# Overview of the TAC 2008 Update Summarization Task

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#### **Abstract**

The summarization track at the Text Analysis Conference (TAC) is a direct continuation of the Document Understanding Conference (DUC) series of workshops, focused on providing common data and evaluation framework for research in automatic summarization. In the TAC 2008 summarization track, the main task was to produce two 100-word summaries from two related sets of 10 documents, where the second summary was an update sum-While all of the 71 submitted runs were automatically scored with the ROUGE and BE metrics, NIST assessors manually evaluated only 57 of the submitted runs for readability, content, and overall responsiveness.

#### 1 Introduction

The TAC summarization track is a continuation of the Document Understanding Conference (DUC) series of workshops, which focused on evaluation of automatic text summarization systems. The main task of the TAC 2008 summarization track was a refinement of the update summarization pilot task of DUC 2007 and consisted of two types of summaries<sup>1</sup>:

- 1. Initial (Summary A): a 100-word summary of a set of 10 newswire articles about a particular topic.
- 2. Update (Summary B): a 100-word summary of a subsequent set of 10 newswire articles for the same topic, under the assumption that the reader has already read the first 10 documents. The purpose of the update summary is to inform the reader of new information about the topic.

The task is based on a scenario in which a user has a standing question that gets asked of an IR/Summarization system at two different times. The first time, the system retrieves a number of relevant newswire articles, which the user reads completely. Later (perhaps the next day, or even weeks later), the user has time to return to the system to see if there are any updates concerning his question of interest. New articles have arrived, and the system must generate an update summary of the new articles, under the assumption that the user has already read the initial articles.

NIST assessors acted as surrogate users in the task and manually assessed the summaries in terms of their content, readability (or linguistic quality), and overall responsiveness. The summary content was assessed with the Pyramid annotation method developed at Columbia University (Passonneau et al., 2005). Because ROUGE (Lin, 2004) and BE (Hovy et al., 2005) are widely used by the summarization community to automatically score summary content during system development, NIST also computed ROUGE/BE scores for all summaries, in order

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup>An additional pilot task, summarizing opinions from blog documents, was run jointly with the TAC 2008 Question Answering track, and results of this pilot are reported with the TAC 2008 QA results.

to track how well the automatic measures correlate with manual ones.

#### 2 Task and Data

The Update Summarization task at TAC 2008 consisted of two components: an initial summary and an update summary, following the pilot update task at DUC 2007.

Participants were required to summarize information from multiple documents, guided by a topic statement describing the reader's need for information. An example topic statement, including a title and a narrative, is shown below:

num: D0842G

title: Natural Gas Pipeline

**narr**: Follow the progress of pipelines being built to move natural gas from Asia to Europe. Include any problems encountered and implications resulting from the pipeline construction.

The documents for summarization came from the AQUAINT-2 collection of newswire articles. The AQUAINT-2 collection is a subset of the LDC English Gigaword Third Edition (LDC catalog number LDC2007T07) and comprises approximately 2.5 GB of text (about 907K documents) spanning the time period of October 2004 - March 2006. Articles are in English and come from a variety of sources including Agence France Presse, Central News Agency (Taiwan), Xinhua News Agency, Los Angeles Times-Washington Post News Service, New York Times, and the Associated Press.

48 topics were developed by 8 NIST assessors, who also selected 20 AQUAINT-2 documents relevant to each topic. The retrieved documents were ordered chronologically and divided into two sets of 10 documents each, such that Set B followed Set A in the temporal order. The assessors constructed a topic statement, which was a request for information that could be answered using the selected documents. The topic statement could be in the form of a question or statement and could include background information that the assessor thought would help clarify his/her information need.

The summarization task was the same for each peer (human or automatic) summarizer: Given a topic and a set of documents relevant to the topic, the summarization task was to create from the documents two brief, well-organized, fluent summaries, A and B, that answer the need for information expressed in the topic. Summary A was the summary of the first 10 documents (Set A), while Summary B was the summary of the second 10 documents (Set B), on the assumption that the reader is already familiar with documents from Set A.

The summaries could be no longer than 100 words (whitespace-delimited tokens). Automatic summaries over the size limit were truncated, and no bonus was given for creating a shorter summary. No specific formatting other than linear was allowed.

For each document set, NIST assessors wrote 4 human summaries; one of these summaries was always written by the topic developer.

Each team participating in the update summarization task was allowed to submit up to three prioritized runs, where a run consist of exactly one summary per document set. All submitted summaries were required to be fully automatic.

The TAC 2008 Summarization track had 33 participating teams from around the world. 14 teams submitted 3 system runs, 10 teams submitted 2 runs; the rest submitted single runs only. The teams submitted a total of 71 runs, and each of these runs was assigned a numeric peer ID. The participating organizations, their submitted runs, and the peer IDs are presented in Tables 1 and 2. For comparison purposes, NIST also created a baseline automatic summarizer (peer ID=0), which selected the first few sentences of the most recent document in the relevant document set, such that their combined length did not exceed 100 words. In addition to automatic peers, the 8 human peers were assigned alphabetic IDs, A-H.

## 3 System Approaches

Without exception, all the submitted systems produced extractive summaries, ranking sentences in documents according to their value for a prospective summary, then extracting those sentences, sometimes with partial compression, up to a length limit (100 words in this year's task). To produce an adequate update summary, the most popular approach was to use the same anti-redundancy techniques as for the main summary, but this time comparing each

First-		

NIST (baseline)  1 abawakid1 University of Birmingham  2 AUEBNLP1 Athens University of Economics and Business  3 CCNU1 Huazhong Normal University  4 ceaList1 French Atomic Energy Commission  5 ClaC1 Concordia University  6 CLASSY1 IDA Center for Computing Sciences  7 crchowdary1 AIDB Lab  8 csiro1 CSIRO  9 DemokritosGR1 National Center of Scientific Research "Demokritos"  10 EMLR1 EML Research gGmbH  11 HITTRTMDS1 Information Retrieval Lab, Harbin Institute of Technolo  12 ICL081 Peking University  13 ICSI1 International Computer Science Institute  14 ICTCAS1 Institute of Computing Technology  15 IIITSum081 Language Technologies Research Centre  16 kkireyev1 University of Colorado - Boulder  17 LIA1 Université d'Avignon  18 LIPN1 Universite Paris 13  19 Miracl1 MIRACL Laboratory  20 NUS1 National University of Singapore  21 OG11 Oregon Health and Science University  22 PolyU1 The Hong Kong Polytechnic University  23 THUSUM1 Tsinghua University  24 RaliLatl1 Université de Montreal  25 Sutler1 University of West Bohemia  26 TOC1 Thomson Corp  27 txsumm1 University of Houston	ID	Run name	Organization
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28 uavua1 University of Antwerp and Vrije Universiteit Amsterda	28	uavua1	University of Antwerp and Vrije Universiteit Amsterdam
29 UBC1 University of British Columbia	29	UBC1	University of British Columbia
30 UMD1 University of Maryland	30	UMD1	University of Maryland
31 UofL1 University of Lethbridge	31	UofL1	University of Lethbridge
32 UofO1 University of Ottawa	32	UofO1	University of Ottawa
33 VensesTeam1 Università Ca' Foscari	33	VensesTeam1	Università Ca' Foscari

## Second-priority runs

ID	Run name	Organization
34	abawakid2	University of Birmingham
35	CCNU2	Huazhong Normal University
36	ceaList2	French Atomic Energy Commission
37	CLASSY2	IDA Center for Computing Sciences
38	csiro2	CSIRO
39	DemokritosGR2	National Center of Scientific Research "Demokritos"
40	EMLR2	EML Research gGmbH
41	HITIRTMDS2	Information Retrieval Lab, Harbin Institute of Technology
42	ICL082	Peking University
43	ICSI2	International Computer Science Institute
44	ICTCAS2	Institute of Computing Technology
45	IIITSum082	Language Technologies Research Centre
46	LIA2	Université d'Avignon
47	LIPN2	Universite Paris 13
48	Miracl2	MIRACL Laboratory
49	THUSUM2	Tsinghua University
50	RaliLatl2	Université de Montreal
51	Sutler2	University of West Bohemia
52	TOC2	Thomson Corp
53	txsumm2	University of Houston
54	uavua2	University of Antwerp and Vrije Universiteit Amsterdam
55	UBC2	University of British Columbia
56	UofL2	University of Lethbridge
57	UofO2	University of Ottawa

Table 1: Participants and first- and second-priority runs in the TAC 2008 update summarization task.

