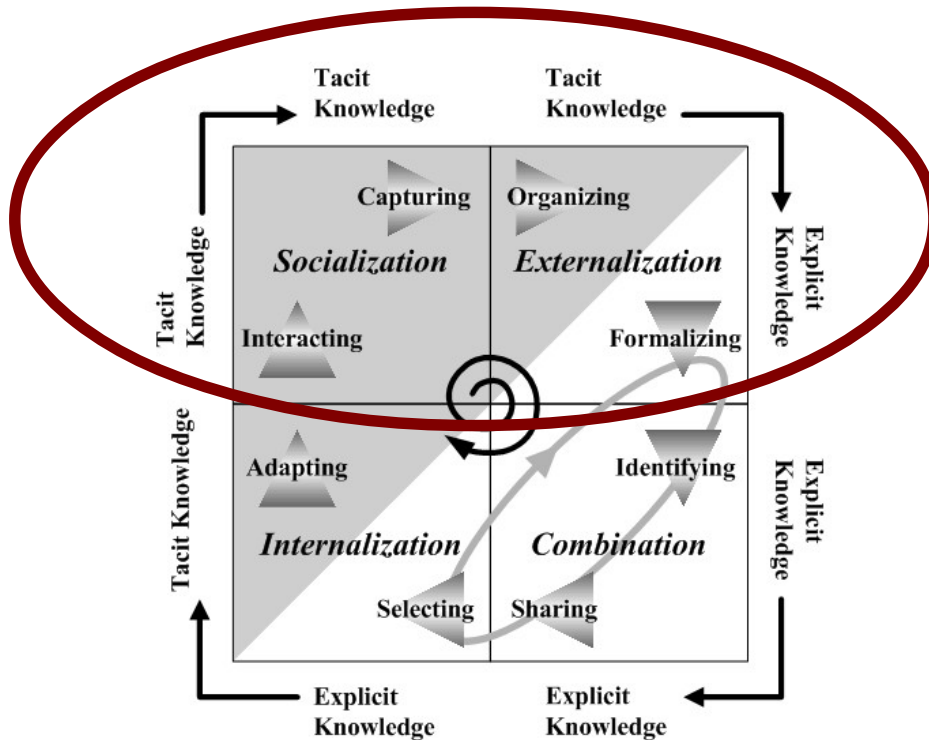
Nonaka, 1994





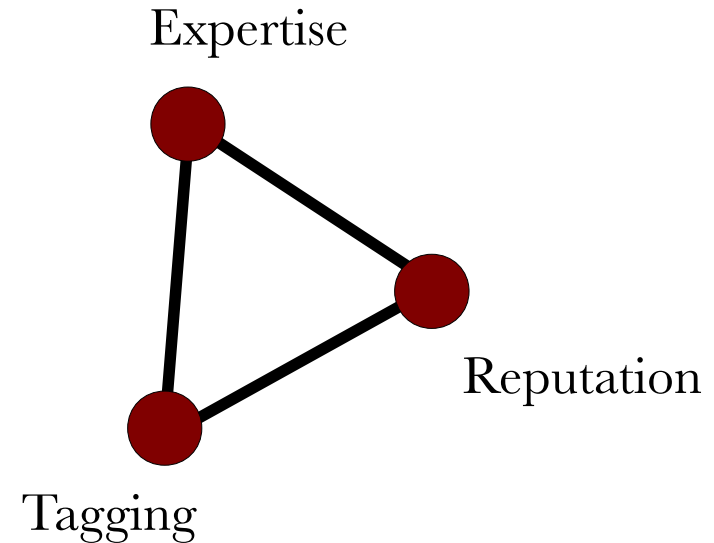
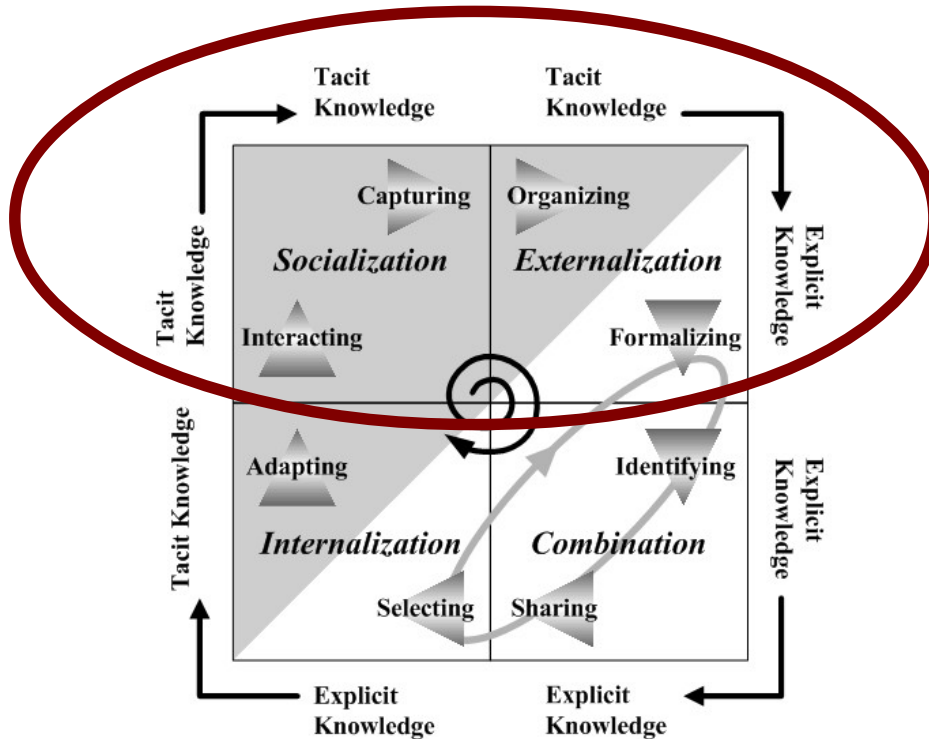
# Contextual Authority Tagging

