

# Meeting Action Item Detection with Regularized Context Modeling



Jiaqing Liu, Chong Deng, Qinglin Zhang, Qian Chen, Wen Wang

Speech Lab of DAMO Academy, Alibaba Group

## Online Meeting

- ◆ Technological advances & The pandemic
- ◆ More and more common for collaboration and information sharing

## Meeting Transcripts

- ◆ ASR (Automatic Speech Recognition)
- ◆ The original record of every detail still needs to be further summarized

## Meeting Minutes

- ◆ Human & Machine (extract or generate)
- ◆ Important information such as summaries, decisions, and **action items**

## Action Item

- ◆ Discussed in the meeting and assigned to participant(s)
- ◆ Expected to complete *within a short time window* after the meeting

[267] *Speaker A*: OK, next time we meet, how about tomorrow?

[268] *Speaker B*: Okay, we will continue talking about the project tomorrow.

[269] *Speaker A*: Okay, we'll tentatively schedule at 3 pm, see you tomorrow.

An example of action item. We show the *Speaker* and [sentence id], mark the action item.

## Action Item Detection

- ◆ Sentence-level binary classification task
- ◆ Detect sentences containing actionable tasks in meeting transcripts

## Action Item Dataset

- ◆ Corpus: Far from adequate to evaluate advanced deep learning models
- ◆ Annotation: High subjectivity of the action item (ICSI Meeting Kappa=0.36)

## Public Meeting Corpora

- ◆ **AMI**: 101 annotated AMI meetings with 381 action items (indirect)
- ◆ **ICSI**: 75 meetings without publicly available action item annotations

## AliMeeting-Action Corpus (AMC-A)

- ◆ Corpus: Chinese meeting corpus of **424** meetings
- ◆ Annotation: **manual** action item annotations

## AMC-A

- ◆ **Meeting:** 15-30 minute discussion by 2-4 participants covering certain topics from a diverse set, biased towards work meetings in various industries
- ◆ **Annotation:** Each sentence is annotated by three annotators independently following detailed annotation guidelines with sufficient examples

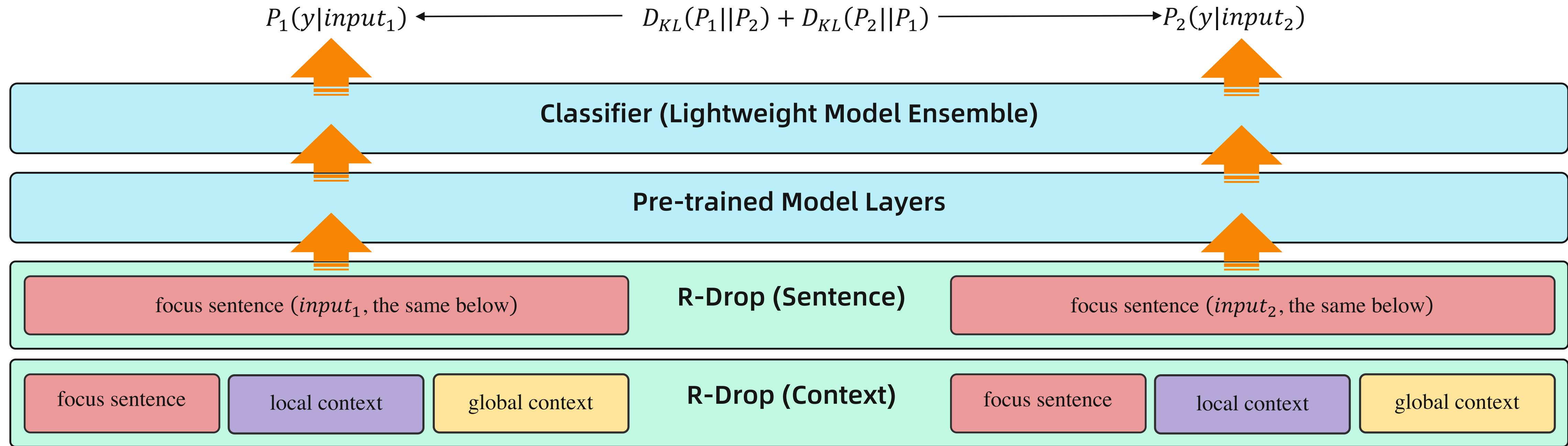
	AMC-A (ours)				AMI
	All	Train	Dev	Test	
<b>Total # Meetings</b>	<b>424</b>	295	65	64	101
<b>Total # Utterances</b>	<b>306,846</b>	213,235	45,869	47,742	80,298
<b>Total # Action</b>	<b>1506</b>	1014	222	270	381
<b>Kappa Coefficient</b>	0.47	0.46	0.49	0.50	/
<b>Avg. # Action per Meeting</b>	3.55	3.44	3.42	4.22	3.77
<b>Std. # Action per Meeting</b>	3.97	3.98	3.35	4.41	1.95