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Third-	nrio	rıfv	runs

ID	Run name	Organization
58	CCNU3	Huazhong Normal University
59	ceaList3	French Atomic Energy Commission
60	CLASSY3	IDA Center for Computing Sciences
61	EMLR3	EML Research gGmbH
62	HITIRTMDS3	Information Retrieval Lab, Harbin Institute of Technology
63	ICL083	Peking University
64	ICSI3	International Computer Science Institute
65	ICTCAS3	Institute of Computing Technology
66	IIITSum083	Language Technologies Research Centre
67	Miracl3	MIRACL Laboratory
68	RaliLatl3	Université de Montreal
69	TOC3	Thomson Corp
70	uavua3	University of Antwerp and Vrije Universiteit Amsterdam
71	UofL3	University of Lethbridge

Table 2: Participants and third-priority runs in the TAC 2008 update summarization task.

candidate sentence against the first (main) set of documents as well as against the sentences previously included in the update summary. Systems often used post-processing to improve readability.

The first step for many teams was query expansion, where related words or phrases would be added to the topic and/or narrative in order to increase the possibility of finding matching sentences in the documents. This query expansion was achieved through a variety of means: WordNet (as in the submissions from NCSR Demokritos and University of Montreal), Wikipedia (EML Research), or word cooccurrences harvested from a corpus (Oregon Health and Science University). In a similar vein, these external semantic resources were used in the process of calculating the degree of overlap between the summary topic and document sentences, helping to determine each sentence's similarity or relevance to the topic. University of Birmingham and University of Paris 13 both employed WordNet for this purpose, University of Ottawa used Roget's Thesaurus, whereas University of Houston employed a slightly more complex method of calculating the distance between terms based on their place in the WordNet hierarchy. The submission of French Atomic Energy Commission, on the other hand, used senses generated from word co-occurrences in a news corpus (a common method in the field of word sense disambiguation) to assign senses to words in documents, and it calculated term frequency on the word senses instead of word forms.

Other means of improving the search for relevant sentences, whether in topic overlap or in the

search for central concepts in the document sets, were lemmatization (used, among others, by University of Avignon and University of Montreal), part-of-speech tagging (Peking University, University of Paris 13), and Named Entity recognition (University of Lethbridge, University of Maryland, Athens University of Economics and Business, and many others).

The most popular features used to determine sentence relevance were sentence position in the document and sentence length. Early sentences were considered more likely to contain focused, important information, and very short and very long sentences were considered unlikely to be useful. Some participants experimented with excluding sentences that contain quotations (University of Ottawa), those that start with anaphora (Oregon Health and Science University), or pre-selecting only those sentences that have the same features as document opening sentences, on the assumption that such sentences are most likely to be focused on the topic and contain no problematic anaphoric expressions (Thomson Corp). Others ignored sentences that did not have at least some term overlap with the query (ICSI, University of Colorado-Boulder).

A number of systems employed a degree of deeper linguistic processing for the documents in question. For instance, Concordia University based their similarity measure on clustered NPs, CSIRO compared clauses instead of sentences, and EML Research looked at graphs representing Named Entities connected by dependency relations. In University of Lethbridge's submission one of the features

to determine similarity was Basic Elements overlap, and University of Montreal took into consideration word position in a parse tree to find more important words, on the assumption that they would be in higher positions. Syntactic parsing was also very often used in the process of sentence compression, allowing the systems to remove unnecessary parts of sentences, either pre- or post-selection (University of Antwerp, ICSI, University of Maryland, Huazhong Normal University). Some submissions compressed sentences without parsing, eliminating parenthetical expressions delimited by paired punctuation (OHSU), removing certain phrases like *As a* matter of fact (Thomson Corp), or he/she said (University of Montreal).

There were two main approaches to sentence selection: ranking and clustering. In the first case, sentences in documents were ranked according to a number of features, like n-gram or content word overlap with the summary topic (ICSI, University of Avignon, and others), probability of sentence given the query (Language Technologies Research Centre), or Levenstein distance between the sentence and the query (Athens University of Economics and Business). The ranking could also be a result of a ranking algorithm applied to a sentence graph (National University of Singapore, University of Antwerp). In the second approach, sentences were clustered according to similarity, and a central sentence from each cluster would be chosen for the summary (University of Colorado-Boulder, University of Paris 13). Similarity in general was evaluated either on the basis of the well-known tf\*idf formula (University of Montreal, University of Ottawa) or Latent Semantic Analysis (University of Colorado-Boulder, University of West Bohemia).

Many participants attempted to improve their performance by combining multiple similarity features in a machine learning approach. Thomson Corp and University of Lethbridge, for example, used a Support Vector Machine based on select features, Oregon Health and Science University implemented a perceptron ranker, while University of British Columbia experimented with both supervised and unsupervised learning methods.

Producing the update summary for each topic required additional strategies to avoid redundant information which has already been covered by the main

summary. In most cases, participants extended the techniques they used in the production of main summaries, but this time checking the candidate update sentences against the main documents that served to produce the main summary. One of the most frequently used methods was Maximal Marginal Relevance (CSIRO, National University of Singapore, AIDB Lab); alternatively, systems employed an upper bound on permissible similarity between sentences to reduce redundancy (University of Ottawa, Peking University).

Finally, there were a number of techniques involved in post-processing the summaries, with the goal of improving readability of the summary. Language Technologies Research Institute replaced temporal expressions in the text with dates, and eliminated sentences with too many non-content words; University of Avignon employed rewriting of acronyms and numbers in addition to temporal expressions, and deleted discourse particles such as but, he/she said, etc., and parenthetical expressions.

### 4 Evaluation Results

All peer summaries (manual and automatic) were evaluated with the automatic metrics ROUGE and BE. First- and second-priority runs and the model summaries were also evaluated manually in terms of content (according to the Pyramid method), readability, and overall responsiveness. The manual evaluation was performed by 8 NIST assessors. All summaries for a given topic were evaluated by a single assessor, who was also one of the summarizers, and was usually the topic developer.

In order to determine whether there were any statistically significant differences between the peers, we performed an analysis of variance (ANOVA) on all scores, followed by a multiple comparison test between individual scores according to Tukey's honestly significant difference criterion, to determine which pairs of peers are significantly different at the 95 % confidence level.

Additionally, two-way ANOVA was performed to see if there was a significant difference in scores between initial summaries (A) and update summaries (B).

