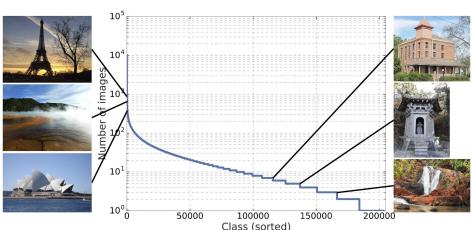
# Landmark Challenges: New Fairer Dataset

Zu Kim, Google Research

## Background: GLDv2

### Google Landmarks Dataset v2, Weyand et al, CVPR'20

- >5M images of >200K human-made and natural landmarks from Wikimedia Commons
- Consists of train, index, and test datasets
- Real-world challenges:
  - Long-tailed distribution
  - Hard matching problems
  - Intra-class variability
  - Out-of-domain queries



### **Uneven Data Distributions in GLDv2**

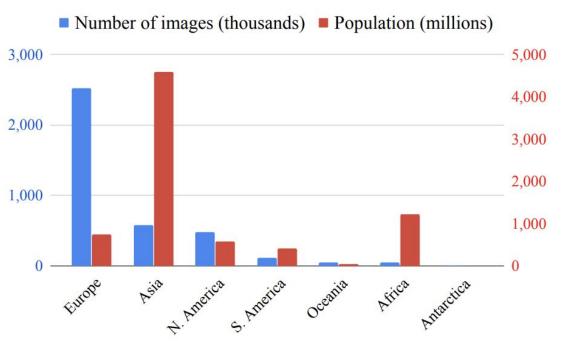


Figure 4: Histogram of the number of images per continent (blue) compared to their populations (red).

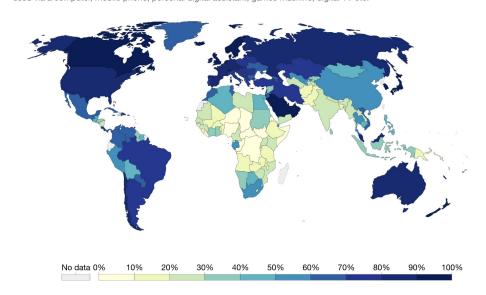
### Bias in Crowdsourced Datasets

Internet user
distribution does NOT
represent the world
population

#### Share of the population using the Internet, 2018



All individuals who have used the Internet in the last 3 months are counted as Internet users. The Internet can be used via a computer, mobile phone, personal digital assistant, games machine, digital TV etc.



### Bias in Crowdsourced Datasets

- Internet user distribution does NOT represent the world population
- The bias affects:
  - Which object (landmark) is included in the dataset?
  - How many images per object are included in the training/evaluation dataset?



#### IN CONGRESS, JULY 4, 1776.

#### The unanimous Declaration of the Mirteen united States of Homerica.

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# NOT all landmarks are equally important

• Eiffel Tower *vs* Binoculars Building (Google Los Angeles)





# NOT all landmarks are equally relevant

• Eiffel Tower *vs* Binoculars Building (Google Los Angeles)





### Goal

Estimate *fair* landmark relevance and enhance the datasets using it

### What is a fair landmark relevance?

Definitions depend on the application / use cases:

### Personal Importance / Utility

"Which places are personally important (or useful)? (e.g., grocery market, school, local government office)"

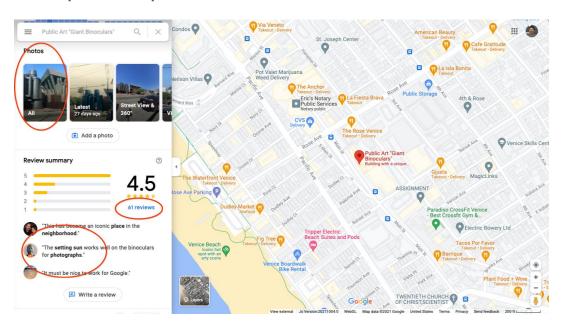
#### Tourism

"If everyone in the world can go anywhere in the world, what is the place they would like to go or remember?"

Estimate: fair aggregation of the individual relevance

# How to estimate aggregated relevance?

- Google Maps aggregated user contributions per place
  - # of photo uploads, comments, etc.



# How to estimate aggregated relevance?

- Google Maps aggregated user contributions per place
  - # of photo uploads, comments, etc.
  - Crowdsource contributions reflect the relevance
- Potential sources of biases
  - Internet / product accessibility and proficiency
  - Gender, age, ...
  - Continents / countries
  - Ability to travel
  - Cities vs rural

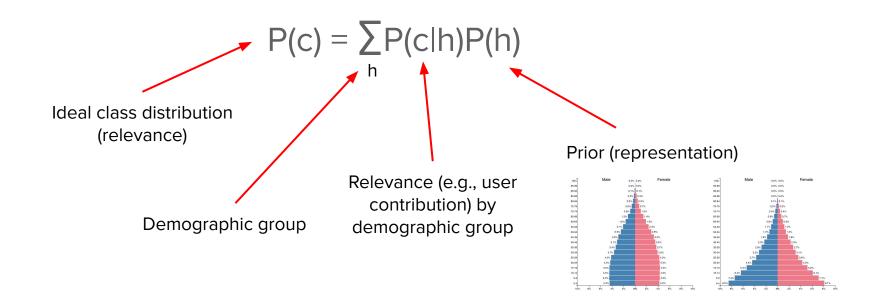
# Reducing Bias From Google Maps Statistics