Nonaka, 1994



# Contextual Authority Tagging

Nonaka, 1994



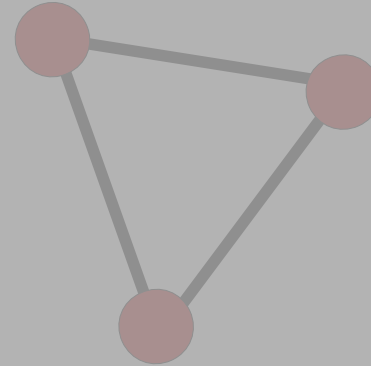
Motivation

Proposal

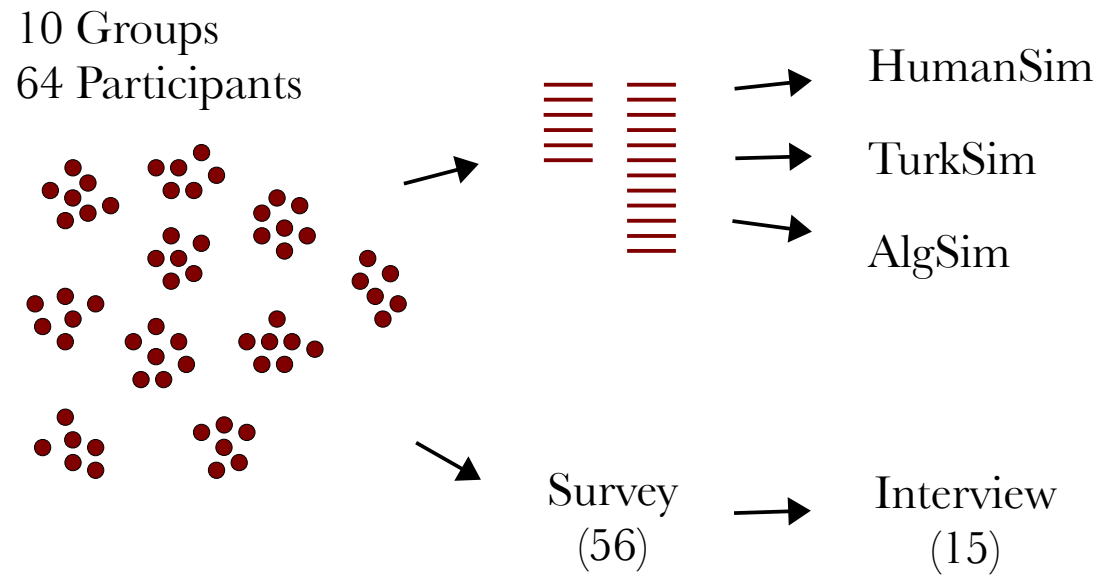
- **Methodology**

Findings

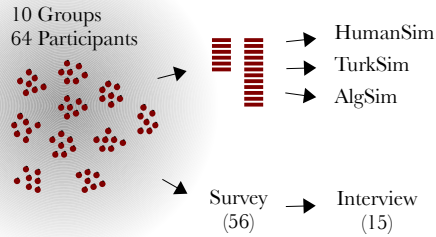
Summary



# Study Design



# Generating Tags

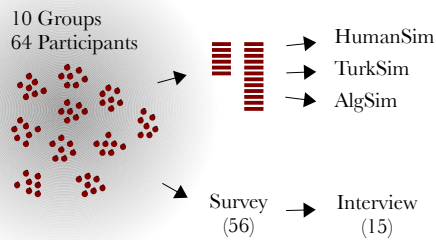


- Delphi
  - Experts
  - Anonymous
  - Iterated
- Modified Delphi
  - Group Members
  - Unattributed
  - 5 Rounds

Goal is to triangulate  
on a subjective truth.

Goal is to collectively label  
members' areas of expertise.

Helmer and Rescher, 1959



# Generating Tags

Expertise Tagging
Logged In: Terrell - [Log Out](#)

Round 4
1. Review
2. Self Assessment
3. Group Assessment
4. Round Complete

What are your own areas of expertise?  
What do you think you know about?

travel

Add or Remove as many tags as you want (zero or more).

Your self tags will be visible to the others in your group.

### Areas of Expertise

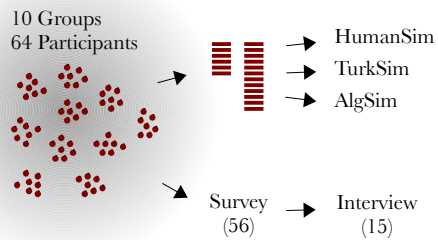
- ☒ apple
- ☒ backups
- ☒ basketball
- ☒ broughton
- ☒ claimid
- ☒ computer\_engineering
- ☒ computer\_networking
- ☒ computers
- ☒ creative\_commons
- ☒ digital\_photography
- ☒ expertise
- ☒ handball
- ☒ internet
- ☒ iphone
- ☒ irods
- ☒ library\_science
- ☒ mac
- ☒ mpact
- ☒ nc
- ☒ nc\_state\_fair
- ☒ online\_identity
- ☒ open\_source
- ☒ openid
- ☒ parc
- ☒ park\_scholarships
- ☒ politics
- ☒ racquetball
- ☒ raleigh
- ☒ social\_networking
- ☒ tagging
- ☒ unc

### Self Tags

apple backups basketball broughton claimid computer\_engineering  
computer\_networking computers creative\_commons digital\_photography expertise  
handball internet iphone irods library\_science mac mpact nc nc\_state\_fair  
online\_identity open\_source openid parc park\_scholarships politics racquetball raleigh  
social\_networking tagging unc

### Group Tags

apple cats chapel\_hill chris\_carter\_tv\_shows clouds code computers  
digital\_photography expertise\_tagging experts folk\_music handball information  
information\_science internet internets james\_brown knowledge library\_science  
local\_area\_networks logic macintosh macintosh\_comptuers macs metadata nc\_state  
ncsu networking networks north\_carolina organization park\_scholarship\_program  
park\_scholarships people photography politics pressing\_7 process  
programming rowing science science\_fiction silicon\_valley social\_media  
social\_networking social\_science star\_trek systems\_research tagging  
the\_internet travel web web\_design



# Generating Tags

Expertise Tagging
Logged In: Terrell - [Log Out](#)

Round 4
1. Review
2. Self Assessment
3. Group Assessment
4. Round Complete

### Todd

What do you think are Todd's areas of expertise?  
What do you think Todd knows about?

Add or Remove as many tags as you want (zero or more).

There are no right or wrong answers.

Your tags about Todd will be visible to Todd and the others in your group, but they will be listed anonymously and not attributed to you.