#### 4.1 Manual Evaluation

## 4.1.1 Overall Responsiveness and Readability

Overall responsiveness evaluated the degree to which a summary is responding to the information need contained in the topic statement, considering the summary's content as well as its linguistic quality. The readability score reflected the fluency and structure of the summary, independently of content, and was based on such aspects as grammaticality, non-redundancy, referential clarity, focus, structure, and coherence. Both overall responsiveness and readability were evaluated according to a five-point scale:

- 1. Very Poor
- 2. Poor
- 3. Barely Acceptable
- 4. Good
- 5. Very Good

Table 3 presents the overall responsiveness scores obtained by the models and the participants' first-and second-priority runs. Scores marked with the same letter were determined not to be significantly different in the multiple comparison test. Table 4 contains similarly marked results of the readability evaluation.

In terms of readability and overall responsiveness, it is clear that all human peers were significantly better than all automatic peers. The gap in overall responsiveness scores is larger than the gap in readability, although this difference decreases if we ignore the NIST baseline summarizer, which obtained the highest readability score of all automatic peers. The high readability score for the baseline should not surprise; as a continuous sequence of complete sentences extracted from the beginning of a humanwritten document, it was always well-formed linguistically. The fact that it was extracted from the most recent document in the set also contributed to its overall responsiveness score, as it could be expected that a most recent document would attempt to summarize previous developments on the subject. A sample baseline summary, rated "5" for readability and "3" for overall responsiveness, is shown below:

The superjumbo Airbus A380, the world's largest commercial airliner, took off Wednesday into cloudy skies over southwestern France for its second test flight. The European aircraft maker, based in the French city of Toulouse, said the second flight – which came exactly a week after the A380's highly anticipated maiden voyage – would last about four hours. As opposed to the international media hype that surrounded last week's flight, with hundreds of journalists on site to capture the historic moment, Airbus chose to conduct Wednesday's test more discreetly.

#### 4.1.2 Pyramid Evaluation

In addition to overall responsiveness and readability, NIST assessors evaluated the content of each summary within the Pyramid evaluation framework developed at Columbia University (Passonneau et al., 2005). In the Pyramid evaluation, assessors first extract all possible "information nuggets", or Summary Content Units (SCUs) from the four model summaries on a given topic. Each SCU is assigned a weight equal to the number of model summaries in which it appears. An example SCU with its four contributors from the four model summaries is shown below:

**num**: D0820D-A

SCU: Mini-submarine trapped underwater contr1: mini-submarine... became trapped...

on the sea floor

**contr2**: a small... submarine... snagged... at a depth of 625 feet

**contr3**: mini-submarine was trapped... below the surface

**contr4**: A small... submarine... was trapped on the seabed

The number of contributors is equal to the weight of the SCU, i.e. an SCU with four contributors has a weight of 4, an SCU with 3 contributors has the weight of 3, etc. Once all SCUs are harvested from the model summaries, assessors determine how many of these SCUs can be found in each of the automatic summaries. Repetitive information is not rewarded, as only one contributor per SCU is counted for the total peer SCU count. The final Pyramid score for an automatic summary is its total SCU weight divided by the maximum SCU weight available to a summary of average length (where the av-

erage length is determined by the mean SCU count of the model summaries for this topic).

A Pyramid score was also calculated for the model summaries, evaluating each of them against the remaining three models for a given topic. In order to provide a fair comparison with the scores obtained by the automatic submissions (evaluated against all four models), a mean of four scores, computed with three model summaries each, was calculated for the automatic submissions as well.

Table 5 gives the results of the multiple comparison of the Pyramid scores. All the scores in the table were calculated with 3 models. As in previous tables, scores which share the same letter are not significantly different at the 95% level. The Pyramid evaluation, similarly to readability and overall responsiveness, makes a clear distinction between all human peers and all automatic peers, although it also differentiates between the human peers themselves.

### 4.1.3 Analysis

Since overall responsiveness measures both the linguistic quality and the content quality of a summary, and the Pyramid score can be thought of as a pure content measure, it is interesting to examine the relations between the manual evaluation metrics. Table 6 contains correlations between overall responsiveness on the one hand, and readability and the Pyramid score on the other. Correlations for automatic peers are all statistically significant with p-values close to zero; however, the situation for human peers looks different, as the correlations between overall responsiveness and the Pyramid score are not significant at the 95% confidence level.

Because content is a large component of overall responsiveness, it is not surprising that the Pyramid score and overall responsiveness are highly correlated for automatic peers. What is surprising is their low and insignificant correlation for human peers. Note, however, that for human peers a higher correlation is obtained by readability, which is especially visible in Spearman's rank comparison. This could be explained by the fact that parallel human summaries can display certain variability in content, and yet still be thought of as relevant and responsive. In that case, readability would be a greater influence on the overall responsiveness than the strict content

identity measured by the Pyramid method.

The situation is reversed for automatic peers, where we see high correlations of overall responsiveness with the Pyramid score but lower with readability. This might be for two reasons: first, it is easy to produce a perfectly fluent summary with little or no relevant content (vide NIST baseline), which would explain the relatively low correlation with readability. Second, content cannot ever be fully divorced from linguistic quality; rather, some well-formedness (at least of short sequences) is necessary for the meaning to be conveyed. Therefore, it is likely that a summary assessed as high in content cannot be completely unreadable, and conversely, a completely unreadable summary cannot be high in content. A detailed comparison of manual scores on a summary level could shed more light on these relations.

In order to see whether the performance of peers was different for initial versus update summaries, we separately calculated average per-topic scores over all automatic peers and human peers. Table 7 shows macroaverages of per-topic scores. The overall responsiveness of the automatic peers was significantly different between Summaries A and B; this difference was confirmed by a t-test on per-topic scores, and by a two-way ANOVA on mean submission scores. The Pyramid scores of automatic peers was also significantly lower for Summary B than for Summary A. This suggests that, for most participants, it was more difficult to produce a responsive update summary than an initial summary, while the lingustic quality and well-formedness were not dependent on the summary type (initial vs. update).

#### 4.2 Automatic ROUGE/BE Evaluation

While the manual evaluation could only be applied to the first- and second-priority runs submitted by the participating teams, automatic scores were produced for all submitted runs. We calculated two versions of ROUGE: ROUGE-2 and ROUGE-SU4, as well as BE-HM recall. For the BE evaluation, summaries were parsed with Minipar, and BE-F were extracted and matched using the Head-Modifier criterion. Each automatic score was computed using stemming and implementing jackknifing for each [peer, topic] pair so that human and automatic peers could be compared.

Similarly to manual evaluation, NIST conducted an analysis of variance (ANOVA) and a multiple comparison of the scores in order to determine which differences were statistically significant. Tables 11-13 show the results of the multiple comparison.

The profile emerging from the automatic evaluation is rather different than the one based on manual assessment. Not only is there no significant gap between models and systems, but in many cases certain automatic peers are scored higher than some human models. Moreover, as can be seen in the tables, ROUGE and BE scoring leads to larger confidence intervals in the case of models than in the case of similarly scored systems. This effect is directly tied to the greater variance of model scores in the ROUGE/BE evaluation. Automatic metrics, based on string matching, are unable to appreciate a summary that uses different phrases than the reference text, even if such a summary is perfectly fine by human standards. This leads to low scores for some models, and, consequently, wider confidence intervals.

However, both ROUGE-2 and ROUGE-SU4 show the same distinction between the quality of initial and update summaries that overall responsiveness provided: the significant gap in scores is present for the automatic peers, but not for the human peers. Table 8 presents macro-averaged pertopic scores; values in bold mark those pairs of averages for Summary A and Summary B which are significantly different. BE-HM, according to a two-tailed t-test, makes no distinction between the two types of summaries at the 95% confidence level.

