

What's missing in geographic parsing?

Advances and Challenges of Geographic Analysis of Text with Application to Disease Monitoring

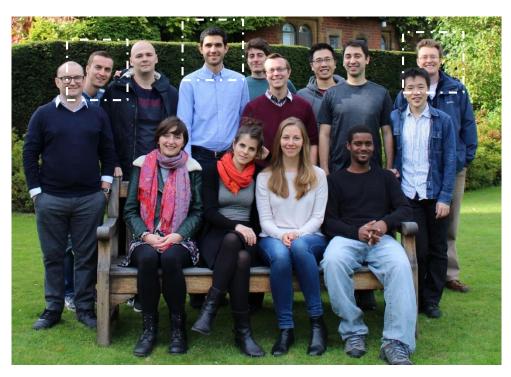
13th November 2019

`A`ā`Language (‡) ூTechnology w ம் Lab

About the Language Technology Lab

Working on fundamental and applied Natural Language Processing, including:

- Information extraction
- Machine learning
- Machine translation
- Resources and evaluation
- Text generation
- Sentiment analysis
- Social media
- Health applications



Thanks to: Milan Gritta, Taher Pilehvar and Jens Linge (JRC)
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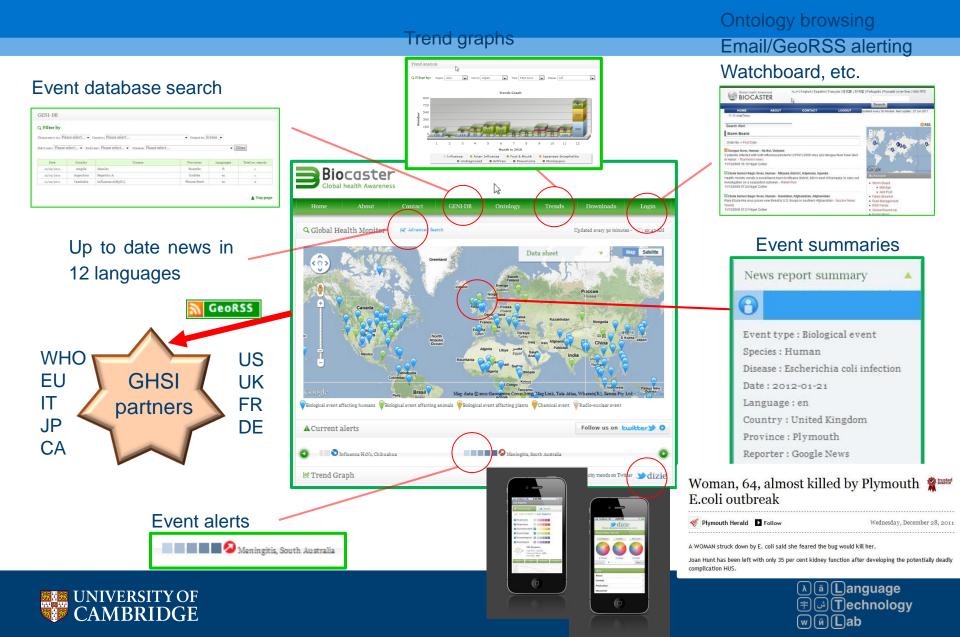


Summary of main points

- Epidemic detection from news is a challenging task that <u>will benefit from</u> advances in methods-based research and open source data/software.
- Today we're focussing on Geo-parsing:
 - Geo-parsing is the identification of place names (toponyms) in text and their linking to unique identifiers in a databases;
 - Toponym disambiguation on a global scale at granular levels is still a great challenge;
 - Need for open standards to compare approaches and involve technical community;
 - Progress with new datasets, neural network models and a taxonomy of toponyms.



Experience on epidemic detection with BioCaster (2006-2012)



Multiple technical challenges raised (2006-2012)

- Geographic parsing
- Trustworthiness of sources (veracity detection)
- Symptom coding (e.g. to ICD-10, SNOMED CT)

• ...