### Areas of Expertise

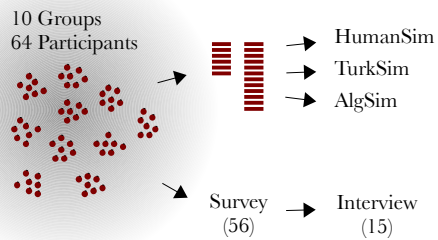
- ☒ apex
- ☒ babies
- ☒ cary
- ☒ cora
- ☒ dieting
- ☒ fatwallet
- ☒ gemma
- ☒ grilling
- ☒ linux
- ☒ mohawks
- ☒ operations
- ☒ power\_tools
- ☒ richmond
- ☒ running
- ☒ software\_development
- ☒ trucking
- ☒ woodworking

### Self Tags

ajax bbq bears c capitalism computers cooking databases economics electricity  
finance flyers geospatial libertarian linux php politics programming scuba sql taxes  
webservices wolfpack woodworking

### Group Tags

apex ayn\_rand babies c cary china computers conservation cooking  
cora databases dieting energy energy\_policy fatwallet file\_sharing finance fiscal\_policy  
football gemma grilling hockey libertarian linux living\_large  
local\_area\_networks macroeconomics mathematics mohawks nc\_state  
nc\_state\_football operations philadelphia\_flyers phish php physics power\_tools  
punk richmond running scuba scuba\_diving software\_development sql trucking  
wolfpack woodworking wrestling

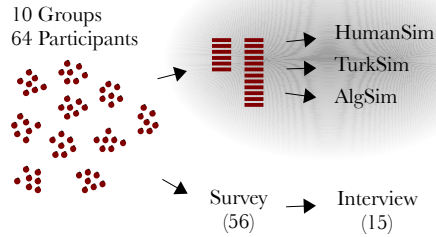


# Generating Tags

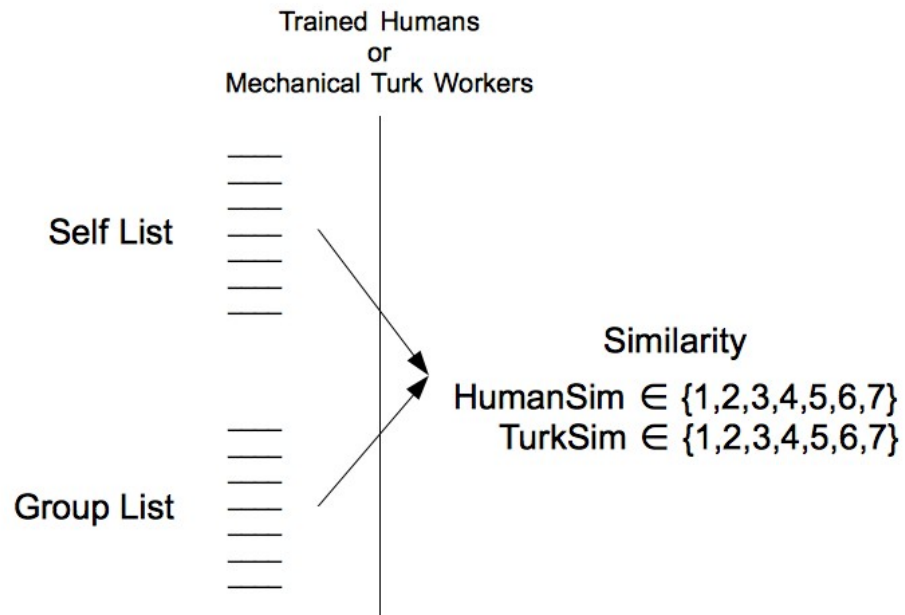
Expertise Tagging		
	Self	Group
Kelly	art crafts design fabric fonts literature popular_culture webby_things	4 design 4 pop_culture 3 art 3 journalism 2 crafts 2 fabric 2 fonts 2 internet 2 park_scholarships 2 politics 2 quilting ( <a href="#">Show Single Tags</a> )
Simpson	asia c china computers dinosaurs games linear_algebra linux lisp mandarin mma philosophy probability reverse_engineering science taiji taiwan tea videogames	4 china 3 c 3 linux 3 skateboarding 2 economics 2 graphics 2 hacking 2 libertarian 2 punk 2 tai_chi 2 taiwan 2 thailand ( <a href="#">Show Single Tags</a> )
Todd	ajax bbq bears c capitalism computers cooking databases economics electricity finance	3 computers 3 grilling 3 hockey 3 woodworking 2 apex 2 babies 2 cary 2 football 2 linux 2 physics 2 punk



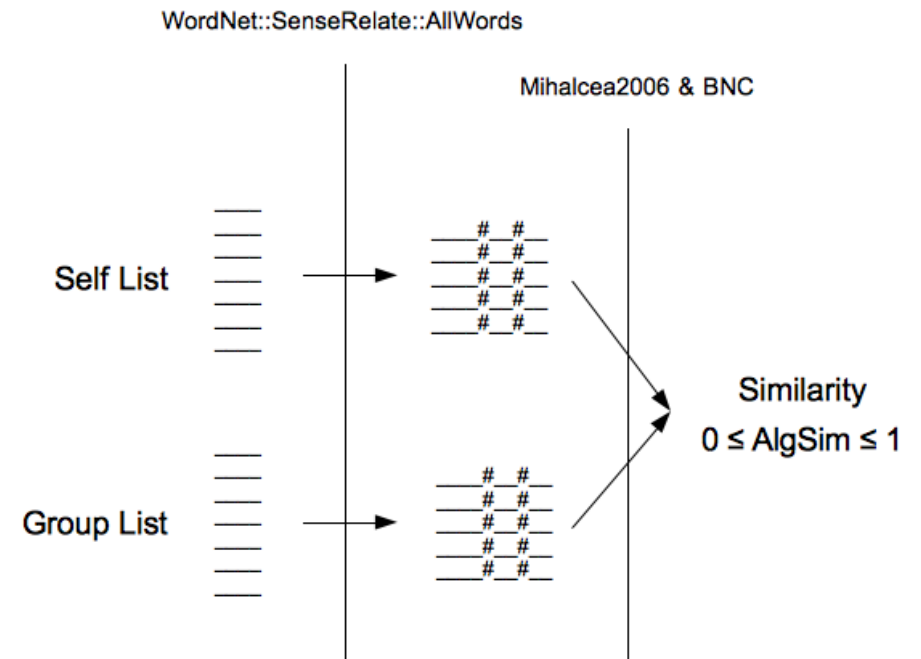
# Calculating Similarity



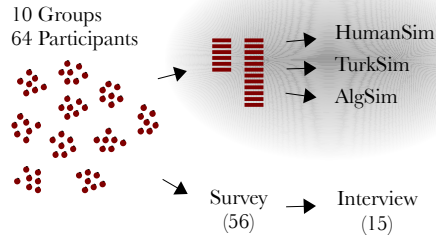
## HumanSim and TurkSim



## AlgSim



# Calculating Similarity



**HIT Preview**

### Similarity Rating

The following two lists of words come from different sources.  
They were generated in two different ways and one list may have more words than the other.  
We are interested in how similarly they describe the same concepts and ideas.