- [001] *Speaker A*: Hello everyone, welcome to the weekly meeting.
- [002] *Speaker A*: Firstly, let's look at this tourist area development project.
- [003] *Speaker A*: Tim, could you please tell us about the tourism area? ...
- [035] *Speaker B*: There are some issues with our tourism development project.
- [036] *Speaker B*: The positioning of the tourist area is still unclear. ...
- [267] *Speaker A*: OK, next time we meet, how about tomorrow?
- [268] *Speaker B*: Okay, we will continue talking about the project tomorrow.
- [269] *Speaker A*: Okay, we'll tentatively schedule at 3 pm, see you tomorrow.

An example of action item. We show the *Speaker* and [sentence id], mark the **action item**.  
The **local context** provides the **timeframe**. And the **global context** provides the **task description**.

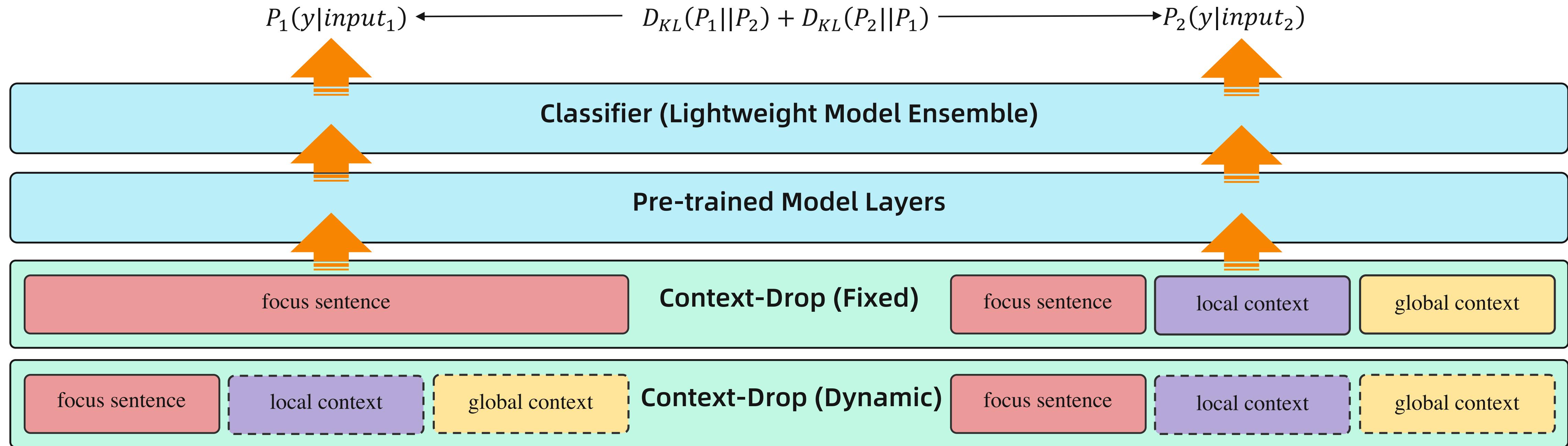
## Context

- ◆ **Local Context**: Adjacent sentences (explored by prior works)
- ◆ **Global Context**: Relevant but non-contiguous sentences (retrieved through context selection method by computing the similarities)



