# **Analyzing Regional Food Trends** with Geo-tagged Twitter Food Photos Kaimu Okamoto Keiji Yanai The University of Electro-Communications, Tokyo



## **1. INTRODUCTION**

Regional differences are observed in the photos posted to Twitter, because peoples' lifestyles differ from region to region.

Since foods are essential to human life, the regional differences are expected to be larger.

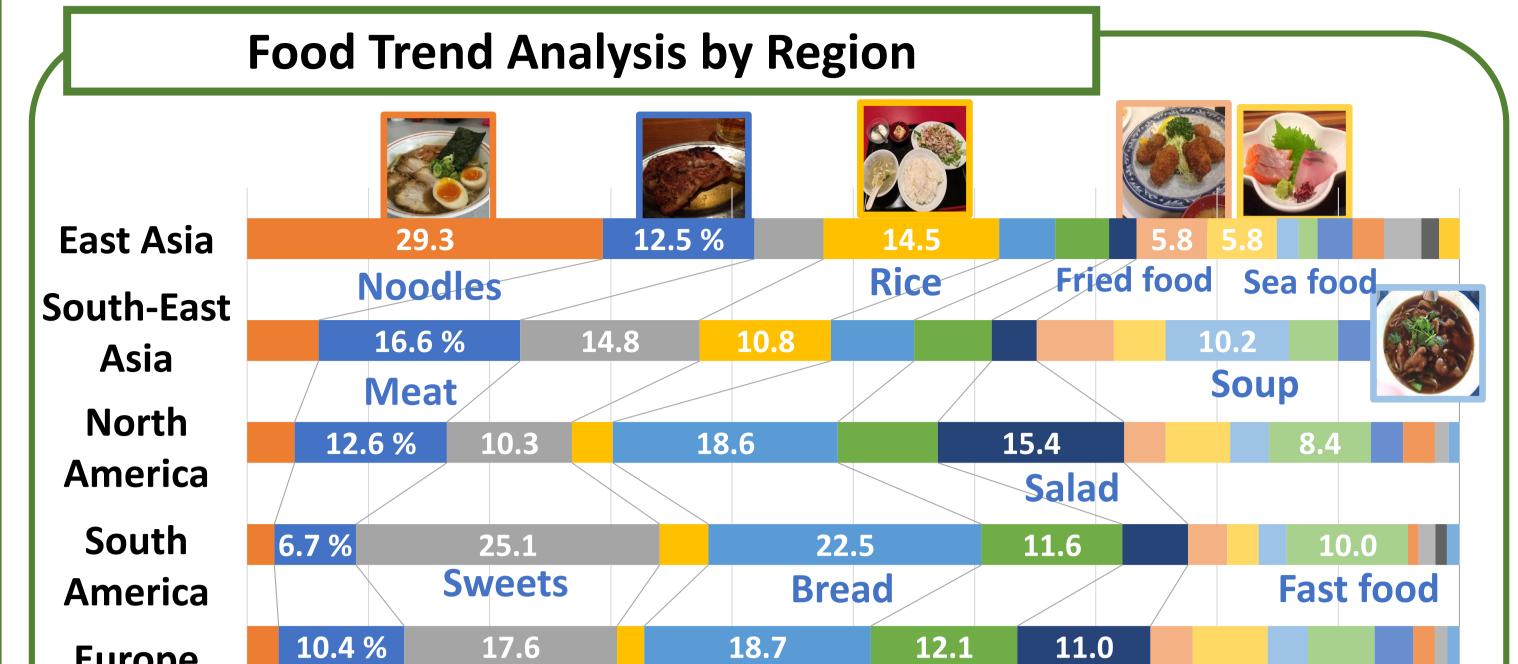
**However**, the regional difference on food images over Twitter has not been explored so far.



We analyze regional food trends !