**Please examine these two lists of words:**

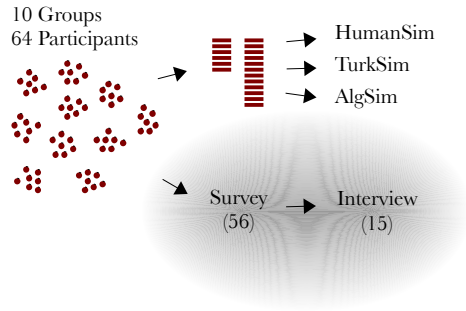
fabric	journalism
popular_culture	art
crafts	park_scholarships
literature	politics
webby_things	fabric
design	fonts
art	design
fonts	crafts
	pop_culture
	quilting
	internet

**Please rate your level of agreement with the following statements:**

**I think these two lists describe similar concepts and ideas.**

☐ Extremely Disagree   ☐ Strongly Disagree   ☐ Disagree   ☐ Neutral   ☐ Agree   ☐ Strongly Agree   ☐ Extremely Agree

# Gathering Sentiment



- Survey
  - All Participants
  - Estimated 95% participation
- Interview
  - Self-selected for further discussion
  - Estimated 10% participation

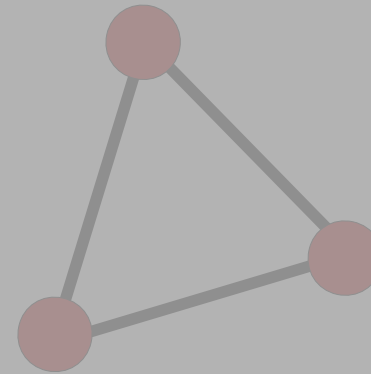
Motivation

Proposal

Methodology

- **Findings**

Summary



# Demographics

10 groups consisting of 64 participants

Group	Interaction	Primary Employment	Location
family retail business	daily	yes	physical
dentist's office	daily	yes	physical
distributed software development	daily	no	virtual
distributed software development	daily	yes	virtual
museum education staff	daily	yes	physical
writer's network	not daily	no	virtual
legal non-profit	not daily	no	physical
global engineering firm	daily	yes	physical
academic faculty	daily	yes	physical
academic administrative office	daily	yes	physical

Age	Responses	%
21-30	16	28.6%
31-40	15	26.8%
41-50	9	16.1%
51-60	7	16.1%
Over 60	7	12.5%
Total	56	100%

Sex	Responses	%
M	24	43%
F	31	55%
N/A	1	2%
Total	56	100%

Time in Group	Responses	%
Less than 6 months	7	12.5%
6-12 months	7	12.5%
1-3 years	13	23.2%
3-5 years	9	16.1%
More than 5 years	20	35.7%
Total	56	100%

# Research Questions

**R1. Does CAT Work?**

**R2. How acceptable is CAT?**

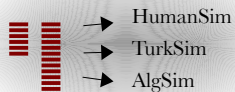
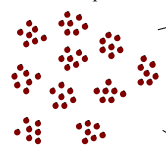
# Research Question 1

## **Does CAT Work?**

(a) **Similarity** – How similar are a group member's opinion of his/her own areas of expertise and the group's opinion of his/her areas of expertise?

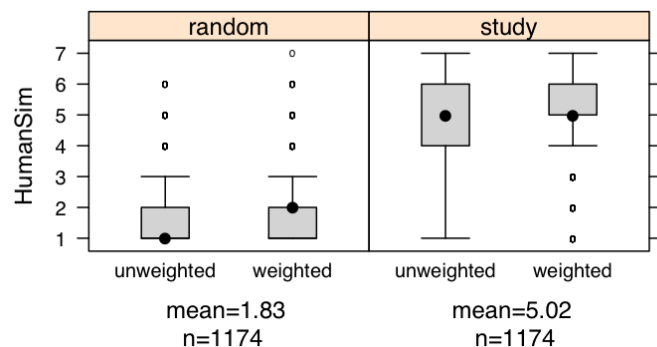
(b) **Convergence** – How does the similarity behave over time? Do the two opinions converge? If so, how long does it take? If not, is there a persistent gap?

10 Groups  
64 Participants



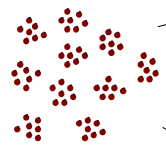
Survey  
(56) → Interview  
(15)

# Similarity and Convergence



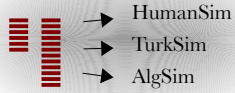


10 Groups  
64 Participants

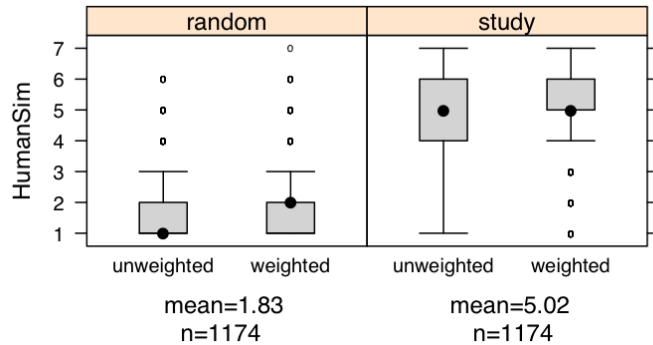


Survey  
(56)

Interview  
(15)

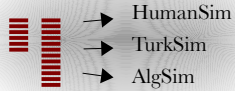
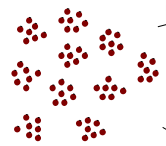


# Similarity and Convergence



- Humans can differentiate CAT pairings from random pairings
- Humans rate self/group CAT pairings about a person as similar