Practically speaking there's no event without time and space

Morocco: Nine Cases of Cutaneous Anthrax Disease

Diagnosed In Imilchil

Rabat - A team of doctors in Imilchil, a mountainous small town Midelt province, diagnosed nine cases of Cutaneous Anthrax cau by consuming the meat of diseased cows.



```
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The consequences of getting geoparsing wrong

VS

Equine flu: more horses diagnosed in Camden



UK?

Equine flu: more horses diagnosed in Camden



Australia?



The benefits of getting geoparsing right

Coordinates: @ 34°03'16"S 150°41'45"E



Argyle Street, Camden



 Population
 3,230 (2016 census)^[1]

 Established
 1840

 Postcode(s)
 2570

 Location
 65 km (40 mi) south-west of Sydney CBD

 LGA(s)
 Camden Council

 Region
 Macarthur

 State
 Camden

 electorate(s)
 Federal Division(s)

 Hume
 Hume

Coordinates: 34° 3′ 16″ S, 150° 41′ 45″ E

Population: 3,230 (2016 census)

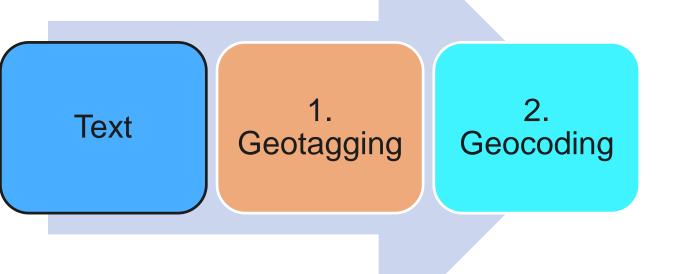
Location: 65 km south-west of Sydney

Equine flu: more horses diagnosed in Camden



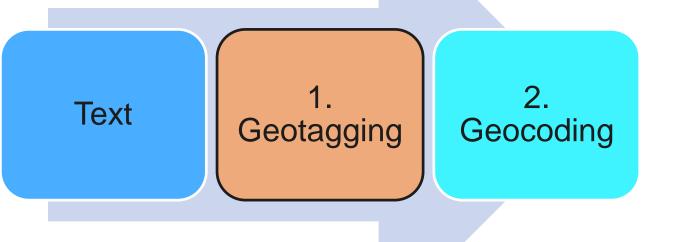


Equine flu: more horses diagnosed in Camden

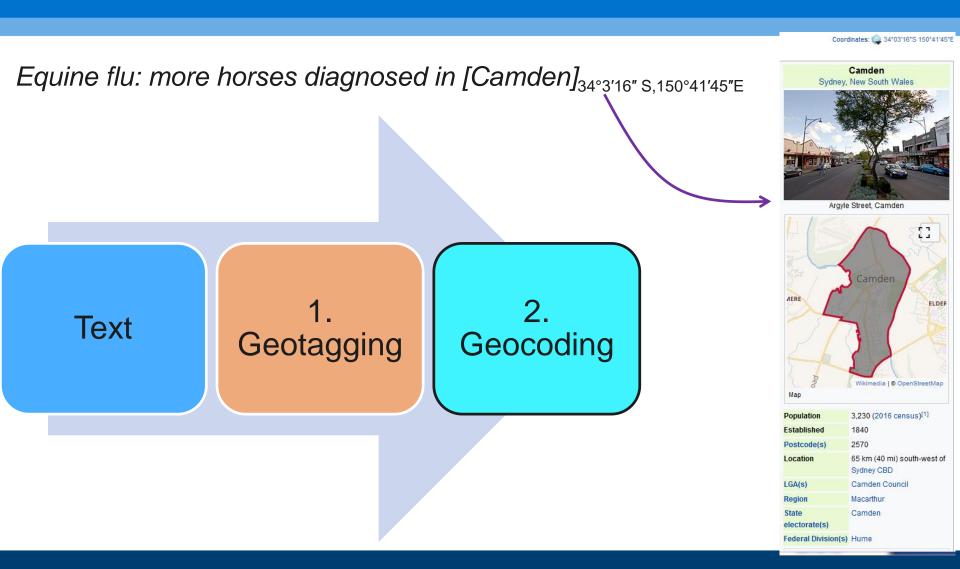




Equine flu: more horses diagnosed in [Camden] LOCATION

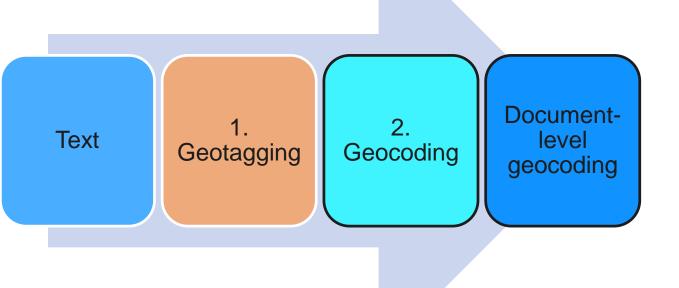






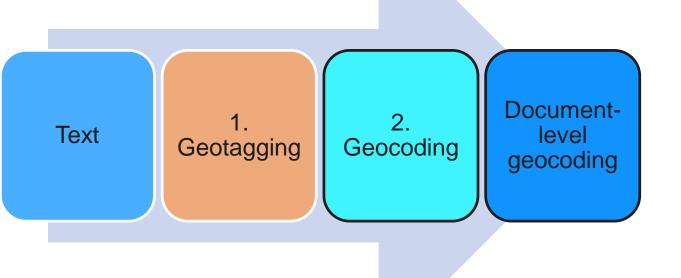


Equine flu: more horses diagnosed in [Camden]_{34°3′16″ S,150°41′45″E}





Equine flu: more horses diagnosed in [Camden]_{34°3′16″ S,150°41′45″E}





The landscape of geotaggers/coders

Edinburgh geoparser [1] – fully rule-based using local context, spatial clustering and user locality with lists from Wikipedia and Geonames;

CLAVIN [2] – rule based using local context and population priors;

Yahoo! Placemaker [3] – unknown;

GeoTxt [4] – rule-based using local context, approximate string matching and population size;

Topocluster [5] – geo-language model using lexical features;

[1] Grover, C., Tobin, R., Byrne, K., Woollard, M., Reid, J., Dunn, S., & Ball, J. (2010). Use of the Edinburgh geoparser for georeferencing digitized historical collections. *Philosophical Transactions of the Royal Society of London A: Mathematical, Physical and Engineering Sciences*, 368(1925), 3875-3889.

- [2] https://clavin.bericotechnologies.com
- [3] https://developer.yahoo.com/geo/
- [4] Karimzadeh, M., Huang, W., Banerjee, S., Wallgrün, J. O., Hardisty, F., Pezanowski, S., ... & MacEachren, A. M. (2013, November). GeoTxt: a web API to leverage place references in text. In *Proceedings of the 7th workshop on geographic information retrieval* (pp. 72-73). ACM. [5] DeLozier, G., Baldridge, J., & London, L. (2015, January). Gazetteer-Independent Toponym Resolution Using Geographic Word Profiles. In *AAAI* (pp. 2382-2388).