## 3-2.EXPERIMENTS[2] : Trend Analysis

23.2



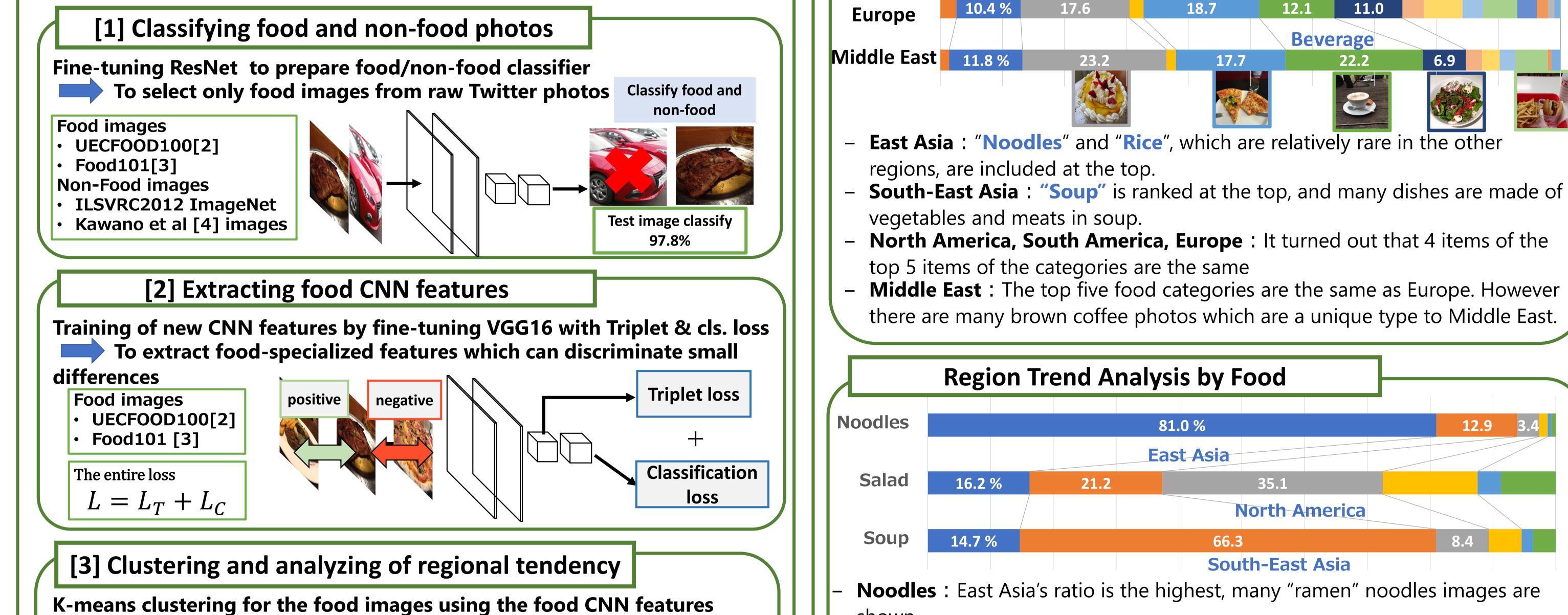
17.7

Beverage

22.2

6.9

#### 2. METHOD







#### [4] Visualization of regional parts

- We find out which parts of the food images correspond to regional features by Grad-CAM [1].
- To visualize regional features, we train region classifiers on some of the pre-defined food categories.

#### 3-1.EXPERIMENTS[1]: Twitter Geotagged Food Images

Selecting food images from Twitter images in 2016 for whole a year with the food/non-food classifier

190,000 food images from 3.78 million raw Twitter images

900,000 -	all images		1.8%	Excluding "South
800,000	0	3.0%		Asia", "Africa, "Oceania"
				Asia, Anica, Oceania