### 4.2.1 Correlation

To check how well the automatic evaluation metrics correlate with manual scores, we computed Pearson's and Spearman's correlation coefficients for recall of ROUGE-2, ROUGE-SU4, and BE-HM vs the Pyramid score (Table 9) and overall responsiveness (Table 10). The tables show the correlations separately for human peers and automatic peers. Using Fisher's z' transformation, we obtained a normal distribution for the correlations and calculated confidence intervals. We concluded that none of the differences in Pearson's or Spearman's correlations between metrics are statistically significant at the 95%

level, i.e. ROUGE-2, ROUGE-SU4, and BE-HM are equally good at predicting manual scores.

While ROUGE/BE correlations with manual assessment are universally high for automatic peers, when it comes to human peers, only overall responsiveness is relatively well reflected in their scores. This might be because there were only 8 human peers, in contrast to 58 automatic ones, so the data is too sparse to notice a trend.

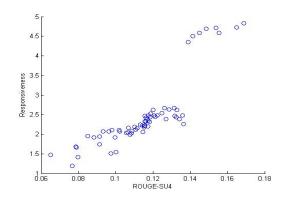


Figure 1: Average overall responsiveness vs. average ROUGE-SU4 recall with stemming.

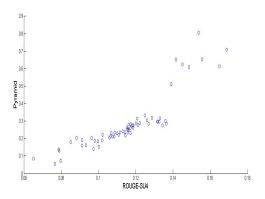


Figure 2: Average Pyramid score vs. average ROUGE-SU4 recall with stemming.

Figures 1 and 2 show the relation between ROUGE-SU4 and overall responsiveness and Pyramid scores, respectively. Such a comparison shows where human peers and automatic peers are placed on the evaluation scales of different metrics. The figures are similar for ROUGE-2 and BE, where the 8 human peers are clustered into a group with the highest manual scores. The gap between humans

and systems, clearly visible in the overall responsiveness and in the Pyramid scores, is not present in ROUGE and BE scores.

### 5 Conclusions

The TAC 2008 update summarization task showed that there still exists a significant gap between automatic summarizers and human summarizers based on manual evaluations of summary quality: readability, content (Pyramid), and overall responsiveness. Additionally, while humans are equally adept at writing update summaries versus initial summaries, automatic summarizers have greater difficulty with selecting content and producing responsive summaries for the update summaries.

A comparison of the automatic evaluation metrics developed for DUC showed that ROUGE-2, ROUGE-SU4, and BE-HM all correlate highly (indeed, equally highly) with the manual metrics. However, BE-HM fails to detect that automatic summarizers (as a group) perform more poorly on update summaries than on initial summaries. While automatic evaluation metrics have been evaluated based only on their Pearson/Spearman correlations with manual metrics, it is reasonable to want automatic metrics to be able to mimic manual metrics in other aspects, including discriminative power (between human and automatic peers, or between different tasks). To formalize these goals, TAC 2009 will include a new AESOP task (Automatically Evaluating Summaries of Peers), which will more systematically evaluate automatic evaluation metrics.

### References

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	Summaries	A	Sum	maries B-	
ID	Score	Significance	ID	Score	Significance
F	4.7917	A	D	4.875	A
D	4.7917	A	G	4.75	A
A	4.75	A	H	4.6667	A
G	4.6667	A	F	4.6667	A
В	4.5833	A	A	4.625	A
Н	4.5	A	В	4.5833	A
C	4.4583	A	C	4.5417	A
E	4.4167	A	E	4.2917	A
50	2.7917	В	14	2.6042	В
26	2.7917	В	49	2.5833	В
12	2.7708	ВС	23	2.5833	В
49	2.75	B C	11	2.5625	В
44 42	2.75 2.75	B C B C	44 24	2.5208	B B C
23	2.75	B C	50	2.4583	B C
52	2.7083	BCD	41	2.4303	ВС
13	2.6875	B C D	37	2.4167	B C
25	2.6667	B C D	6	2.3958	B C
51	2.6458	B C D	19	2.3333	B C D
14	2.625	B C D	17	2.3333	B C D
45	2.6042	B C D	1	2.3333	B C D
2	2.6042	B C D	34	2.3125	BCDE
37	2.5417	BCDE	25	2.2917	BCDE
24	2.5417	BCDE	52	2.25	BCDEF
6	2.5417	BCDE	51	2.25	BCDEF
41	2.5208	BCDEF	46	2.25	BCDEF
11	2.5208	BCDEF	4	2.2083	BCDEFG
1	2.5208	BCDEF	45	2.1667	BCDEFG
35	2.5	BCDEF	13	2.1667	BCDEFG
30	2.5	BCDEF	2	2.1667	BCDEFG
3	2.4792	BCDEF	43	2.1458	BCDEFG
34	2.4583	BCDEF	26	2.1458	BCDEFG
15	2.4375	BCDEF	48	2.125	BCDEFGH
46	2.4167	BCDEF	5	2.125	BCDEFGH
22 43	2.3958	B	42 29	2.0833	BCDEFGHI
10	2.375 2.375	B C D E F	16	2.0625	B C D E F G H I J B C D E F G H I J
54	2.3542	B C D E F G	10	2.0625	BCDEFGHIJ
36	2.3542	BCDEFG	54	2.0208	BCDEFGHIJK
56	2.3333	BCDEFGH	32	2	BCDEFGHIJK
33	2.3125	BCDEFGH	22	2	BCDEFGHIJK
17	2.3125	BCDEFGH	3	2	BCDEFGHIJK
0	2.2917	BCDEFGH	55	1.9792	BCDEFGHIJK
19	2.2917	BCDEFGH	15	1.9792	BCDEFGHIJK
57	2.2292	BCDEFGHI	36	1.9583	BCDEFGHIJK
48	2.2292	BCDEFGHI	35	1.9375	BCDEFGHIJK
27	2.2292	BCDEFGHI	57	1.9167	BCDEFGHIJK
20	2.2292	BCDEFGHI	21	1.9167	BCDEFGHIJK
55	2.1667	BCDEFGHI	12	1.9167	BCDEFGHIJK
16	2.1667	BCDEFGHI	33	1.8958	BCDEFGHIJK
40	2.125	BCDEFGHI	20	1.8958	BCDEFGHIJK
21	2.125	BCDEFGHI	31	1.875	BCDEFGHIJK
4	2.125	BCDEFGHI	27	1.875	BCDEFGHIJK
29 7	2.1042	B	0 40	1.8542	B C D E F G H I J K L B C D E F G H I J K L
53	2.1042 2.0833	B C D E F G H I	53	1.8542 1.75	CDEFGHIJKL
5	2.0833	B C D E F G H I	28	1.6042	DEFGHIJKL
32	2.0625	CDEFGHI	56	1.5625	EFGHIJKL
31	2	DEFGHIJ	47	1.5	FGHIJKL
28	1.875	EFGHIJ	8	1.4583	GHIJKL
47	1.8125	FGHIJ	38	1.375	HIJKL
38	1.6458	GHIJ	30	1.3333	IJKL
18	1.6458	GHIJ	18	1.3125	JKL
8	1.625	ніј	39	1.2917	K L
39	1.5417	I J	7	1.2708	K L
9	1.2917	J	9	1.1042	L

Table 3: Overall responsiveness results for the TAC 2008 update summarization task for summaries A and B. Peers not sharing a common letter are significantly different at the 95% confidence level.

