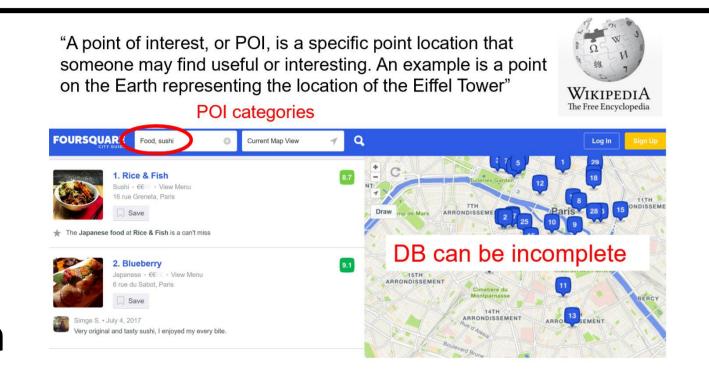
Culture-aware Point-of-Interest Completion

in a Global Location-Based Social Network Database without Access to User Information



Scope



Motivation

User data has been used to define context

- Users' check-in information i.e. frequency, duration, location and time [1, 2]
- Users' gender and age [3]
- User-defined tags [4,5]

Drawbacks

- Access to users' information can be difficult (see GDPR)
- Only location proximity has been considered as context
 - Cultural background is extremely important [6,7]

Our Contributions

- First study of culture-aware POI categorization in a global, multi-lingual database,
- without access to user data at training time

Example

"La Table du Ramen" located in Paris, France

French Culture (Observed category): Japanese Restaurant

Japanese Culture (Target categories): Ramen Restaurant, Noodle House

Key idea

Insight: Majority of POIs are categorized in a manner that reflects local culture in Location-Based Social Networks

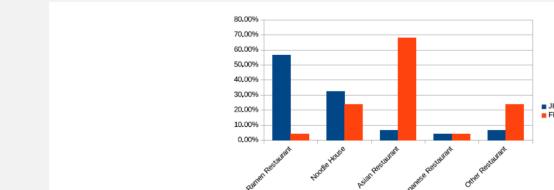


Figure 1: Category distribution of POIs having the token "noodle" in their name in Japan and France. It is obvious that "Ramen Restaurant" is the most popular category in Japan and "Asian Restaurant" in France.

> Use culture related attributes to learn a latent representation of POI's categories at training time. Then, at inference time, replace the corresponding inputs according to the target cultural profile.

Overview of the method

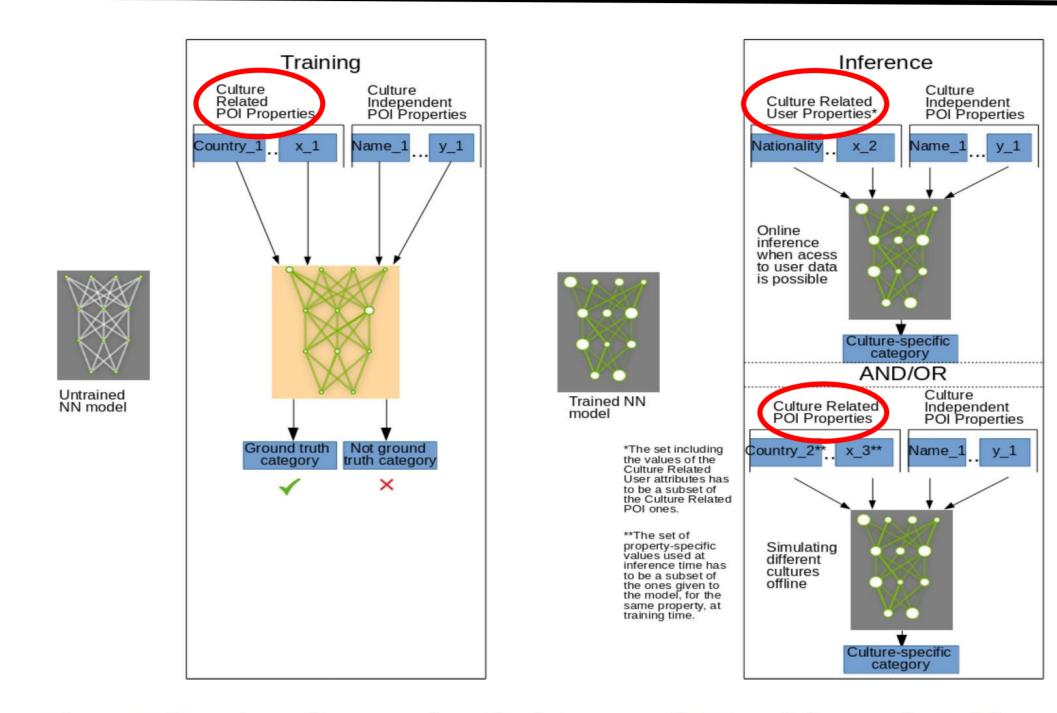


Figure 2: Overview of proposed method. Images of NN models are adapted from [3]

Problem Definition

Observed POI: $p = \{x, y_o\} = \{x_C, x_N, y_o\}$ Target POI: $p = \{x, y_c\}$ Target classifier: $y_c = b_c(x)$

Implementation Steps

- 1. Attribute selection: POI name, location (lat, long)
- 2. Vectorisation:
- Categorical variables: One hot encoded embeddings
- Sequential variables: 3-gram char LSTM embeddings
- Spatial attributes: lat, long -> discretized to -> Countries (then as categorical) but other granularity is possible (e.g. regions)
- Other cultural variables (optional): e.g. opening times, prices ranges follow the same approach as for spatial attributes

3. Training:

- Concatenation of all vectorized attributes $\tilde{\mathbf{x}} = [\phi_1(a_1), \phi_2(a_2), ..., \phi_n(a_n)]$
- Dense layer $h = relu[W^h \tilde{x} + b^h]$
- Output layer $p(y|h, \theta) = sigmoid[Wh + b]$
- 4. Inference: Culture specific-inputs. Apply a threshold of 0.5 for label selection.

Experiments

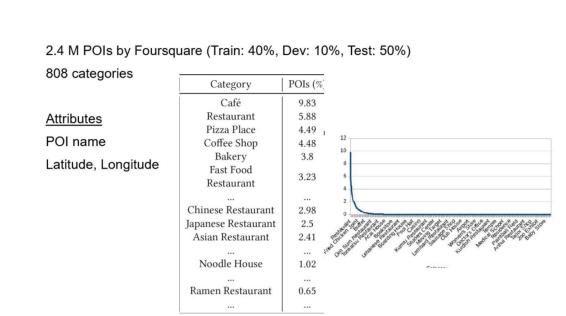


Table 3: Culture-specific prediction results for different POI categories. Green coloured values are significantly higher than in the the rest of the cultures, and red significantly lower, indicating a notable culture-specific influence.



Conclusions

Model learned

- Categories that are only allowed in specific countries by design e.g. Churrascaria in Brazil, Portugal
- To make predictions that reflect local culture reasonably well (as far as we can judge) e.g. Bistro is popular in France
- Semantically similar categories for different cultures e.g. Churrascaria (Brazil) -> BBQ Joint (in other cultures), Pastelaria -> Bakery, Snack Place

But latent similarities are not equivalence!

E.g. Souvlaki Shop (Greek) -> Kebab Shop: both are "fast-food", cooked on a spit BUT one is (traditionall y) made using pork

Further user studies are required