- shown
- **Salad** : North America's ratio is the highest

21.2

**Soup**: East-South Asia's ratio is the highest, using other categories of food

81.0 %

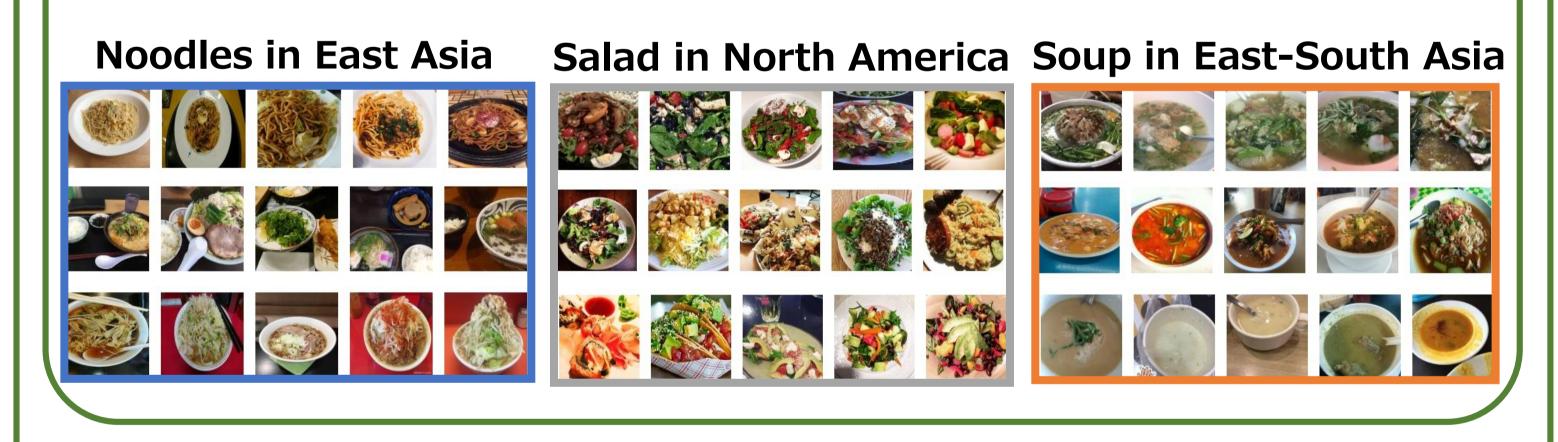
East Asia

66.3

35.1

South-East Asia

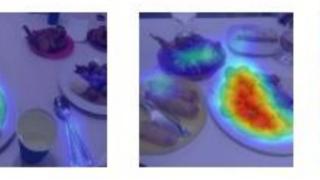
North America



### **3-3.EXPERIMENTS**[3]: Visualization of Regional Features

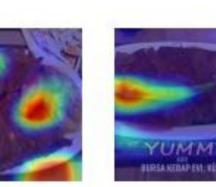
#### **Example of clear regional features**