Rigorous evaluation needs open data standards ...

- War of the Rebellion corpus [6] historical texts
- Wallgrün's Twitter corpus [7] tweets
- TR-CONLL [8] news data, proprietary
- ACE 2005 English SpatialML corpus news data, fee-based
- Local Global Corpus (LGL) [9] local news sources around the world

[6] DeLozier, G., Wing, B., Baldridge, J., & Nesbit, S. (2016, August). Creating a novel geolocation corpus from historical texts. In *Proceedings of the 10th Linguistic Annotation Workshop held in conjunction with ACL 2016 (LAW-X 2016)* (pp. 188-198).

[7] Wallgrün, J. O., Hardisty, F., MacEachren, A. M., Karimzadeh, M., Ju, Y., & Pezanowski, S. (2014, November). Construction and first analysis of a corpus for the evaluation and training of microblog/twitter geoparsers. In *Proceedings of the 8th workshop on geographic information retrieval* (p. 4). ACM.

[8] Leidner, J. L. (2006). An evaluation dataset for the toponym resolution task. *Computers, Environment and Urban Systems*, 30(4), 400-417. [9] Lieberman, M. D., Samet, H., & Sankaranarayanan, J. (2010, March). Geotagging with local lexicons to build indexes for textually-specified spatial data. In 2010 IEEE 26th international conference on data engineering (ICDE 2010) (pp. 201-212). IEEE.



WikToR: a new gold standard corpus

- Designed to test system's ability to disambiguate place names
- 5000 Wikipedia pages containing highly ambiguous place names selected according to the GeoNames database, e.g.
 - Santa Maria (26 entries), Santa Cruz (25 entries), Victoria (23 entries), Lima (19 entries), Santa Barbara (19 entries)
- 200 words for each page to provide context, including the ambiguous place name.
- Ambiguous place names are at least 1000km apart so any mistake by the system is judged to be costly.



Geotagging performance on the LGL corpus

Table 1 Geotagging performance on LGL

LGL	Precision	Recall	F-score	
GeoTxt	0.80	0.59	0.68 (0.74)	
Edinburgh	0.71	0.55	0.62 (0.67)	
Yahoo!	0.64	0.55	0.59 (0.67)	
CLAVIN	0.81	0.44	0.57 (0.59)	
Topocluster	0.81	0.64	0.71 (**)	

The bold values indicate the best performance for that metric out of all tested systems

Numbers in brackets are improved scores for inexact matches such as geotagging "Helmand" instead of "Helmand Province" or vice versa



^{**} Inexact scores not available due to the system's non-standard output