## R-Drop

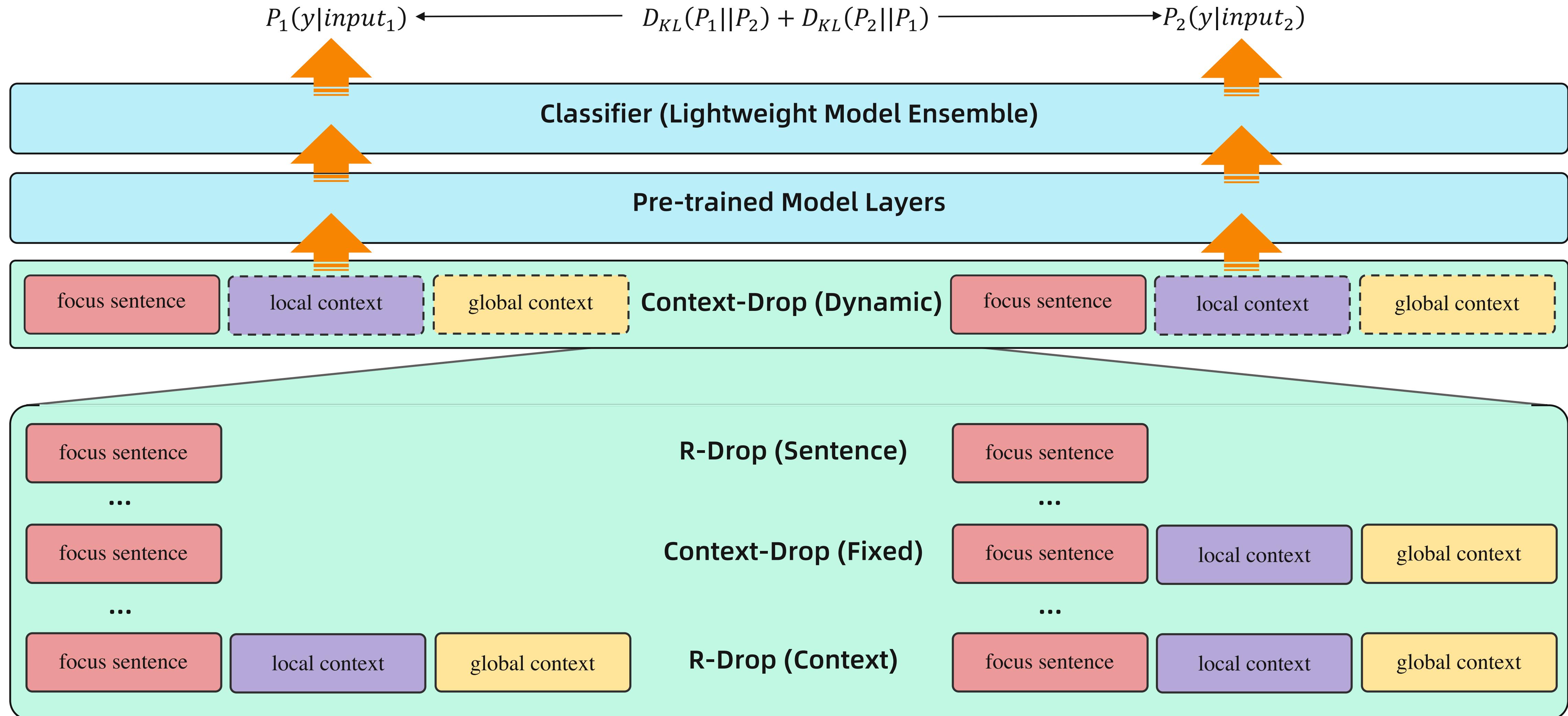
- ◆ Context understanding plays a critical role in the action item detection task
- ◆ However, local/global contexts may contain irrelevant information (may distract the classifier)

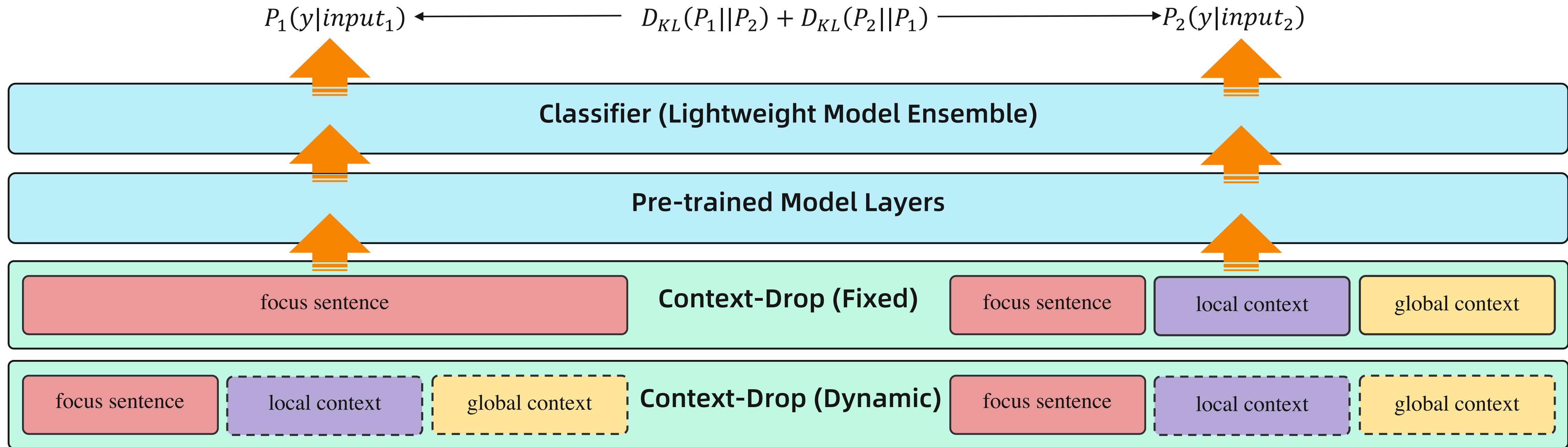


## Context-Drop

- ◆ **Motivation:** Focus more on the current sentence → Better exploit relevant information in context & Be less distracted by irrelevant information in context
- ◆ **Context modeling with regularization:** Force the prediction probability distributions of a single sentence and the sentence with its context to be consistent with each other