	-Summaries	A	S1	mmaries H	8
ID	Score	Significance	ID	Score	Significance
F	4.9167	A	D	4.9583	A
G	4.875	A	F	4.875	A
D	4.875	A	A	4.875	A
В	4.8333	A	G	4.8333	A
A	4.7917	A	В	4.7917	A
E	4.75	A	Н	4.75	A
H	4.625	A	E	4.7083	A
C	4.625	A	C 0	4.5833	A
0 50	3.25	B B C	49	3.4167 3.2083	В В С
49	2.9375	B C D	23	3.1042	B C D
24	2.9375	B C D	52	2.9792	BCDE
26	2.875	BCDE	26	2.8958	BCDEF
51	2.8333	BCDEF	25	2.8958	BCDEF
52	2.8125	BCDEFG	44	2.8542	BCDEF
23	2.8125	BCDEFG	34	2.8542	BCDEF
1	2.75	BCDEFG	46	2.8333	BCDEFG
44	2.7292	BCDEFGH	24	2.8333	BCDEFG
34	2.6667		14	2.8333	BCDEFG
33 25	2.6458 2.6458		51 50	2.7917	B
14	2.5833		1	2.6875	BCDEFGHI
47	2.5625		45	2.6667	BCDEFGHIJ
17	2.5417	BCDEFGHIJK	6	2.6667	BCDEFGHIJ
6	2.5208	BCDEFGHIJK	37	2.6458	BCDEFGHIJK
12	2.5	BCDEFGHIJKL	17	2.5833	CDEFGHIJKL
56	2.4792		11	2.5417	CDEFGHIJKL
20	2.4792		10	2.5	CDEFGHIJKL
13	2.4792		5	2.5	CDEFGHIJKL
46	2.4583		31 16	2.4792	CDEFGHIJKL
37 35	2.4583 2.4583	B C D E F G H I J K L M B C D E F G H I J K L M	13	2.4792 2.4792	C
16	2.4303	BCDEFGHIJKLM	4	2.4583	CDEFGHIJKL
54	2.4167		22	2.4375	CDEFGHIJKL
57	2.3958		35	2.3958	CDEFGHIJKLM
31	2.3958		27	2.3958	CDEFGHIJKLM
15	2.3958	CDEFGHIJKLM	2	2.3958	CDEFGHIJKLM
10	2.3958	CDEFGHIJKLM	48	2.375	DEFGHIJKLMN
3	2.3958	CDEFGHIJKLM	53	2.3542	DEFGHIJKLMN
45	2.375	CDEFGHIJKLM	15	2.3333	DEFGHIJKLMN
41	2.375		36	2.2917	DEFGHIJKLMN
22 4	2.375 2.375		19 41	2.2917	DEFGHIJKLMN EFGHIJKLMN
27	2.3542		3	2.2708	EFGHIJKLMN
5	2.3542	CDEFGHIJKLMN	33	2.2292	EFGHIJKLMN
2	2.3125		20	2.2292	EFGHIJKLMN
11	2.2708	CDEFGHIJKLMNO	57	2.1667	EFGHIJKLMNO
53	2.25	CDEFGHIJKLMNO	54	2.1667	EFGHIJKLMNO
21	2.2083		21	2.1458	FGHIJKLMNO
36	2.1875		47	2.125	FGHIJKLMNO
7	2.1667		32	2.0208	GHIJKLMNOP
42	2.0833		40	2	HIJKLMNOPQ
19 48	2.0833	E F G H I J K L M N O P F G H I J K L M N O P	43 42	1.9792 1.9792	Н І Ј К L М N О Р Q Н І Ј К L М N О Р Q
43	2.0208	F G H I J K L M N O P	30	1.875	I J K L M N O P Q
32	2	GHIJKLMNOP	29	1.8542	J K L M N O P Q
30	2	GHIJKLMNOP	56	1.8333	K L M N O P Q
40	1.9167		18	1.8333	KLMNOPQ
55	1.8958	IJKLMNOP	39	1.8125	LMNOPQ
29	1.75	J K L M N O P	9	1.8125	LMNOPQ
39	1.7292	KLMNOP	55	1.7708	LMNOPQ
18	1.6875	LMNOP	28	1.5833	MNOPQ
28	1.6667		12	1.5625	N O P Q
38 9	1.5417 1.4583	N O P O P	38 8	1.3542 1.25	O P Q
8	1.4583	O P P	7	1.25	P Q Q
Ü	1.0/0	r	'	1.10/0	V

Table 4: Readability results for the TAC 2008 update summarization task for summaries A and B. Peers not sharing a common letter are significantly different at the 95% confidence level.

	Summaries A				
ID	Score	Significance	ID		
G	0.84808	Ā	G	0.76104	A
D	0.71892	A B	D	0.69617	
F	0.67217	ВС	H	0.66525	A B
Н	0.64383	ВС	С	0.65875	
C	0.64375	B C	В	0.62617	A B C
A	0.629	ВС	A	0.588	ВС
В	0.62442		F	0.55317	
E	0.52783	C	E	0.495	C
30	0.35929	D	14	0.33581	D
13	0.34204	D E	11	0.33323	
41	0.34006		44	0.30535	
44	0.3334	D E F G	23	0.29298	
42	0.33004		37	0.28835	
11 45	0.328	DEFGH DEFGH	41 25	0.28652	
49	0.32744	DEFGHI	24	0.28156	
6	0.32440	DEFGHI	49	0.27692	
43	0.32133		50	0.26952	
23	0.32133		6	0.26894	
37	0.31413	DEFGHI	51		DEFGHIJKL
52	0.31065	DEFGHI		0.26179	
12	0.30475	DEFGHI	12		
50	0.30438	DEFGHIJ	1	0.25029	
2	0.30265	DEFGHIJK	2	0.24962	
14	0.29854			0.24873	
25	0.29796	DEFGHIJKLM	34	0.24815	DEFGHIJKLMN
26	0.29792	DEFGHIJKLM	13	0.24777	DEFGHIJKLMN
3	0.29675	DEFGHIJKLM	15	0.24167	DEFGHIJKLMNO
48	0.29554		45	0.24042	
35	0.29531	DEFGHIJKLMN		0.23525	
19	0.28973	DEFGHIJKLMN	52	0.23415	
51	0.28969			0.23131	
15	0.28356			0.23008	
22	0.2769			0.22633	
24	0.27404			0.2186	
54	0.2735		4		
34	0.27244			0.21452 0.21	
1	0.27081	DEFGHIJKLMN		0.21	
10 17	0.26565 0.26271			0.20988	
36	0.25969			0.20392	
46	0.25763			0.20332	
27	0.25504			0.19802	
20	0.24496	DEFGHIJKLMN		0.19225	
29	0.24227	DEFGHIJKLMN		0.19081	
16	0.24217	DEFGHIJKLMN	3	0.18688	
4	0.2391	DEFGHIJKLMN		0.1864	
56	0.2381	EFGHIJKLMN		0.18627	
21	0.23785		21	0.18517	GHIJKLMNOPQRS
55	0.2296			0.18087	GHIJKLMNOPQRS
40	0.22667			0.1704	HIJKLMNOPQRST
57	0.22333	EFGHIJKLMNO		0.16815	
28	0.22206			0.16725	
32	0.22079			0.15981	
53	0.21788			0.14942	
7	0.21727		0	0.14321	MNOPQRSTUVW
5	0.20967			0.13846	NOPQRSTUVW
33	0.20473		8	0.12819	
0 31	0.18354	J K L M N O P Q K L M N O P O		0.12219	PQRSTUVW QRSTUVW
38	0.18227	K L M N O P Q L M N O P Q	38 47	0.098604	_
8	0.18052	M N O P Q M N O P O	18	0.069896	
47	0.1749	N O P Q	7	0.059187	
39	0.11444	0 P 0		0.048042	
18	0.10002	PQ	39		
9	0.080583		9	0.030312	2 W

Table 5: Pyramid evaluation results for the TAC 2008 update summarization task for summaries A and B. Peers not sharing a common letter are significantly different at the 95% confidence level.

