

Fine-Grained Counting with Crowd-Sourced Supervision

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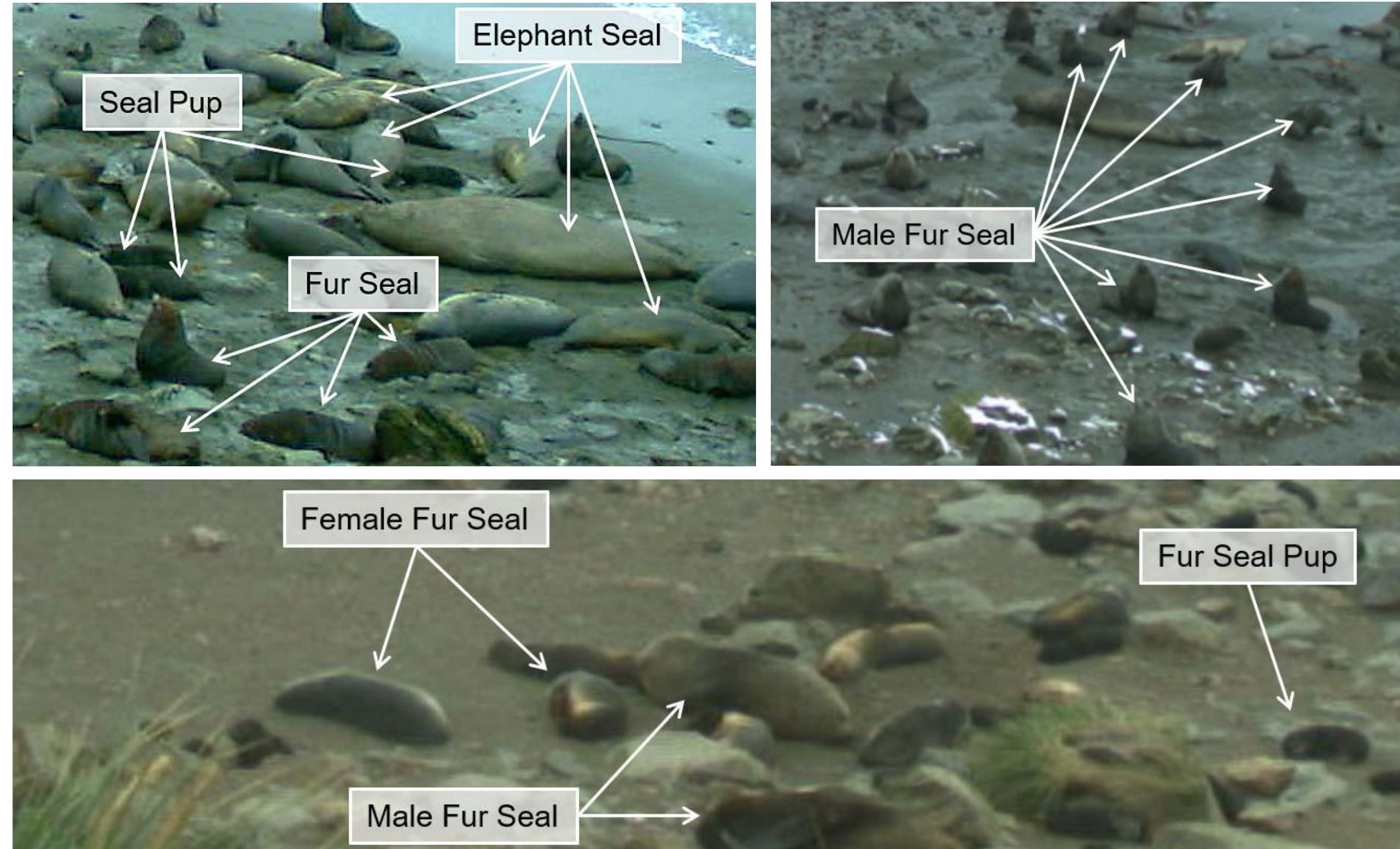
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CV4Animals Workshop