3.4

12.9

8.4

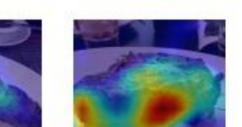
Meat in Middle East : Vegetable parts

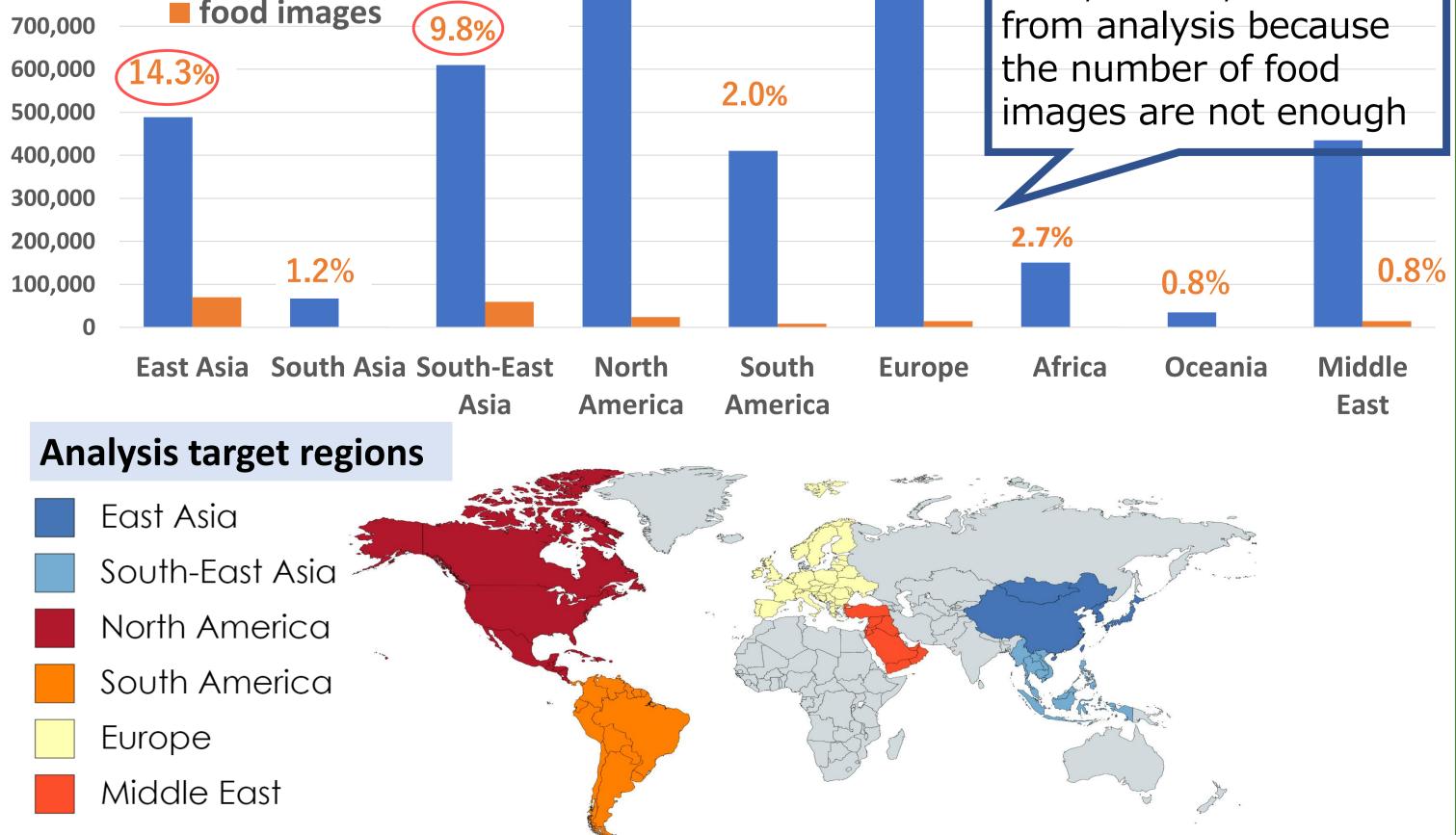














**Meat in East Asia : Skewer parts** 

Meat in South-East Asia : Ball parts

**Meat in North America : Flat parts** 

#### **4.CONCLUSIONS AND FUTURE WORK**

We have analyzed regional food tendency on only the geotagged food images without using any textual information. Integration image data of the areas that could not be analyzed from the other photo SNSs such as Instagram and Weibo.

[1] R. R. Selvaraju, M. Cogswell, A. Das, R. Vedantam, D. Parikh, and D. Batra. Grad-CAM: Visual explanations from deep networks via gradient-based localization. In CVPR, 2016. [2] Y. Matsuda, H. Hoashi, and K. Yanai. Recognition of multiplefood images by detecting candidate

regions. In ICME, 2012.

[3] B. Lukas, G. Matthieu, and V.G. Luc. Food-101 – mining discriminative components with random forests. In ECCV, 2014.

[4] Y. Kawano and K. Yanai. Automatic expansion of a food image dataset leveraging existing categories with domain adaptation. In ECCVWS, 2014