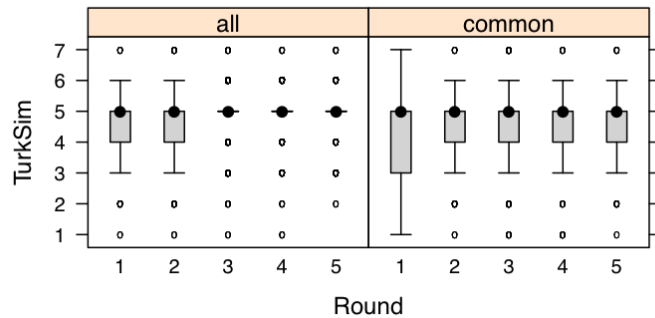
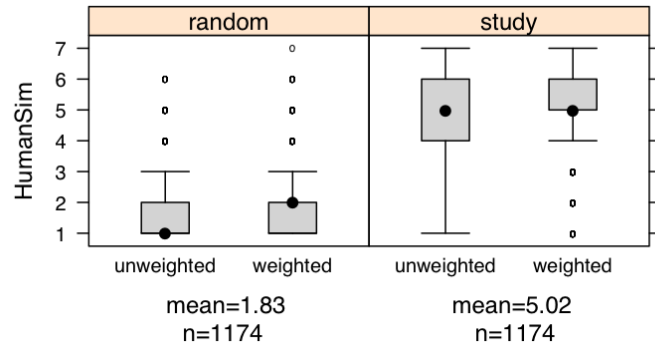
10 Groups  
64 Participants



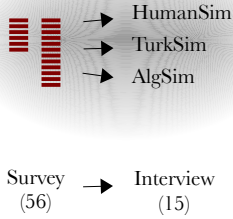
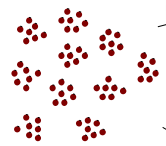
Survey  
(56) → Interview  
(15)

# Similarity and Convergence

- Humans can differentiate CAT pairings from random pairings
- Humans rate self/group CAT pairings about a person as similar



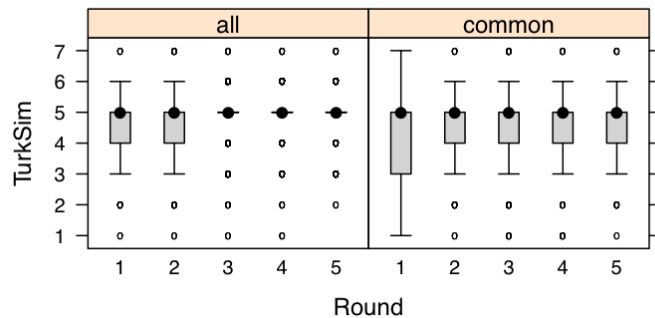
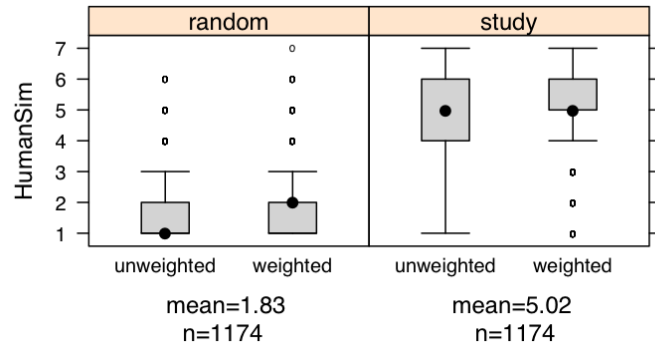
10 Groups  
64 Participants



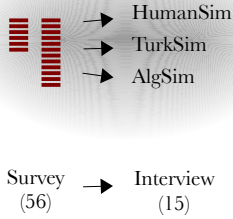
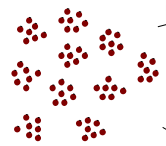
# Similarity and Convergence

- Humans can differentiate CAT pairings from random pairings
- Humans rate self/group CAT pairings about a person as similar

- Turkers can differentiate CAT pairings from random pairings
- Turkers rate self/group CAT pairings about a person as similar
- Turker-rated similarity ratings decrease in variability over time



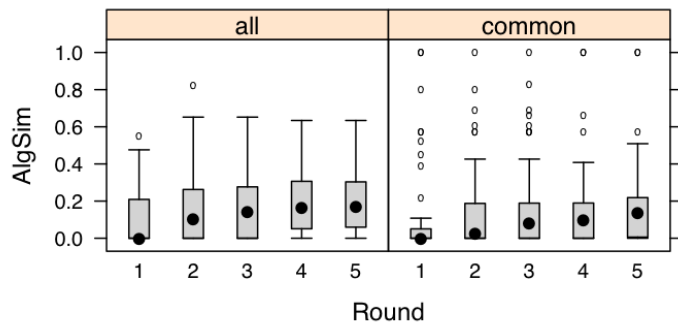
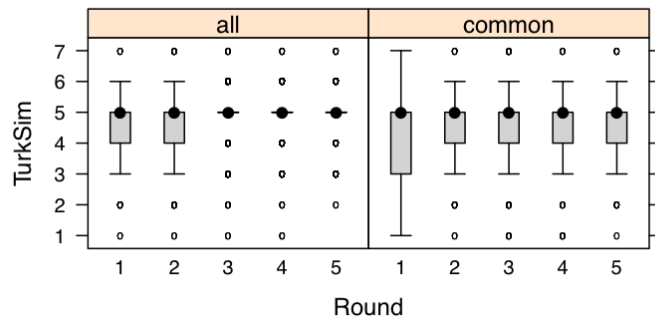
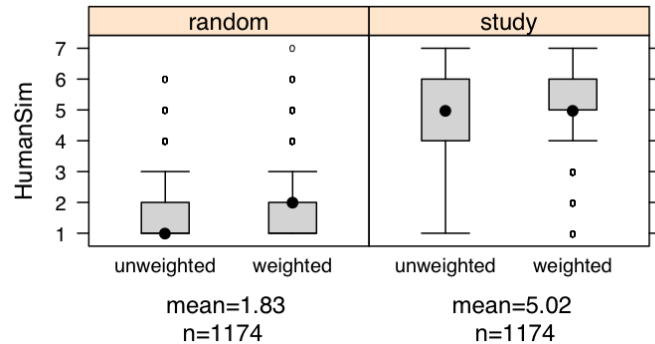
10 Groups  
64 Participants



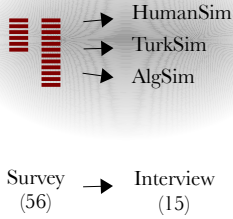
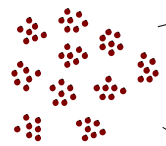
# Similarity and Convergence

- Humans can differentiate CAT pairings from random pairings
- Humans rate self/group CAT pairings about a person as similar

- Turkers can differentiate CAT pairings from random pairings
- Turkers rate self/group CAT pairings about a person as similar
- Turker-rated similarity ratings decrease in variability over time