Motivation: Seal Counting and Classification

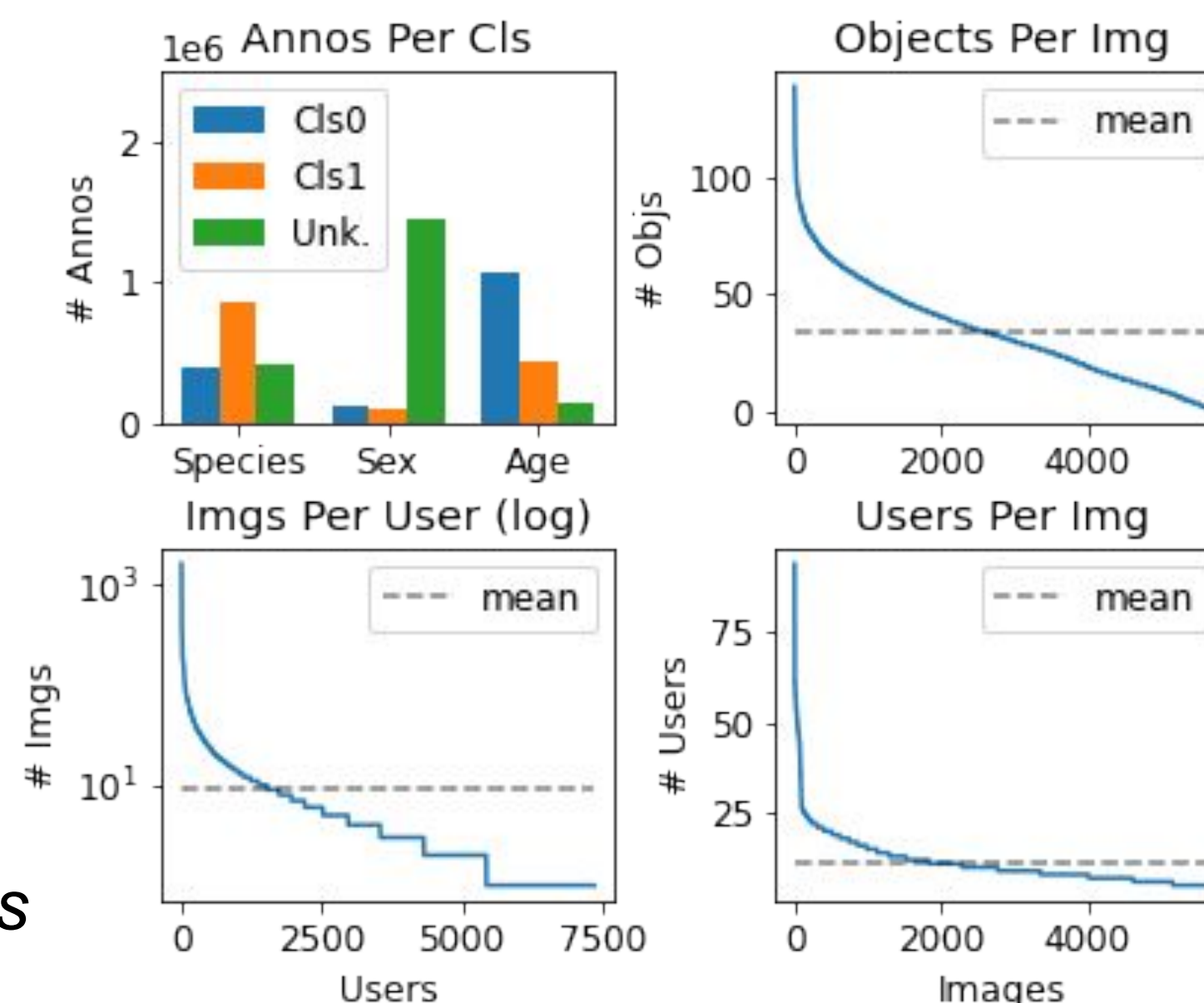


- “Sentinel species”: populations reflect conditions of the environment.
- Important attributes (species, sex, and age) are fine-grained and difficult to classify.**
- Crowdsourced data from past ecological studies:
1.7M annotations from 7,364 users!

