

Voting, Success, and Superstars

Last updated: 2023/08/22, 11:48:25 EDT

Principles of Complex Systems, Vols. 1, 2, & 3D
CSYS/MATH 6701, 6713, & a pretend number,
2023–2024 | @pocsvox

Prof. Peter Sheridan Dodds | @peterdodds

Computational Story Lab | Vermont Complex Systems Center
Santa Fe Institute | University of Vermont



The PoCSverse
Voting, Success,
and Superstars
1 of 28

Winning: it's not
for everyone

Superstars
Musiclab

References



Licensed under the *Creative Commons Attribution-NonCommercial-ShareAlike 3.0 License*.

These slides are brought to you by:

Sealie & Lambie
Productions

The PoCSverse
Voting, Success,
and Superstars
2 of 28

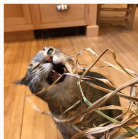
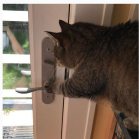
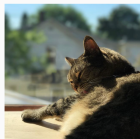
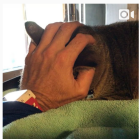
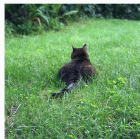
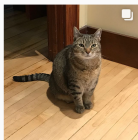
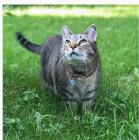
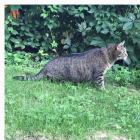
Winning: it's not
for everyone
Superstars
Musiclab

References



These slides are also brought to you by:

Special Guest Executive Producer





The PoCverse
Voting, Success,
and Superstars
3 of 28

Winning: it's not
for everyone

Superstars
Musiclub

References

 On Instagram at [pratchett_the_cat](https://www.instagram.com/pratchett_the_cat) 



Outline

The PoCSverse
Voting, Success,
and Superstars
4 of 28

Winning: it's not
for everyone

Superstars
Musiclub

References

Winning: it's not for everyone

Superstars

Musiclub

References



Outline

The PoCSverse
Voting, Success,
and Superstars
6 of 28

Winning: it's not
for everyone

Superstars
Musiclub

References

Winning: it's not for everyone

Superstars

Musiclub

References



Where do superstars come from?

The PoCSverse
Voting, Success,
and Superstars
7 of 28

Winning: it's not
for everyone

Superstars
Musicalab

References



"The economics of superstars" 

S. Rosen,

Am. Econ. Rev., **71**, 845–858, 1981. [5]

Examples:



Where do superstars come from?

The PoCSverse
Voting, Success,
and Superstars
7 of 28

Winning: it's not
for everyone

Superstars
Musicalab

References




"The economics of superstars" 

S. Rosen,

Am. Econ. Rev., **71**, 845–858, 1981. [5]

Examples:

 Full-time Comedians (≈ 200)



Where do superstars come from?


The PoCSverse
Voting, Success,
and Superstars
7 of 28

Winning: it's not
for everyone

Superstars
Musiclab

References





"The economics of superstars" 

S. Rosen,

Am. Econ. Rev., **71**, 845–858, 1981. [5]

Examples:

 Full-time Comedians (≈ 200)

 Soloists in Classical Music



Where do superstars come from?


The PoCSverse
Voting, Success,
and Superstars
7 of 28

Winning: it's not
for everyone

Superstars
Musicalab

References






"The economics of superstars" 

S. Rosen,

Am. Econ. Rev., **71**, 845–858, 1981. [5]

Examples:

-  Full-time Comedians (≈ 200)
-  Soloists in Classical Music
-  Economic Textbooks (the usual myopic example)



Where do superstars come from?


The PoCSverse
Voting, Success,
and Superstars
7 of 28

Winning: it's not
for everyone

Superstars
Musicalab

References






"The economics of superstars" 

S. Rosen,

Am. Econ. Rev., **71**, 845–858, 1981. [5]

Examples:

-  Full-time Comedians (≈ 200)
-  Soloists in Classical Music
-  Economic Textbooks (the usual myopic example)



Where do superstars come from?


The PoCSverse
Voting, Success,
and Superstars
7 of 28

Winning: it's not
for everyone

Superstars
Musiclab

References







"The economics of superstars" 

S. Rosen,

Am. Econ. Rev., **71**, 845–858, 1981. [5]

Examples:

-  Full-time Comedians (≈ 200)
-  Soloists in Classical Music
-  Economic Textbooks (the usual myopic example)
-  Highly skewed distributions again...



