### Voting, Success, and Superstars Principles of Complex Systems | @pocsvox CSYS/MATH 300, Fall, 2015 | #FallPoCS2015

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## Where do superstars come from?



"The economics of superstars" Am. Econ. Rev., **71**, 845–858, 1981. [5] Winning: it's not for everyone Superstars

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### Examples:

- Full-time Comedians ( $\approx 200$ )
- Soloists in Classical Music
- ► Economic Textbooks (the usual myopic example)
- ▶ Highly skewed distributions again...





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### Outline

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# **Superstars**

### Rosen's theory:

- ▶ Individual quality q maps to reward R(q).
- R(q) is 'convex' ( $d^2R/dq^2 > 0$ ).
- ► Two reasons:
  - 1. Imperfect substitution:
  - A very good surgeon is worth many mediocre ones
  - 2. Technology:

Media spreads & technology reduces cost of reproduction of books, songs, etc.

- ▶ Joint consumption versus public good.
- ▶ No social element—success follows 'inherent quality'.





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### **Superstars**



"Stardom and Talent" 🗗

Moshe Adler,

American Economic Review, 75, 208-212, 1985. [1]

- "Consumption capital": "Appreciation [of music] increases with knowledge. But how does one know about music? By listening to it, and discussing it with other persons who know about it."
- Assumes extreme case of equal 'inherent quality'
- Argues desire for coordination in knowledge and culture leads to differential success
- Success can be purely a social construction
- ▶ (How can we measure 'inherent quality'?)

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### Voting

# Evidence from the web suggestions (Huberman et

- 1. Easy decisions (yes/no) lead to bandwagoning e.g. jyte.com
- 2. More costly evaluations lead to oppositional votes e.g. amazon.com
- ▶ Self-selection: Costly voting may lower incentives for those who agree with the current assessment and increase incentives for those who disagree.



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### Voting

## Score-based voting versus rank-based voting:



"A theory of measuring, electing, and ranking"

Balinski and Laraki,

Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci., 104, 8720-8725, 2007. [2]

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### Voting



"Aggregating partial, local evaluations to achieve global ranking"

Laureti, Moret, and Zhang, Physica A, **345**, 705–712, 2004. [4] Winning: it's not for everyone Superstars References

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- ▶ Model: participants rank n objects based on underlying quality q
- Assume evaluation of object i is a random variable with mean  $q_i$
- Choose objects based on votes:

$$p_i(t) \propto v_i(t)^\alpha \text{ or } p_i(t) \propto q_i v_i(t)^\alpha.$$



- ▶ If  $\alpha > 1$ , some objects are never evaluated and mistakes are made...
- ▶ Related to Adler's approach



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### Dominance hierarchies



"Individual differences versus social dynamics in the formation of animal dominance hierarchies"

Chase et al.,

▶ Pecking orders for fish...

Dominance hierarchies

Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci., **99**, 5744-5749, 2002. [3]

▶ The aggressive female Metriaclima zebra:





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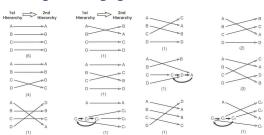
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### Fish forget—changing of dominance hierarchies:



▶ 22 observations: about 3/4 of the time, hierarchy changed





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### Dominance hierarchies

# Methods of Forming Hierarchies

▶ Group versus isolated interactions produce different hierarchies

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Music Lab Experiment

Experiments 2-4



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### Music Lab Experiment



30,000 participants



multiple 'worlds' Inter-world variability

- ▶ How probable is the world?
- ► Can we estimate variability?

Music Lab Experiment

▶ Superstars dominate but are unpredictable. Why?

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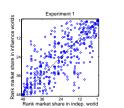
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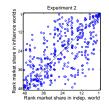
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### Music Lab Experiment





▶ Variability in final rank.





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## Music Lab Experiment





"An experimental study of inequality and unpredictability in an artificial cultural market"

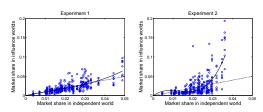
Salganik, Dodds, and Watts, Science, **311**, 854–856, 2006. [6]

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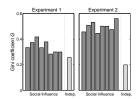
▶ Variability in final number of downloads.





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### Music Lab Experiment



▶ Inequality as measured by Gini coefficient:

$$G = \frac{1}{(2N_{\rm S}-1)} \sum_{i=1}^{N_{\rm S}} \sum_{j=1}^{N_{\rm S}} |m_i - m_j|$$

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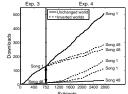
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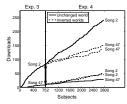
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Inversion of download count

Music Lab Experiment—Sneakiness [7]

- ▶ The pretend rich get richer ...
- ▶ ... but at a slower rate





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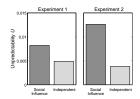
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### Music Lab Experiment



Unpredictability

$$U = \frac{1}{N_{\mathrm{S}}\binom{N_{\mathrm{w}}}{2}} \sum_{i=1}^{N_{\mathrm{S}}} \sum_{j=1}^{N_{\mathrm{w}}} \sum_{k=j+1}^{N_{\mathrm{w}}} |m_{i,j} - m_{i,k}|$$





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[1] M. Adler. Stardom and talent.

American Economic Review, pages 208-212, 1985. pdf 🖸

[2] M. Balinski and R. Laraki. A theory of measuring, electing, and ranking. Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci., 104(21):8720-8725, 2007. pdf ☑

[3] I. D. Chase, C. Tovey, D. Spangler-Martin, and M. Manfredonia.

Individual differences versus social dynamics in the formation of animal dominance hierarchies. Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci., 99(8):5744-5749, 2002. pdf





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### Music Lab Experiment

### Sensible result:

▶ Stronger social signal leads to greater following and greater inequality.

### Peculiar result:

 Stronger social signal leads to greater unpredictability.

### Very peculiar observation:

- ▶ The most unequal distributions would suggest the greatest variation in underlying 'quality.'
- ▶ But success may be due to social construction through following. (so let's tell a story... [8, 9])



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## References II

[4] P. Laureti, L. Moret, and Y.-C. Zhang. Aggregating partial, local evaluations to achieve global ranking.

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[6] M. J. Salganik, P. S. Dodds, and D. J. Watts. An experimental study of inequality and unpredictability in an artificial cultural market. Science, 311:854-856, 2006. pdf



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[8] C. R. Sunstein.

Infotopia: How many minds produce knowledge. Oxford University Press, New York, 2006.

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