# **Traces of Globalization** in Online Music Consumption Patterns and Results of Recommendation Algorithms



12,875

14,640,001

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	Motivation	Dataset			
Cultural exchange 2.0	<sup>A</sup> ińńńńń <i>ś</i> Ańńńń ńistńńńńńńń ńitiń	<ul> <li>User listening activity on Last.fm in 2018-2019 (sample of LFM-2b dataset)</li> <li>Artist country information crawled from MusicBrainz.org</li> <li>We concentrate on 20 countries with at least 100 users and 1000 tracks</li> <li>Among them US is the most represented with 1,763 users and 252,370 tracks</li> <li>Least represented is Turkey with 115 users and 1,478 tracks</li> </ul>			
<b>P</b> · · · · ·		Tracks	Users	Interactions	
		Total 637,236	12.875	14,640,001	



- With the emergence of online streaming platforms music consumption becomes centralized
- Music appreciated by users of more represented cultures may overshadow music preferred by users of less represented cultures
- In 2018-2019 about 40% of music tracks scrobbled on Last.fm were produced by artists from the United States

### **Research questions**

- **RQ 1**: How prominent is the aspect of US "cultural imperialism" in the sphere of online music consumption? Is its influence uniform across countries?
- **RQ 2**: How significant is domestic music consumption in different countries? Are there any signs of "glocalization"?

#### Results

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#### **RQ 1: Cultural imperialism**

Right: distribution of attention users from different countries pay to US made and their domestic music.

- CA<sup>™</sup>, IT<sup>™</sup>, NL<sup>™</sup> and others show above average consumption of US below average of music and domestic possibly music, suppressed by global trends
- Fewer countries such as  $GB^{\$}$ ,  $BR^{\$}$ , SE<sup>1</sup>, pay above average attention to both local and US music, hinting on comfortable coexistence of the two
- Some countries are influenced by US music to a smaller degree, e.g., PL₩, TRᢂ, FI₩

#### **RQ 2: Glocalization**

Right: "domestic proportion of attention" received by artists from different countries.





RQ 3: Do music recommender systems influence users' inclination towards music coming from certain countries?

## Method

- *u* user id, *t* music track id
- Each user comes from country  $c_{\mu}$
- Each track is produced by artist from  $c_r$
- Listening event (LE) tuple <u, t> signifying that user *u* played track *t*
- In the toy example on the right user  $u_3$  trigered two LEs:  $\langle u_3, t_5 \rangle$  and  $\langle u_3, t_4 \rangle$
- We denote all LEs produced by users from  $c_u$  with tracks from  $c_t$  as  $I_{c_u, c_t}$
- We denote all LEs produced by users from  $c_u$  as  $IU_{c_u}$
- We denote all LEs with tracks from  $c_t$  as  $IA_{c_t}$

#### **RQ 1: Domestic vs US-produced music**

How much attention do listeners from

country  $c_u = \square$  pay to music produced in  $\bigcup_{u=1}^{n}$ the US and in their own country?



sers from	Music from	Count	Attention
		1	0.2
	(domestic)	3	0.6
	other	1	0.2

#### **RQ 2: Attention from domestic public**

1.0

0.5



- GB<sup>™</sup>, SE<sup>™</sup> adapt and contribute to global trends; their music receives notable attention from without
- Most attention to BR<sup>1</sup> music comes from within; heavy adaptation of trends
- FI<sup>1</sup> is less affected by US trends, yet its music is appreciated in other countries

#### **RQ 3: Recommendation experiment**



Which proportion of attention to music from country  $c_r = \square$ comes from "domestic" public?

# $PDP_{C_t} = \frac{|I_{C_t, C_t}|}{|IA_{C_t}|}$



#### **RQ 3: Recommendation experiment**

0.0

US

Do recommenders suggest more or less local music than users actually consume?

Assuming users consume all top 10 tracks recommended to them we compare the distribution of US / local music recommended to actual user consumption, as calculated for RQ1

JP:							
0	.0	0.2	0.	4 0	.6 0	.8 1.	0

- □ Consumed US <sup>■</sup> Music Recommended US <sup>■</sup> Music Consumed JP 
  Music 
  Recommended JP 
  Music
- We consider two recommendation algorithms: ItemKNN, NeuMF
- Three samples of 100k items are taken as training sets, average results reported

- On average recommends the same proportion of US music as consumed by the users
- Recommends bigger proportion of US music
- Suppresses domestic music

## Conclusions

- RQ 1: US produced music holds strong positions among Last.fm users, however its influence is not uniform across countries
- RQ 2: We observe different patterns of Glocalization local culture confronting or adapting global trends
- RQ 3: Recommender systems may influence the mode of cultural exchange between countries. The influence is algorithm-dependent

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