- Idea: use user demographics
  - Gender, age, country of residence
  - Fair contribution from each demographic group
    - Method: stratification
  - Caution: highly private information
    - Thorough reviews and procedures required
    - Set minimum aggregation level to protect the user demographics from being inferred from the result

### Formulation

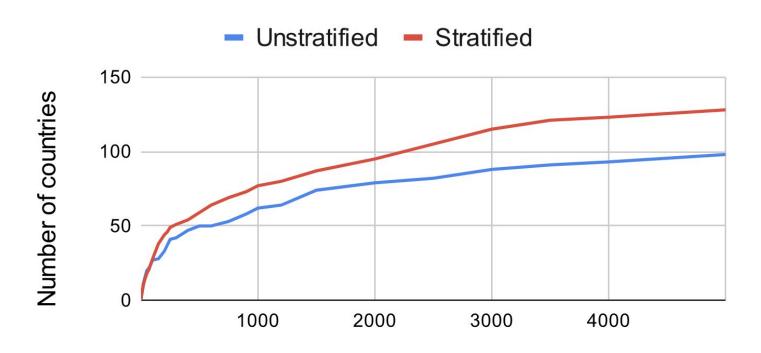
$$P(c) = \sum_{h} P(c|h)P(h)$$

### Formulation



### Effect of the Stratification

Landmarks from more countries in top N:

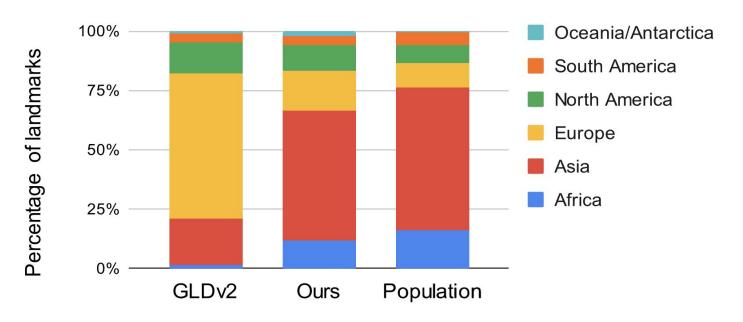


### **Effect of the Stratification**

Rank	Top-10 landmarks (Unstratified)	Top-10 landmarks (Stratified)
1	Eiffel Tower (France)	Eiffel Tower (France)
2	Colosseum (Italy)	Masjid al-Haram (Saudi Arabia)
3	Trevi Fountain (Italy)	Taj Mahal (India)
4	Taj Mahal (India)	Al Masjid an Nabawi (Saudi Arabia)
5	Louvre Museum (France)	Louvre Museum (France)
6	Gateway Of India Mumbai (India)	Gateway Of India Mumbai (India)
7	Masjid al-Haram (Saudi Arabia)	The Dubai Mall (Arab Emirates)
8	Central Park (US)	Mysore Palace (India)
9	Mysore Palace (India)	Giza Necropolis (Egypt)
10	Walt Disney World® Resort (US)	Colosseum (Italy)

### **Effect of the Stratification**

Top-5000 landmarks: results are more aligned with the actual population



# Datasets for Landmark Challenges

- Randomly resampled GLDv2 index and evaluation datasets using the landmark relevance as a sampling distribution
  - More images for more relevant landmarks
  - Long-tails are preserved
  - Additional images were downloaded from Wikimedia for underrepresented landmarks

Landmark name	Relevance score	# of images in the eval dataset*
Giza Necropolis (Egypt)	~0.000827	28
Srikalahasti Temple (India)	~0.000070	0
Acuario de Veracruz (Mexico)	~0.000056	3

\*: example

### Limitations

- Some of the potential sources of bias (e.g., internet proficiency, income level, ability to travel) were not addressed or only implicitly addressed through correlated variables (gender, age, and country)
- We may still not have enough landmarks in some of the underrepresented regions due to a lack of internet access and/or users in the region
- Relevance score may not be available for a highly relevant landmark due to various reasons including the incompatibility between Google Maps and Wikimedia

### **Future Work**

- Arxiv paper: <u>Towards A Fairer Landmark Recognition Dataset</u>, <u>Kim et al</u>, <u>https://arxiv.org/abs/2108.08874v1</u>
  - Preparing for another publication with full details
- Generalize and apply the approach to generic object recognition

# Thank you! (Q&A?)

Towards A Fairer Landmark Recognition Dataset

Z. Kim, A. Araujo, B. Cao, C. Askew, J. Sim, M. Green, N. F. Yilla, and T. C. Weyand

https://arxiv.org/abs/2108.08874v1