### Voting, Success, and Superstars Principles of Complex Systems | @pocsvox CSYS/MATH 300, Fall, 2016 | #FallPoCS2016

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#### Outline

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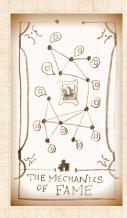
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### Where do superstars come from?





"The economics of superstars"

S. Rosen, Am. Econ. Rev., **71**, 845–858, 1981. <sup>[5]</sup> Winning: it's not for everyone Superstars Musiciab

references

#### Examples:

- $\clubsuit$  Full-time Comedians ( $\approx 200$ )
- 🙈 Soloists in Classical Music
- Economic Textbooks (the usual myopic example)



Highly skewed distributions again...



### Superstars

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Rosen's theory:

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 $\mbox{\&}$  Individual quality q maps to reward R(q).

References

 $\Re R(q)$  is 'convex' ( $\mathrm{d}^2R/\mathrm{d}q^2>0$ ).

Two reasons:

Imperfect substitution:
 A very good surgeon is worth many mediocre ones

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

Joint consumption versus public good.

No social element—success follows 'inherent quality'.





# Superstars



"Stardom and Talent"

Moshe Adler, American Economic Review, **75**, 208–212, 1985. <sup>[1]</sup>

- "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

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Evidence from the web suggestions (Huberman et al.)

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1. Easy decisions (yes/no) lead to bandwagoning

References

- 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.





# 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]

- $lap{A}$  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:

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

- $\approx$  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., Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci., 99, 5744-5749, 2002. [3]



The aggressive female Metriaclima zebra:



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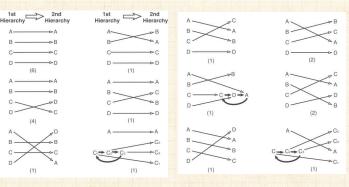
#### Dominance hierarchies

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Fish forget—changing of dominance hierarchies:

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References

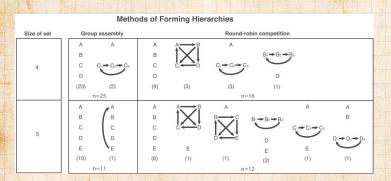




22 observations: about 3/4 of the time, hierarchy changed



#### Dominance hierarchies



Group versus isolated interactions produce different hierarchies

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48 songs 30,000 participants



multiple 'worlds' Inter-world variability



How probable is the world?



Can we estimate variability?



Superstars dominate but are unpredictable. Why?

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

Salganik, Dodds, and Watts, Science, **311**, 854–856, 2006. [6] PoCS | @pocsvox
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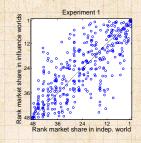
#### Experiments 2-4

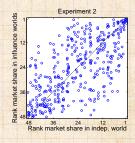












Variability in final rank.

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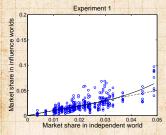
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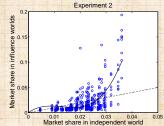
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Variability in final number of downloads.

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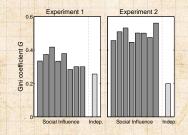
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Inequality as measured by Gini coefficient:

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

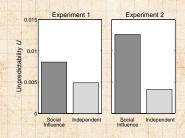
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#### Unpredictability

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

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Sensible result:

Stronger social signal leads to greater following and greater inequality. PoCS | @pocsvox
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References

#### Peculiar result:

Stronger social signal leads to greater unpredictability.

#### Very peculiar observation:

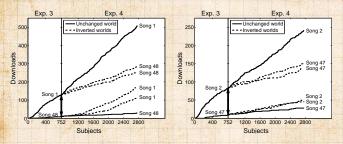
The most unequal distributions would suggest the greatest variation in underlying 'quality.'

But success may be due to social construction through following. (so let's tell a story... [8, 9])





## Music Lab Experiment—Sneakiness [7]



Inversion of download count

The pretend rich get richer ...

🙈 ... but at a slower rate

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#### References I

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- [6] M. J. Salganik, P. S. Dodds, and D. J. Watts.
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