# Method





## Lightweight Model Ensemble

- ◆ **Motivation:** During annotation, the majority voting results are usually correct despite the relatively low inter-annotator agreement → Explore model ensemble while preserving inference latency
- ◆ **Method:** Initialize encoder layers from one pre-trained model A and initialize pooler layer from another pre-trained model B to integrate knowledge from different pre-trained models

Model	Modeling Task	AMC-A F1
BERT	sentence classification	$64.76 \pm 0.98$
Longformer	sequence labeling	$65.35 \pm 1.33$
StructBERT	sentence classification	$67.84 \pm 1.20$

## StructBERT

- ◆ The word structural pretraining objective of StructBERT reconstructs tokens in the correct order from the shuffled trigrams
- ◆ This pre-training objective could improve its robustness to disordered sentences, which is quite common in spoken languages

# Experiments

Input Method	AMC-A F1	AMI F1	Input Method	AMC-A F1	AMI F1
sentence	$67.84 \pm 1.20$	$38.67 \pm 1.25$	sentence + global context	$67.99 \pm 1.86$	$35.82 \pm 1.11$
w/ R-Drop	$68.77 \pm 0.82$	$39.26 \pm 1.70$	w/ R-Drop	$69.80 \pm 1.14$	$37.88 \pm 1.04$
sentence + local context	$68.50 \pm 1.21$	$41.03 \pm 1.42$	w/ Context-Drop (fixed)	$69.07 \pm 0.57$	$39.23 \pm 0.73$
w/ R-Drop	$68.79 \pm 0.42$	<u><math>42.72 \pm 0.74</math></u>	w/ Context-Drop (dynamic)	<u><math>70.48 \pm 0.63</math></u>	$41.25 \pm 1.76$
w/ Context-Drop (fixed)	$69.15 \pm 0.91$	<b><math>43.12 \pm 0.74</math></b>	sentence + local & global context	$69.09 \pm 1.23$	<b><math>41.31 \pm 1.51</math></b>
w/o KL loss	$68.23 \pm 1.11$	$40.71 \pm 1.78$	w/ R-Drop	$68.72 \pm 1.04$	$40.75 \pm 1.28$
w/ Context-Drop (dynamic)	$69.53 \pm 0.75$	$42.05 \pm 0.31$	w/ Context-Drop (fixed)	$69.28 \pm 0.95$	$38.66 \pm 0.77$
w/o KL loss	$67.97 \pm 0.53$	$41.44 \pm 2.29$	w/ Context-Drop (dynamic)	<b><math>70.82 \pm 1.33</math></b>	$41.50 \pm 1.52$

## Global Context

- ◆ sentence + local & global context performs better than sentence + local context on both Chinese AMC-A and English AMI meeting corpora
- ◆ Global context provides complementary information to local context and combination of global & local context achieves further improvement

# Experiments

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## Context-Drop

- ◆ Context-Drop performs better than baseline on both AMC-A and AMI corpora
- ◆ Context-Drop: Focus more on the current sentence & Exploit relevant information in context & Be less distracted by irrelevant information in context
- ◆ Reduction in the standard deviations → Improvement of model stability and robustness

# Experiments

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## Context-Drop & Ablation Analysis

- ◆ Context-Drop (dynamic) performs best in most cases → This flexible and dynamic contrastive learning method can achieve better performance
- ◆ Ablation analysis: w/o regularization loss of KL divergence (KL loss) degrades the performance → **Contrastive learning is important for the gains**

Model Layers	Pooler Layer	AMC-A F1
StructBERT	StructBERT	$67.84 \pm 1.20$
	RoBERTa	<b><math>68.36 \pm 0.93</math></b>
RoBERTa	RoBERTa	$66.87 \pm 0.44$
	StructBERT	<b><math>67.25 \pm 0.93</math></b>

## Lightweight Model Ensemble

- ◆ Lightweight Model Ensemble (initializing from different pre-trained models) performs better than initializing from one pre-trained model
- ◆ This method could integrate knowledge from different models and achieve better performance without increasing the number of parameters

Download AMC-A



Our Code



## Conclusion

- ◆ **AMC-A:** The first Chinese meeting corpus with action item annotations → Alleviate the scarcity of resources and prompt research on meeting action item detection
- ◆ **Context-Drop:** Improve context modeling of both local and global contexts with regularization → Achieve improvement in accuracy and robustness of action item detection for both Chinese and English meeting corpora
- ◆ **Lightweight Model Ensemble:** Integrate knowledge from different pre-trained models → Achieve improvement in accuracy while preserving inference latency

## Future Work

- ◆ Refine Lightweight Model Ensemble and investigate its efficacy on other tasks
- ◆ Combine the Context-Drop and Lightweight Model Ensemble methods

Thanks  
Q & A