Metric	P	Pearson Spearman		
	humans	systems	humans	systems
Readability	<b>0.778</b> (p=0.02)	<b>0.763</b> (0.628-0.853)	<b>0.910</b> (p=0.003)	0.750
Pyramid	0.637 (p=0.09)	<b>0.950</b> (0.916-0.970)	0.455 (p=0.26)	0.941

Table 6: Correlation between average overall responsiveness and the remaining manual evaluation metrics for all summaries. Correlations in bold are statistically significant (p <= 0.05); 95% confidence intervals are included for significant Pearson correlations.

	Responsiveness		Readability		Pyramid	
	humans	systems	humans	systems	humans	systems
Summary A	4.620	2.324	4.786	2.347	0.663	0.260
Summary B	4.625	2.024	4.800	2.337	0.630	0.204

Table 7: Macro-average per-topic manual scores calculated over all automatic peers and all human summarizers. Pairs of values in bold for Summary A vs. B are significantly different from each other at the 95% confidence level.

	ROUGE-2		ROUGE-SU4		BE-HM	
	humans	systems	humans	systems	humans	systems
Summary A	0.117	0.079	0.154	0.116	0.078	0.038
Summary B	0.117	0.068	0.150	0.107	0.089	0.039

Table 8: Macro-average per-topic automatic scores calculated over all automatic peers and all human peers. Pairs of values in bold for Summary A vs. Summary B are significantly different from each other at the 95% confidence level.

Metric	Pe	earson's	Spearmai	n's
	humans	systems	humans	systems
ROUGE-2	0.276 (p=0.5)	<b>0.946</b> (0.910-0.968)	0.429 (p=0.3)	0.967
ROUGE-SU4	0.457 (p=0.25)	<b>0.928</b> (0.880-0.957)	0.595 (p=0.2)	0.951
BE-HM	0.423 (p=0.3)	<b>0.949</b> (0.915-0.969)	0.309 (p=0.46)	0.950

Table 9: Correlation between average Pyramid score and average ROUGE-2/ROUGE-SU4/BE-HM recall for all summaries. Correlations in bold are significant with p-values close to zero.

Metric	Pearson's		Spearman's	
	humans	systems	humans	systems
ROUGE-2	0.725 (p=0.04)	<b>0.894</b> (0.827-0.936)	0.874 (p=0.007)	0.920
ROUGE-SU4	0.866 (p=0.005)	<b>0.874</b> (0.796-0.924)	0.898 (p=0.005)	0.909
BE-HM	0.656 (p=0.08)	<b>0.9106</b> (0.853-0.946)	0.683 (p=0.07)	0.910

Table 10: Correlation between average overall responsiveness and average ROUGE-2/ROUGE-SU4/BE-HM recall for all summaries. Correlations in bold are significant with p-values close to zero.

	Summarie			Summar	ies B
ID		Significance	ID		Significance
D F	0.13133 0.12988	A A B	D F	0.13171 0.12779	A A B
G	0.12058	A B C	Н	0.12137	A B C
Н	0.11846	A B C D	A	0.11325	A B C D
C	0.11221 0.1114	ABCDE ABCDEF	В	0.11288 0.11129	ABCDE ABCDEF
43 13	0.1114	ABCDEFG	E G	0.11129	ABCDEFG
Ε	0.10992	ABCDEFGH	С	0.10617	ABCDEFGH
A	0.10983			0.10108	ABCDEFGHI
В 60	0.10842 0.10379	A B C D E F G H I A B C D E F G H I J			ABCDEFGHIJ ABCDEFGHIJ
37	0.10338		2		ABCDEFGHIJK
6	0.10133				ABCDEFGHIJK
2 64	0.10012 0.099271			0.089813 0.089813	
45	0.095188			0.089479	
12	0.094979			0.088958	
65 14				0.088167	BCDEFGHIJKLM BCDEFGHIJKLMN
49				0.085604	
63				0.085333	
42 23		B	60 1	0.085208	C
50	0.090583	CDEFGHIJKLMNOPQ	34	0.081875	CDEFGHIJKLMNOPQ
44	0.090292	C D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q	24	0.081604 0.081375 0.080354	CDEFGHIJKLMNOPQ
25 11	0.088563 0.088188	C D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R C D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R	25 68	0.081375	C D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R
69	0.088063	CDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRS	41	0.079208 0.079083 0.078333	DEFGHIJKLMNOPQRS
51	0.088	CDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRS	45	0.079083	DEFGHIJKLMNOPQRS
41 26	0.087813 0.085792	CDFFCHT.TKI.MNOPORST	19	0.078167	D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R S D E F G H I J K L M N O P O R S
70	0.085583	CDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRST	50	0.078042	DEFGHIJKLMNOPQRS
54	0.085583	C	51	0.0775	DEFGHIJKLMNOPQRS
52 58	0.084958	C D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R S T	20	0.074896 0.073562 0.073417 0.073292	D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R S D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R S
62	0.084625	CDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRST	29	0.073417	DEFGHIJKLMNOPQRS
22	0.084188	CDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRST	48	0.073292	DEFGHIJKLMNOPQRS
17 35	0.083917 0.083104	C D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R S T D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R S T U	63 15	0.072896	E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R S F G H I J K L M N O P Q R S
48	0.082667	DEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTU	26	0.072896 0.072167 0.072104 0.071042	FGHIJKLMNOPQRS
68	0.082479	DEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTU	12	0.071042	F G H I J K L M N O P Q R S
24 19	0.082479 0.081812		0 1	0.070104 0.070021	
46	0.081229			0.069271	
15	0.081229	D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R S T U E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R S T U	36	0.069208	GHIJKLMNOPQRS
3 61	0.081187 0.080021	EFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTU EGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUV EGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUV EHIJKLMNOPQRSTUV	10	0.069208 0.068667	G H I J K L M N O P Q R S H I J K L M N O P Q R S T
10	0.080021	E GHIJKLMNOPQRSTUV	42	0.068312	HIJKLMNOPQRST
34 1	0.079667 0.079604	E HIJKLMNOPQRSTUV	16	0.068021	H JKLMNOPQRST H JKLMNOPORST
36	0.078375		46	0.067875	H JKLMNOPQRSI H JKLMNOPQRST
30	0.078229	E HIJKLMNOPQRSTUV	58	0.067375	H JKLMNOPQRSTU
67 27	0.076833	E HIJKLMNOPQRSTUV	35	0.067187	H JKLMNOPQRSTUV H JKLMNOPQRSTUVW
20	0.074521 0.073458	H T .T K T. M N O P O R S T II V	32	0.065625	J K L M N O P Q R S T U V W
7	0.073146	HI KLMNOPQRSTUV	40	0.064333	J K L M N O P Q R S T U V W X
66 16	0.071604	I LMNOPQRSTUVW MNOPQRSTUVW	55		K L M N O P Q R S T U V W X
16 40	0.07075 0.069896		3		K L M N O P Q R S T U V W X K L M N O P Q R S T U V W X
4	0.069875	MNOPQRSTUVW	66	0.060083	K L M N O P Q R S T U V W X Y
21	0.069083	NOPQRSTUVWX			K L M N O P Q R S T U V W X Y
53 57	0.069042 0.068375	N O P Q R S T U V W X O P O R S T U V W X	0 54	0.059875 0.059708	K L M N O P Q R S T U V W X Y K L M N O P O R S T U V W X Y
33	0.067604	O P Q R S T U V W X	5	0.056875	LMNOPQRSTUVWXY
32	0.067604 0.067542	OPQRSTUVWX		0.056042	MNOPQRSTUVWXY
71 29	0.067542	OPQRSTUVWX OPORSTUVWX		0.0555 0.055	M N O P Q R S T U V W X Y N O P O R S T U V W X Y
8	0.067167	O P Q R S T U V W X	33	0.054021	O P Q R S T U V W X Y
28	0.06575	OPQRSTUVWX		0.0515	PQRSTUVWXY
56 38	0.065333 0.064875	OPQRSTUVWX OPORSTUVWX	38 31	0.049167	Q R S T U V W X Y Z R S T U V W X Y Z
5	0.064542	PQRSTUVWX	28	0.046354	STUVWXYZ
55	0.062354	QRSTUVWX		0.035854	TUVWXYZ
0 47	0.058229 0.05775	R S T U V W X S T U V W X		0.034729 0.034396	U V W X Y Z V W X Y Z
59	0.056	T U V W X	30	0.034208	WXYZ
31	0.052833	U V W X		0.032417	X Y Z
39 9	0.050583 0.042354	V W X W X	9	0.028042 0.027333	Y Z Y Z
18	0.039188		7		Z

Table 11: ROUGE-2 results for the TAC 2008 update summarization task for summaries A and B. Peers not sharing a common letter are significantly different at the 95% confidence level.