10 Groups  
64 Participants

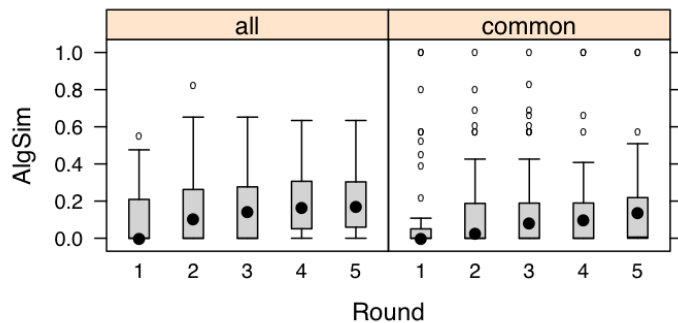
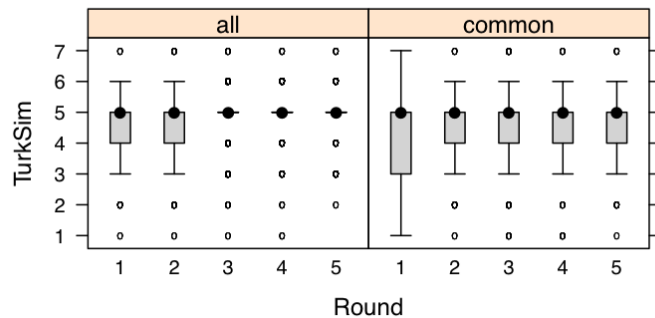
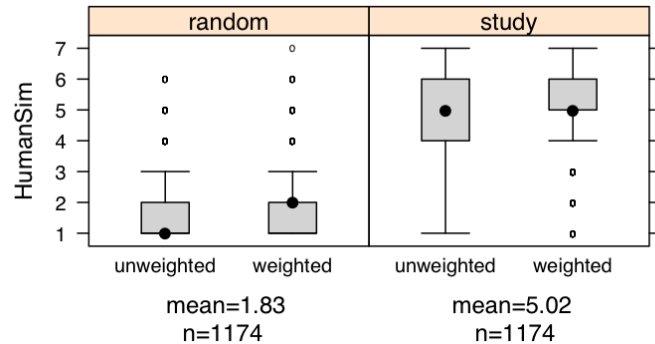


# Similarity and Convergence

- Humans can differentiate CAT pairings from random pairings
- Humans rate self/group CAT pairings about a person as similar

- Turkers can differentiate CAT pairings from random pairings
- Turkers rate self/group CAT pairings about a person as similar
- Turker-rated similarity ratings decrease in variability over time

- Algorithm can differentiate CAT pairings from random pairings
- Algorithm rates self/group CAT pairings about a person as non-zero
- Algorithm similarity ratings increase over time
- Algorithm similarity ratings level off after initial round(s)



# Research Question 1

## **Does CAT Work?**

(a) **Similarity** – How similar are a group member's opinion of his/her own areas of expertise and the group's opinion of his/her areas of expertise?

(b) **Convergence** – How does the similarity behave over time? Do the two opinions converge? If so, how long does it take? If not, is there a persistent gap?

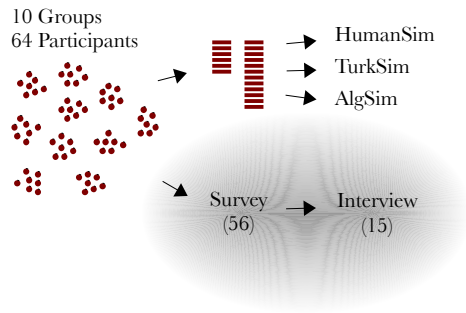
# Research Question 2

## How acceptable is CAT?

(a) **Comfort** – How comfortable are group members in participating? What are the main factors influencing their comfort level?

(b) **Confidence** – How confident are group members in a system like this? What is the quality of the output of this system? Does this system provide a valid credential? Does this system increase users' trust in one another?

(c) **Usefulness** – What is useful about a system like this? What did participants learn? How would using this system affect participants' decision making?

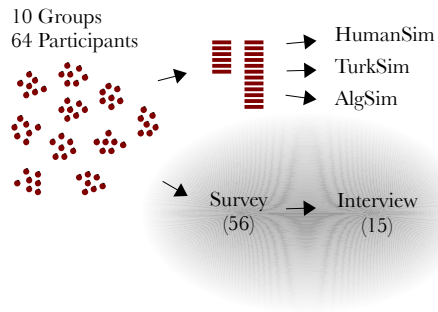


# Survey Responses

(1-7 scale)

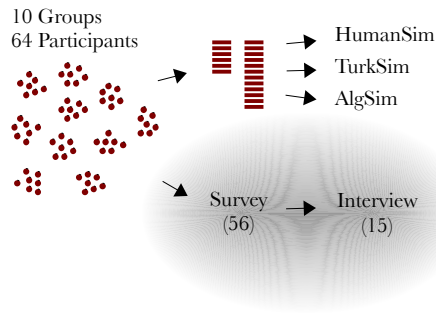
Original Items	Average Rating
I am comfortable with my group's tags about my areas of expertise.	5.439
I am happy with my group's tags about my areas of expertise.	5.351
I am familiar with my group members' areas of expertise.	5.333
This was an interesting exercise.	5.196
My group members are familiar with my areas of expertise.	5.175
My group did not list important areas of my expertise.	4.764
I am confident that this system gives me new information.	4.696
This was a useful exercise.	4.679
I am confident that this system gives me good information.	4.643
I am willing to incorporate output from this system into my decision making.	4.607
I would be more comfortable with my group's tags if the tags were not anonymous.	3.298
Scales	Average Rating
Data Quality	4.709
Effort Expectancy	4.670
Result Demonstrability	4.299
Facilitating Conditions	4.250
Performance Expectancy	3.836
Relative Advantage	3.742
Anxiety (reverse coded)	3.036 (4.964)





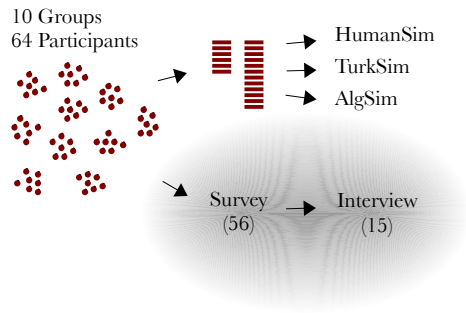
## Survey Responses

<b>Favorite Part</b>	<b>Count</b>
thinking about specific strengths of others	12
what people thought of me	11
more awareness	8
seeing others' self claims	8
how others see others	7
good to reconnect	2
self assessment	2
making connections / learning about others	2
thinking about friends / uplifting / feel better	2
non-job related interests	2
not time consuming	1
similarity and consensus	1
got to know people faster	1
tag clouds of expertise	1
the challenge of listing explicitly	1
help learn about colleagues, otherwise limited contact	1