Geocoding performance on the LGL corpus

Table 3 Geocoding results on LGL

LGL	AUC	Med	Mean	AUCE	A@161
GeoTxt	0.29	0.05	2.9	0.21	0.68
Edinburgh	0.25	1.10	2.5	0.22	0.76
Yahoo!	0.34	3.20	3.3	0.35	0.72
CLAVIN	0.26	0.01	2.5	0.20	0.71
Topocluster	0.38	3.20	3.8	0.36	0.63

The bold values indicate the best performance for that metric out of all tested systems

Lowest scores are best (except A@161). All figures are exponential (base e) (except A@161), so differences between geoparsers grow rapidly



Geocoding performance on the WikToR corpus

Table 4 Geocoding results for WikToR

WikToR	AUC	Med	Mean	AUCE	A@161	
GeoTxt	0.7	7.9	6.9	0.71	0.18	
Edinburgh	0.53	6.4	5.3	0.58	0.42	
Yahoo!	0.44	3.9	4.3	0.53	0.52	
CLAVIN	0.7	7.8	6.9	0.69	0.16	
Topocluster	0.63	7.3	6.2	0.66	0.26	

The bold values indicate the best performance for that metric out of all tested systems

Lowest scores are best (except A@161). All figures are exponential (base e) (except A@161), so differences between geoparsers grow fast

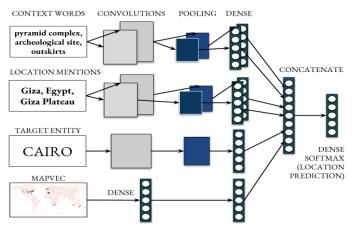


Take homes

- A great geo-parser must excel in
 - Speed (e.g. CLAVIN)
 - Geotagging accuracy (e.g. Topocluster)
 - Geocoding performance (e.g. Yahoo!)
- We're not there yet.



Better geocoding with deep neural networks (CamCoder)



CamCoder [11]: a state of the art scores on for place name disambiguation on three datasets (Local Global News, WikToR and GeoVirus)

[11] Gritta, M., Pilehvar, M. T., & Collier, N. (2018, July). Which melbourne? augmenting geocoding with maps. In *Proceedings of the 56th Annual Meeting of the Association for Computational Linguistics (Volume 1: Long Papers)* (pp. 1285-1296).

Geocoder _	Area	Area Under Curve [†]		Average Error [‡]		Accuracy@161km					
	LGL	WIK	GEO	LGL	WIK	GEO	LGL	WIK	GEO		
CamCoder	22 (18)	33 (37)	31 (32)	7 (5)	11 (9)	3 (3)	76 (83)	65 (57)	82 (80)	-	
Edinburgh	25 (22)	53 (58)	33 (34)	8 (8)	31 (30)	5 (4)	76 (80)	42 (36)	78 (78)		A booding that
Yahoo!	34 (35)	44 (53)	40 (44)	6 (5)	23 (25)	3 (3)	72 (75)	52 (39)	70 (65)		A baseline that chooses the mos
Population	27 (22)	68 (71)	32 (32)	12 (10)	45 (42)	5 (3)	70 (79)	22 (14)	80 (80)	4	
CLAVIN	26 (20)	70 (69)	32 (33)	13 (9)	43 (39)	6 (5)	71 (80)	16 (16)	79 (80)		populace location
GeoTxt	29 (21)	70 (71)	33 (34)	14 (9)	47 (45)	6 (5)	68 (80)	18 (14)	79 (79)		P - P
Topocluster	38 (36)	63 (66)	NA	12 (8)	38 (35)	NA	63 (71)	26 (20)	NA		
Santos et al.	NA	NA	NA	8	NA	NA	71	NA	NA	-	



Drilling down

False Positives can be misleading when doing fact extraction:

- Metonymy Moscow negotiates with Seoul.