	Summar	ies A		Summarie	es B
	Score	Significance	ID	Score	Significance
D	0.17	A	D	0.16692	A
F		A B		0.16225	A B
G	0.15533	A B C		0.15758	A B C
H		ABCD		0.15242	A B C D
A B		ABCDE ABCDEF		0.14454 0.14342	
			-	0 12022	
43		ABCDEFGH	14	0.13669	ABCDEFGH
		ABCDEFGH	С	0.13658	ABCDEFGHI
		ABCDEFGHI ABCDEFGHIJ	65	0.13379	ABCDEFGHIJ
E 13		ABCDEFGHIJK	2	0.13163	ABCDEFGHIJK
6	0.13977	A	44	0.13025	BCDEFGHIJKL
	0.13694	B C D E F G H I J K L C D E F G H I J K L M C D E F G H I J K L M N C D E F G H I J K L M N O C D E F G H I J K L M N O C D E F G H I J K L M N O C D E F G H I J K L M N O	43	0.13004	BCDEFGHIJKL
	0.13394	C D E F G H I J K L M	60	0.12962	BCDEFGHIJKL
	0.12917	CDEFGHIJKLMNO	11	0.12677	BCDEFGHIJKLM
65	0.12896	CDEFGHIJKLMNO	69	0.12635	CDEFGHIJKLM
	0.12896	CDEFGHIJKLMNO	62	0.126	CDEFGHIJKLM
	0.12727 0.12725	C	13	0.12544	C D E F G H I J K L M N C D E F G H I J K L M N
23	0.12665	CDEFGHIJKLMNOPQ	6	0.12388	CDEFGHIJKLMNO
63	0.126	CDEFGHIJKLMNOPQ	1	0.12121	DEFGHIJKLMNOP
	0.126	CDEFGHIJKLMNOPQ	64	0.12069	DEFGHIJKLMNOP
58		C D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q C D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q C D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R C D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R C D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R C D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R C D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R C D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R C D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R C D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R C D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R C D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R C D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R S E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R S T F G H I J K L M N O P Q R S T F G H I J K L M N O P Q R S T F G H I J K L M N O P Q R S T U F G H I J K L M N O P Q R S T U F G H I J K L M N O P Q R S T U F G H I J K L M N O P Q R S T U F G H I J K L M N O P Q R S T U F G H I J K L M N O P Q R S T U F G H I J K L M N O P Q R S T U	25 45	0.12063	A B C D E F G H  A B C D E F G H  A B C D E F G H I  A B C D E F G H I J  A B C D E F G H I J K  B C D E F G H I J K  B C D E F G H I J K L  B C D E F G H I J K L  B C D E F G H I J K L  B C D E F G H I J K L  B C D E F G H I J K L  C D E F G H I J K L M  C D E F G H I J K L M N  C D E F G H I J K L M N O  D E F G H I J K L M N O  D E F G H I J K L M N O  D E F G H I J K L M N O  D E F G H I J K L M N O  D E F G H I J K L M N O  D E F G H I J K L M N O  D E F G H I J K L M N O  D E F G H I J K L M N O  D E F G H I J K L M N O  D E F G H I J K L M N O  D E F G H I J K L M N O  D E F G H I J K L M N O  D E F G H I J K L M N O  D E F G H I J K L M N O  D E F G H I J K L M N O  D E F G H I J K L M N O  D E F G H I J K L M N O  D E F G H I J K L M N O
25	0.12371	CDEFGHIJKLMNOPQR	24	0.12004	DEFGHIJKLMNOP
51	0.12363	CDEFGHIJKLMNOPQR	68	0.11898	DEFGHIJKLMNOPQ
35	0.12325	C D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R	51	0.11892	D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q
22	0.12321	C D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R C D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R C D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R C D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R C D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R C D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R	41	0.11833	D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R
11	0.12296	CDEFGHIJKLMNOPQR	34	0.1181	DEFGHIJKLMNOPQR
50	0.12254 0.12248	DEFGHIJKLMNOPQR	50	0.11792	DEFGHIJKLMNOPQR
3 54	0.12248	D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R	17	0.11506	E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R
26	0.1215 0.12079	E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R S	20	0.1137	E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R
70	0.12058	E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R S E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R S	15	0.11304	EFGHIJKLMNOPQR
	0.12033	E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R S	48	0.11281	E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R
	0.11958 0.11881	F G H I J K L M N O P O R S T U	46	0.11244	E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R S E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R S
62	0.11877	F G H I J K L M N O P Q R S T U	63	0.11198	EFGHIJKLMNOPQRS
61	0.11852 0.11852	FGHIJKLMNOPQRSTU	22	0.11146	EFGHIJKLMNOPQRS
	0.11852	F G H I J K L M N O P Q R S T U	26 61	0.11071	E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R S E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R S
	0.11787	F G H I J K L M N O P Q R S T U F G H I J K L M N O P Q R S T U F G H I J K L M N O P Q R S T U F G H I J K L M N O P Q R S T U F G H I J K L M N O P Q R S T U F G I J K L M N O P Q R S T U F G I J K L M N O P Q R S T U	67	0.11036	E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R S
	0.11783	FGHIJKLMNOPQRSTU	10	0.11004	EFGHIJKLMNOPQRS
	0.11748	F G H I J K L M N O P Q R S T U	16	0.1099	E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R S
	0.11748 0.11596	F G I J K L M N O P Q R S T U	35	0.10923	E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R S F G H I J K L M N O P Q R S
	0.11583	FG IJKLMNOPQRSTU	4	0.10771	GHIJKLMNOPQRS
	0.11512	FG JKLMNOPQRSTU	12	0.10748	GIJKLMNOPQRS
	0.11379 0.11325	G JKLMNOPQKSIU J LMNOPORSTII	40 58	0.10706	G TJKIMNOPORS
	0.11298	J LMNOPQRSTU	42	0.10656	G I J K L M N O P Q R S
	0.11187	J LMNOPQRSTUV	32	0.10638	G IJKLMNOPQRS
	0.11067 0.11019	F G	21	0.10625	G I J K L M N O P Q R S
	0.10863	J MNOPQRSTUVW	66	0.10332	G I KLMNOPQKS
	0.10837	J MNOPQRSTUVW	55	0.10306	G I KLMNOPQRS
	0.10733	NOPQRSTUVW	27	0.10277	G I KLMNOPQRS
8	0.10583 0.10558	N O P Q R S T U V W N O P Q R S T U V W	70	0.10119 0.099625	I LMNOPQRST MNOPQRSTU
	0.10527	N O P Q R S T U V W		0.098417	M N O P Q R S T U
	0.10477	N O P Q R S T U V W		0.096813	N O P Q R S T U V
	0.10433	OPQRSTUVW OPQRSTUVW	53 8	0.095125 0.094896	OPQRSTUVW OPORSTUVW
	0.10336	O P Q R S T U V W		0.093896	PORSTUVW
5	0.10273	O P Q R S T U V W		0.0935	PQRSTUVW
	0.1024	PQRSTUVW		0.092229	
	0.10169 0.10125	P Q R S T U V W P Q R S T U V W		0.090896 0.089792	QRSTUVWX RSTUVWX
	0.10123	QRSTUVW		0.083042	STUVWXY
	0.099458	R S T U V W X		0.073375	$\texttt{T} \;\; \texttt{U} \;\; \texttt{V} \;\; \texttt{W} \;\; \texttt{X} \;\; \texttt{Y} \;\; \texttt{Z}$
	0.094542	STUVWX		0.070604	UVWXYZ
	0.0935 0.092833	T U V W X U V W X		0.069083 0.068396	V W X Y Z V W X Y Z
0	0.092687	U V W X	71	0.066542	WXYZ
	0.086188 0.082625	V W X W X		0.064229	X Y Z Y Z
	0.082625	w x X		0.056854 0.048542	Y Z Z
		_			_