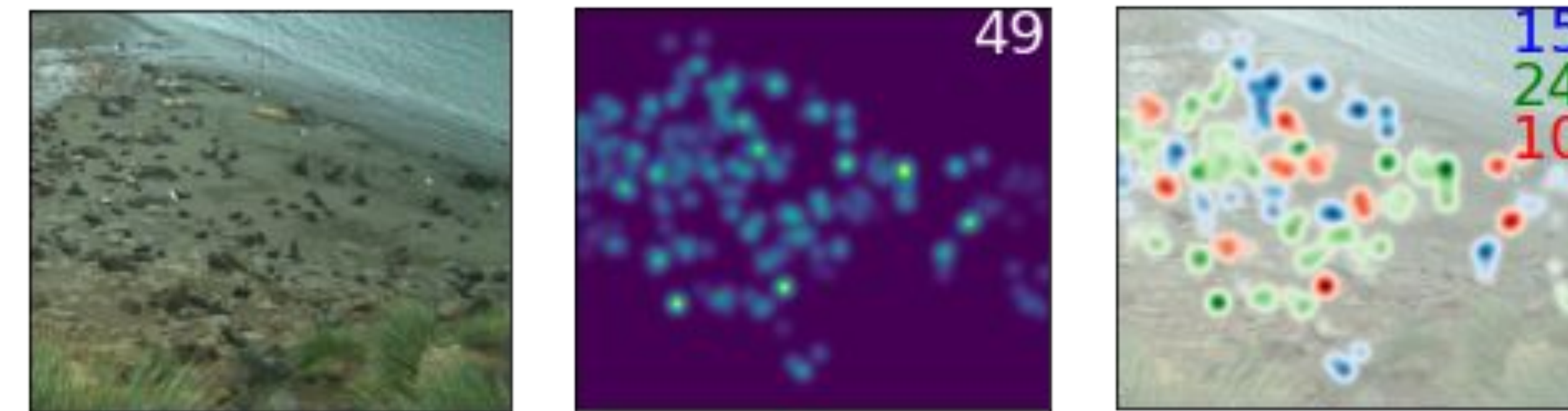
Dataset

# Classes	8
# Images	5,633
# Objects	~192k
# Annotations	1.7M

~50% larger than existing fine-grained counting datasets



Computer Vision Approach: Fine-Grained Counting



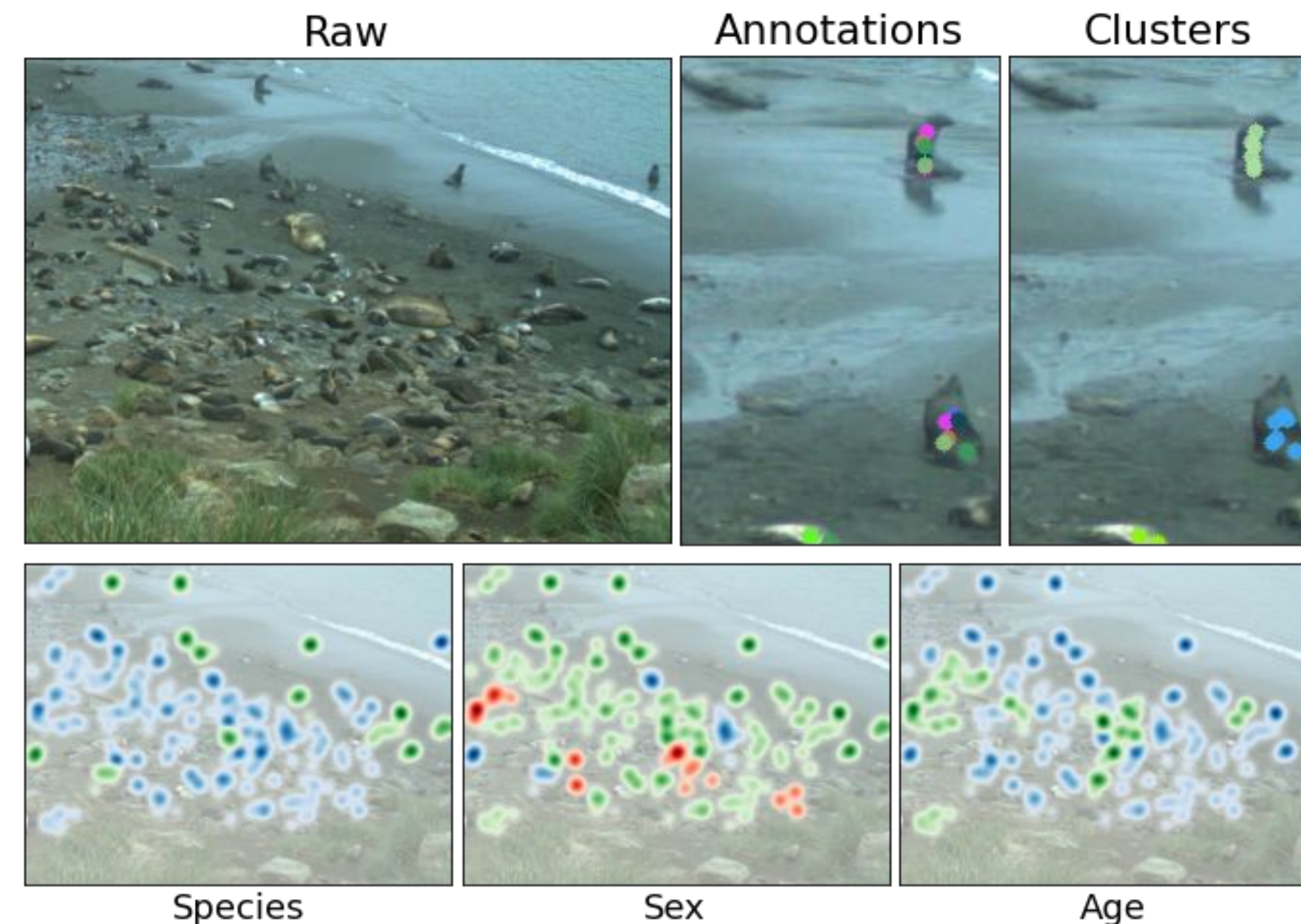
Raw Image

Overall Density / Count

Class Densities / Counts

How to generate ground truths?

- Our approach:** cluster annotations (capture target shape/size); majority vote for classification; some classifications are still “unknown”



Blue/Green: Binary classifications for each attribute; Red: “Unknown”

Metrics

- MAE for overall count error
- Fine-grained count error:
Category-averaged **Masked MAE** :

$$CMMAE = \frac{1}{A} \sum_{a=1}^A \frac{1}{C_a} \sum_{c=1}^{C_a} MMAE_{a,c}$$

C classes for A attributes; macro-average of MAE with “unknown” regions masked

Preliminary Methods and Results

- Train with density maps based on clustered annotations.
- Add branch to fully convolutional counting network[†] to predict in parallel: (a) overall density, (b) soft multiclass segmentations. Element-wise multiply outputs. Ensures consistent counts across attributes.
- Mask segmentation and fine-grained counting loss in “unknown” regions.

	Image	Overall	Species (Segm)	Sex (Segm)	Age (Segm)	Species (Dens)	Sex (Dens)	Age (Dens)
GT								
Baseline		N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A			
Ours								

Results:

- 8% relative improvement in MAE & CMMAE over baseline.
- 17% / 20% relative improvement on male / female, the most “unknown” classes.

Method	MAE	CMMAE	Species	Sex	Age
Baseline	8.88	5.98	5.55 9.99	4.47 4.68	4.66 6.54
Ours	8.15	5.52	5.38 9.23	3.70 3.76	4.68 6.37

Next Steps

- Collect expert ground truth annotations (in progress!).
- Investigate methods that incorporate spatiotemporal context.
- Methods with localization would be useful for downstream tasks.

[†]Li et al. CSRNet: Dilated Convolutional Neural Networks for Understanding the Highly Congested Scenes. CVPR 2018.