## Survey Responses

Least Favorite Part	Count
redundancy of multiple rounds (3 was enough)	29
nothing disliked	4
yet another email / feeling tardiness	2
talking about myself / “not very modest”	2
non-uniformity of terms	2
phrasing of tags is hard	2
everyone has a different view	1
no semantic equivalence	1
fear of future reduced group dynamics because of exclusion	1
defining “expertise”	1
trying to determine whether someone was an expert	1
when others did not reciprocate	1
vulnerability	1
stressful	1
nervous	1
realizing I know very little about 3 group members	1
concern over “doing it wrong”	1
being asked if I was sure	1
could not go back and modify	1
entering passcodes manually	1



“I need to be better about promoting”

“it would be more beneficial if we talked about it as an office”

## Interview Responses

“wanted something more at the end”

“I want people to know more about what I'm doing”

“helpful”

talking about oneself was “weird”, “awkward”, or “advertisey”

“really interesting”

“learned a bit about how I like to be viewed by others”

# Research Question 2

## How acceptable is CAT?

(a) **Comfort** – How comfortable are group members in participating? What are the main factors influencing their comfort level?

(b) **Confidence** – How confident are group members in a system like this? What is the quality of the output of this system? Does this system provide a valid credential? Does this system increase users' trust in one another?

(c) **Usefulness** – What is useful about a system like this? What did participants learn? How would using this system affect participants' decision making?

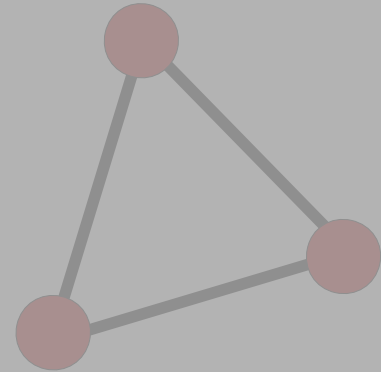
Motivation

Proposal

Methodology

Findings

- **Summary**



# Conclusions

- CAT succeeds in identifying the areas of expertise of group members.
- CAT provides insight that is most relevant to group members who are not as “established” (i.e. new members).
- CAT is complementary and should be deployed alongside or integrated into existing knowledge management infrastructure.
- CAT needs to be accompanied by guidelines for interpretation. Raw data is not enough.

# Limitations

- only 10 groups, 64 participants
- small groups with well-known members
- recruiting and the self-selection of groups
- simple algorithm
- WordNet database
- subject level expertise of similarity raters

# Contributions

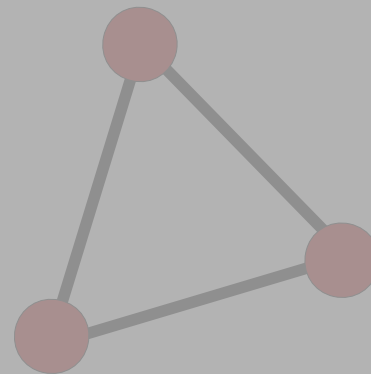
- A validated, relatively inexpensive method for generating quality expertise assessments from group members
- An automated Modified Delphi study

# Future Work

- Larger groups/organizations
  - Multiple groups within a single organization
- Incorporation with existing personnel tools
- Open Internet
  - Attribution
  - Weighting
  - Incentivization
  - Recursion



Thank You



# References

- Helmer, O. and Rescher, N. (1959). On the epistemology of the inexact sciences. *Management Science*, 6(1):25–52.
- Mihalcea, R., Corley, C., and Strapparava, C. (2006). Corpus-based and knowledge-based measures of text semantic similarity. In *Proceedings of the National Conference on Artificial Intelligence*, volume 21, pages 775–780. AAAI.
- Moore, G. C. and Benbasat, I. (1991). Development of an instrument to measure the perceptions of adopting an information technology innovation. *Information Systems Research*, 2(3):192–222.
- Nonaka, I. (1994). A dynamic theory of organizational knowledge creation. *Organization Science*, 5(1):14–37.
- Venkatesh, V., Morris, M. G., Davis, G. B., and Davis, F. D. (2003). User acceptance of information technology: Toward a unified view. *Management Information Systems Quarterly*, 27(3):425–478.
- Wang, R. Y. and Strong, D. M. (1996). Beyond accuracy: What data quality means to data consumers. *Journal of Management Information Systems*, 12(4):5–34.