Table 12: ROUGE-SU4 results for the TAC 2008 update summarization task for summaries A and B. Peers not sharing a common letter are significantly different at the 95% confidence level.

	Summari	es A		-Summaries	В
ID	Score	Significance	ID	Score	Significance
D	0.094708	A	F	0.10342	A
G	0.087875	A B	D	0.10342	A
F	0.087875	A B	G	0.095667	
H E	0.076083 0.0725	ABC ABCD	E H	0.09025 0.085083	ABC ABCD
C	0.069333	ABCDE	В	0.080625	ABCDE
В	0.067833	ABCDE	A	0.080583	ABCDEF
A	0.067333	ABCDEF	14	0.075604	ABCDEFG
	0.063896	ABCDEFG	C	0.073917	ABCDEFGH
	0.063021	BCDEFG		0.071958	ABCDEFGHI
37 6	0.061229 0.060979	B C D E F G H B C D E F G H		0.065417	ABCDEFGHIJ ABCDEFGHIJ
	0.060375	BCDEFGHI			ABCDEFGHIJ
49	0.059458	BCDEFGHIJ		0.064542	BCDEFGHIJK
	0.058333	BCDEFGHIJK		0.063937	B C D E F G H I J K
	0.055187 0.054688	C		0.063667 0.061437	B C D E F G H I J K B C D E F G H I J K L
	0.054625	CDEFGHIJKL		0.060938	BCDEFGHIJKL
	0.054354	CDEFGHIJKL		0.060896	BCDEFGHIJKL
65	0.05375	CDEFGHIJKL		0.059646	BCDEFGHIJKLM
	0.05375	CDEFGHIJKL		0.059396	BCDEFGHIJKLM
	0.052771 0.052333	C D E F G H I J K L C D E F G H I J K L		0.058813 0.056896	B
	0.052333	CDEFGHIJKL		0.05675	CDEFGHIJKLMNO
	0.051417	CDEFGHIJKL		0.056562	CDEFGHIJKLMNO
	0.051083	CDEFGHIJKL		0.055813	CDEFGHIJKLMNO
	0.051021	CDEFGHIJKL		0.055625	CDEFGHIJKLMNO
2	0.050979 0.050854	C D E F G H I J K L C D E F G H I J K L		0.055167 0.054958	C
	0.050854	CDEFGHIJKL		0.053083	CDEFGHIJKLMNOP
	0.050813	CDEFGHIJKL		0.052979	CDEFGHIJKLMNOP
	0.049708	CDEFGHIJKL		0.05275	CDEFGHIJKLMNOP
	0.048854	CDEFGHIJKLM		0.052729	CDEFGHIJKLMNOP
	0.048354	C D E F G H I J K L M C D E F G H I J K L M		0.052062 0.051354	C
	0.047604	CDEFGHIJKLM		0.050333	DEFGHIJKLMNOPQ
48	0.047083	CDEFGHIJKLM		0.050188	DEFGHIJKLMNOPQ
	0.046708	CDEFGHIJKLM		0.04975	DEFGHIJKLMNOPQ
	0.046437 0.046396	C D E F G H I J K L M C D E F G H I J K L M		0.049271	D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R
	0.046313	CDEFGHIJKLM		0.048292	D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R
	0.045437	CDEFGHIJKLM		0.047563	DEFGHIJKLMNOPQR
	0.044979	CDEFGHIJKLM		0.046896	DEFGHIJKLMNOPQR
	0.044979	CDEFGHIJKLM		0.046354	DEFGHIJKLMNOPQRS
3	0.044583	C D E F G H I J K L M D E F G H I J K L M		0.045229 0.045125	E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R S E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R S
	0.043958	DEFGHIJKLM		0.043723	E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R S
	0.043958	DEFGHIJKLM		0.044083	E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R S
	0.0435	DEFGHIJKLMN		0.044063	EFGHIJKLMNOPQRS
	0.043188	DEFGHIJKLMN		0.043708	EF HIJKLMNOPQRS
4	0.042771 0.042729	D		0.042792 0.041792	EF HIJKLMNOPQRST F HIJKLMNOPQRSTU
1	0.042646	DEFGHIJKLMN		0.040375	HIJKLMNOPQRSTU
	0.042396	DEFGHIJKLMN		0.040208	H JKLMNOPQRSTU
	0.042375	DEFGHIJKLMN		0.040208	H JKLMNOPQRSTU
	0.041521 0.040854	D E F G H I J K L M N E F G H I J K L M N O		0.039917 0.038437	H JKLMNOPQRSTU H JKLMNOPQRSTU
	0.040687	EFGHIJKLMNO		0.037396	H JKLMNOPQRSTU
53	0.040458	EFGHIJKLMNO	58	0.03675	H JKLMNOPQRSTU
	0.040271	EFGHIJKLMNO		0.036729	H JKLMNOPQRSTU
7		E F G H I J K L M N O		0.036646 0.036417	H JKLMNOPQRSTU H JKLMNOPORSTU
	0.038979 0.038583	E F G H I J K L M N O E F G H I J K L M N O		0.036354	H JKLMNOPQRSTU H JKLMNOPQRSTU
	0.035854	F HIJKLMNO		0.035688	H JKLMNOPQRSTU
	0.035583	HIJKLMNO		0.035083	J K L M N O P Q R S T U
	0.035563	HIJKLMNO		0.034021	J K L M N O P Q R S T U
8	0.035063 0.033771	I J K L M N O J K L M N O		0.033271	K L M N O P Q R S T U K L M N O P Q R S T U
	0.033021	K L M N O		0.029833	LMNOPQRSTU
	0.032937	K L M N O	8	0.028458	MNOPQRSTU
	0.03225	L M N O		0.026854	NOPQRSTU
	0.032187	L M N O		0.0265 0.025083	NOPQRSTU
	0.031896 0.031854	L M N O L M N O		0.025083	OPQRSTU PQRSTU
	0.031854	LMNO		0.021688	PQRSTU
	0.031167	L M N O		0.019792	QRSTU
0	0.030333	L M N O		0.017 0.015188	RSTU
	0.023479	M N O N O	18	0.015188	S T U T U
9	0.015223	0	7	0.011063	Ū

Table 13: BE-HM results for the TAC 2008 update summarization task for summaries A and B. Peers not sharing a common letter are significantly different at the 95% confidence level.