# Appendix for the COA (Coefficient of Agreement) Calculation and Errata Correction

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## 1 Introduction

In our published paper [2], we extended the method [1, 3] to compute the COA (Coefficient of Agreement) based on the obtained pair-comparison user study data. The reasons why we cannot directly apply the methodology in the work of [1, 3] to compute the COA in our work [2], due to the following two reasons: (1) In our user study, the participants can have three options to choose (that is, besides "A over B" and "B over A", an "undecided" option was added); by contrast, in the original papers [1, 3], only two options ("A over B" or "B over A") are allowed. (2) In the original papers [1, 3], any two methods are compared via the pair-comparison methodology to compare our proposed method with other methods. In other words, we did not perform pair-comparisons between any two of "other methods". Therefore, directly applying the COA calculation formula in [1, 3] will not work for our case. In our paper [2], we did an ad hoc tweaking on the COA calculation part, described in follow-up Section 2.

#### 2 Tweaking of COA Calculation

In the work of [1, 3], the COA, u, is computed as follows:

$$p = \sum p_{ij} * (\sum p_{ij} - 1)/2, \tag{1}$$

$$u = 2 * p/((s * s - 1)/2) * (t * (t - 1)/2)) - 1,$$
(2)

where  $p_{ij}$  is the number of comparison pairs where our approach was preferred to the other method, s is the number of subjects, and t is the total number of methods in comparison (including ours). In our paper [2], we tweaked the above equations to the following formulas:

$$t' = 2 * t, \tag{3}$$

$$u = 2 * p/((s * s - 1)/2) * (t' * (t' - 1)/2)).$$
(4)

Explanations for this ad hoc tweaking: (1) Since we provide 3 options for participants to select (not the 2 options in the original work [1, 3]), we multiply t by two (Eq. 3); (2) Since we only performed pair comparisons between our method and other methods (not like the work of [1, 3], any two methods are compared in a paired way), we did not subtract 1 as in the Eq. 2.

**Note:** This tweaking is purely ad hoc since it lacks rigorous mathematical proof (questions regarding this tweaking can be directly addressed to Xiaohan Ma, maxiaohan@gmail.com). Therefore, we do not recommend the above ad hoc tweaking for future similar COA analysis purpose. However, it is noteworthy to point out that this COA calculation is just a small and minor part of the whole paper. Its soundness is irrelevant to the main methodology, evaluation outcomes and conclusions of our work [2].

## **3** Errata Correction

We also found the two columns of Table 1 in the original paper [2] have errors (Table 2 and Table 3 are correct). For computing u and  $\chi^2$  in Table 1, we missed "multiplication by 2". Therefore, the corrected u and  $\chi^2$  in Table 1 are as follows:

#	u	$\chi^2$	p value	Motion	Levine	Busso	Chuang
				Capture	et al. '09	et al. '05	et al. '05
1	0.074	67.400	< 0.001	9/10	8/10	11/7	13/7
2	0.069	65.199	< 0.001	5/2	11/7	12/7	11/8
3	0.072	66.400	< 0.001	5/11	9/7	14/6	11/8
4	0.073	67.199	< 0.001	8/10	9/7	12/7	12/6
5	0.082	71.800	< 0.001	10/9	8/10	14/6	11/9
6	0.082	72.000	< 0.001	7/10	8/10	15/4	12/7
7	0.076	68.800	< 0.001	8/9	11/9	12/6	11/8
8	0.086	74.000	< 0.001	8/9	10/7	12/7	14/5
9	0.100	81.599	< 0.001	10/8	12/7	12/3	14/5
10	0.0338	46.000	< 0.01	4/11	8/4	8/10	8/11

Table 1: Consistency and agreement test statistics for the head motion comparative evaluations. The number pair (e.g., X/Y) shown in each cell of the right part of the table denotes that the total number of the participants who voted for our approach is X and the total number of the participants who voted for the other comparative approach is Y.

# References

- M. G. Kendall and B. Babington-Smith. On the method of paired comparisons. *Biometrika*, 31:324–345, 1940.
- [2] B. H. Le, X. Ma, and Z. Deng. Live speech driven head-and-eye motion generators. *IEEE Transactions on Visualization and Computer Graphics*, 18(11):1902–1914, Nov. 2012.
- [3] P. Ledda, A. Chalmers, T. Troscianko, and H. Seetzen. Evaluation of tone mapping operators using a high dynamic range display. In SIG-GRAPH '05: ACM SIGGRAPH 2005 Papers, pages 640–648, New York, NY, USA, 2005.