## Survey Items from Selected Scales

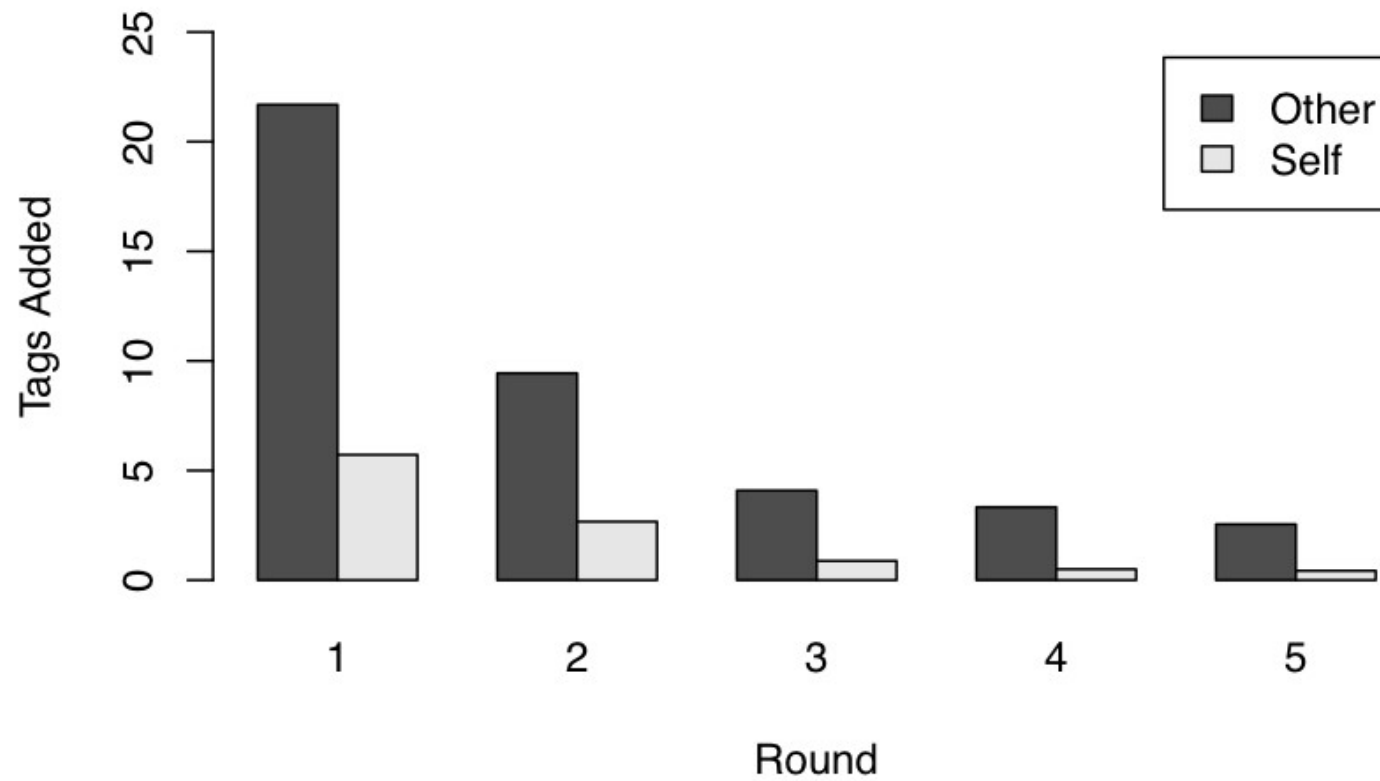
<b>4.709</b>	<b>Data Quality (Wang and Strong, 1996)</b>
	This system produced data in conformance with the actual or true values.
	This system produced data that is applicable and relevant to my job.
	This system produced data that is intelligible and clear.
	This system produced data that is easily accessible.
<b>4.670</b>	<b>Effort Expectancy (Venkatesh et al, 2003)</b>
	My interaction with this system would be clear and understandable.
	It would be easy for me to become skillful at using this system.
	I would find this system easy to use.
	Learning to operate this system would be easy for me.
<b>4.299</b>	<b>Result Demonstrability (Moore and Benbasat, 1991)</b>
	I would have no difficulty telling others about the results of using this system.
	I believe I could communicate to others the consequences of using this system.
	The results of using this system are apparent to me.
	I would have difficulty explaining why using this system may or may not be beneficial. (reverse coded)
<b>4.250</b>	<b>Facilitating Conditions (Venkatesh et al, 2003)</b>
	I have the resources necessary to use this system.
	I have the knowledge necessary to use this system.
	This system is not compatible with other systems I use. (reverse coded)
<b>3.836</b>	<b>Performance Expectancy (Venkatesh et al., 2003)</b>
	I would find this system useful in my job.
	Using this system enables me to accomplish tasks more quickly.
	Using this system increases my productivity.
<b>3.742</b>	<b>Relative Advantage (Moore and Benbasat, 1991)</b>
	Using this system would enable me to accomplish tasks more quickly.
	Using this system would improve the quality of work I do.
	Using this system would make it easier to do my job.
	Using this system would enhance my effectiveness on the job.
	Using this system would give me greater control over my work.
<b>3.036</b>	<b>Anxiety (Venkatesh et al, 2003)</b>
	I feel apprehensive about using this system.
	It scares me to think that I could lose a lot of information using this system by hitting the wrong key.
	I hesitate to use this system for fear of making mistakes I cannot correct.
	This system is somewhat intimidating to me.

## Comparison Matrix

All Possible  
Similarity  
Comparisons

Cleaned	Random	Group/Study	WordNet	Weighted	HumanSim	TurkSim	AlgSim
-	random	group	matching	unweighted	-	-	-
-	random	group	matching	weighted	-	-	-
-	random	group	all	unweighted	-	-	-
-	random	group	all	weighted	-	-	-
-	<b>Random</b>	study	matching	unweighted	-	4.4	4.13
-	random	study	matching	weighted	-	-	-
-	<b>Random</b>	study	<b>All</b>	unweighted	-	4.5	-
-	<b>Random</b>	study	<b>All</b>	<b>Weighted</b>	-	4.6	-
-	-	<b>Group</b>	matching	unweighted	-	4.7	4.14
-	-	group	matching	weighted	-	-	-
-	-	<b>Group</b>	<b>All</b>	unweighted	-	4.8	-
-	-	<b>Group</b>	<b>All</b>	<b>Weighted</b>	-	4.9	-
-	-	<b>Study</b>	matching	unweighted	-	4.10	4.15
-	-	study	matching	weighted	-	-	-
-	-	<b>Study</b>	<b>All</b>	unweighted	-	4.11	-
-	-	<b>Study</b>	<b>All</b>	<b>Weighted</b>	-	4.12	-
cleaned	random	group	matching	unweighted	-	-	-
cleaned	random	group	matching	weighted	-	-	-
cleaned	random	group	all	unweighted	-	-	-
cleaned	random	group	all	weighted	-	-	-
<b>Cleaned</b>	<b>Random</b>	study	matching	unweighted	-	-	4.16
cleaned	random	study	matching	weighted	-	-	-
<b>Cleaned</b>	<b>Random</b>	study	<b>All</b>	unweighted	4.2	-	-
<b>Cleaned</b>	<b>Random</b>	study	<b>All</b>	<b>Weighted</b>	4.2	-	-
<b>Cleaned</b>	-	<b>Group</b>	matching	unweighted	-	-	4.17
cleaned	-	group	matching	weighted	-	-	-
cleaned	-	group	all	unweighted	-	-	-
cleaned	-	group	all	weighted	-	-	-
<b>Cleaned</b>	-	<b>Study</b>	matching	unweighted	-	-	4.18
cleaned	-	study	matching	weighted	-	-	-
<b>Cleaned</b>	-	<b>Study</b>	<b>All</b>	unweighted	4.2	-	-
<b>Cleaned</b>	-	<b>Study</b>	<b>All</b>	<b>Weighted</b>	4.2	-	-

## Tagging Activity Per Participant



$$AlgSim(A, B) = \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{\sum_{w \in \{A\}} (maxSim(w, B) * idf(w))}{\sum_{w \in \{A\}} idf(w)} + \frac{\sum_{w \in \{B\}} (maxSim(w, A) * idf(w))}{\sum_{w \in \{B\}} idf(w)} \right)$$

Mihalcea, 2006