- Homonymy Milan told me a story.
- Languages She can speak Spanish and Russian.
- Demonyms A Japanese walks into a bar.

False Negatives are often neglected during fact extraction:

- Coercion Meeting is held at the United Nations.
- Embedded Toponyms Athens Festival of Food starts tomorrow.
- Modifiers The target is to reach the Canadian border.



A pragmatic taxonomy of toponyms

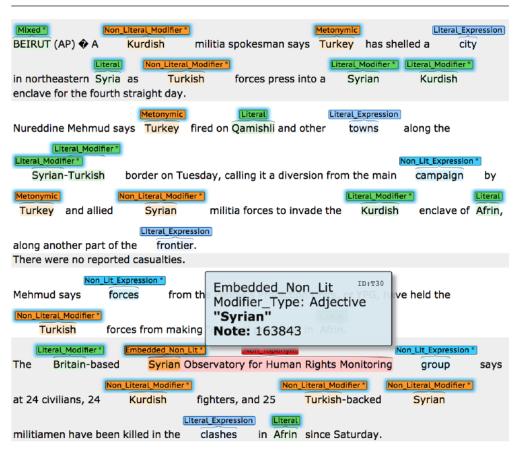


Fig. 4: A GeoWebNews article. An asterisk indicates an attribute, either a modifier_type [Adjective, Noun] and/or a non_locational [True, False].

Data from the GeoWebNews corpus: 200 news articles from the European Media Monitor

[12] Gritta, M., Pilehvar, M. T. and Collier, N. (2019) "A pragmatic guide to geoparser evaluation" in Language Resources and Evaluation. Published online at https://doi.org/10.1007/s10579-019-09475-3



A pragmatic taxonomy of toponyms

All Toponyms in GeoWebNews (N=2,720, 100%)

1) Literal Toponyms (1,457, 53.5%)

Literal (850, 31.3%)Bad accident in *Cambridge* today.

Mixed or Ambiguous (269, 9.9%) Caribbean country of *Cuba* voted.

Noun Modifier (148, 5.4%) A *Paris pub* was our dating venue.

(148, 5.4%) Coercion (135, 5%)

r dating venue. Walking to *Chelsea F.C.* today.

Adjectival Modifier (33, 1.2%)
I visited a southern *Spanish city*, near a *Portuguese* resort.

Embedded Literal (21, 0.8%)

Toronto Urban Festival takes place every year in November.

2) Associative Toponyms (1,263, 46.5%)

Metonymy (372, 13.7%)She used to play for *Cambridge*.

Homonym (20, 0.7%)
I asked *Paris* to help with packing.

Demonym (73, 2.7%)

I spoke to a Jamaican on the bus.

Language (17, 0.6%)
Carlos said "pila" in *Spanish*.

Noun Modifier (247, 9.1%)

Embed. Associative (279, 10.3%) US Supreme Court has 9 justices.

That *Paris souvenir* is interesting.

Do you know who won this week's **New Jersey Lottery**?.

Adjectival Modifier (255, 9.4%) I ate some *Spanish bam* yesterday.

Data from the GeoWebNews corpus: 200 news articles from the European Media Monitor

[12] Gritta, M., Pilehvar, M. T. and Collier, N. (2019) "A pragmatic guide to geoparser evaluation" in Language Resources and Evaluation. Published online at https://doi.org/10.1007/s10579-019-09475-3



Review

Importance of:

- Methods based research to support epidemic intelligence
- Open source data sets/software for open evaluations and reaching out to technical communities
- Geo-parsing using neural network language models
- Understanding types of toponym mentions



Thank you!

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