Superstars


The PoCverse
Voting, Success,
and Superstars
8 of 28

Winning: it's not
for everyone

Superstars
Musiclab

References

Rosen's theory:

 Individual quality q maps to reward $R(q)$.



Superstars


The PoCverse
Voting, Success,
and Superstars
8 of 28


Winning: it's not
for everyone

Superstars
Musicalab

References

Rosen's theory:

 Individual quality q maps to reward $R(q)$.

 $R(q)$ is 'convex' ($d^2 R/dq^2 > 0$).



Superstars

The PoCverse
Voting, Success,
and Superstars
8 of 28

Winning: it's not
for everyone

Superstars
Musiclab

References

Rosen's theory:

- Individual quality q maps to reward $R(q)$.
- $R(q)$ is 'convex' ($d^2 R/dq^2 > 0$).
- Two reasons:



Superstars

The PoCverse
Voting, Success,
and Superstars
8 of 28

Winning: it's not
for everyone

Superstars
Musiclab

References

Rosen's theory:

- Individual quality q maps to reward $R(q)$.
- $R(q)$ is 'convex' ($d^2 R/dq^2 > 0$).
- Two reasons:
 1. **Imperfect substitution:**



Superstars

Rosen's theory:

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



Superstars

Rosen's theory:

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



Superstars

Rosen's theory:

- 🧱 Individual quality q maps to reward $R(q)$.
- 🧱 $R(q)$ is 'convex' ($d^2 R/dq^2 > 0$).
- 🧱 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.



Superstars

The PoCverse
Voting, Success,
and Superstars
8 of 28

Winning: it's not
for everyone

Superstars
Musiclab

References

Rosen's theory:

- Individual quality q maps to reward $R(q)$.
- $R(q)$ is 'convex' ($d^2 R/dq^2 > 0$).
- 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.



Superstars

Rosen's theory:

- Individual quality q maps to reward $R(q)$.
- $R(q)$ is 'convex' ($d^2 R/dq^2 > 0$).
- 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'.





"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.*"





"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'





"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





"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





"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'?)





Evidence from the web suggestions (Huberman et al.)

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.




Winning: it's not
for everyone

Superstars
Musiclub

References

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]





“Aggregating partial, local evaluations to achieve global ranking” ↗

Laureti, Moret, and Zhang,
Physica A, **345**, 705–712, 2004. [4]



Model: participants rank n objects based on underlying quality q





“Aggregating partial, local evaluations to achieve global ranking” ↗

Laureti, Moret, and Zhang,
Physica A, **345**, 705–712, 2004. [4]

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





“Aggregating partial, local evaluations to achieve global ranking” ↗

Laureti, Moret, and Zhang,
Physica A, **345**, 705–712, 2004. [4]

- 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:

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





“Aggregating partial, local evaluations to achieve global ranking” ↗

Laureti, Moret, and Zhang,
Physica A, **345**, 705–712, 2004. [4]

- 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 $\alpha < 1$, correct quality ordering is uncovered





“Aggregating partial, local evaluations to achieve global ranking” ↗

Laureti, Moret, and Zhang,
Physica A, **345**, 705–712, 2004. [4]

- 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 $\alpha < 1$, correct quality ordering is uncovered
- If $\alpha > 1$, some objects are never evaluated and mistakes are made...





"Aggregating partial, local evaluations to achieve global ranking" ↗

Laureti, Moret, and Zhang,
Physica A, **345**, 705–712, 2004. [4]

- 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 $\alpha < 1$, correct quality ordering is uncovered
- If $\alpha > 1$, some objects are never evaluated and mistakes are made...
- Related to Adler's approach




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 *Metriacrima zebra*:



The PoCverse
Voting, Success,
and Superstars
13 of 28

Winning: it's not
for everyone

Superstars
Musiclab

References



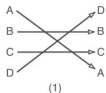
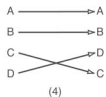
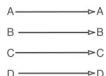
Dominance hierarchies

Winning: it's not
for everyone

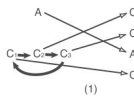
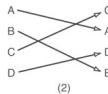
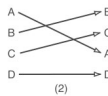
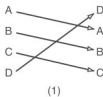
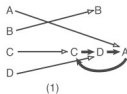
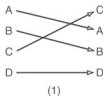
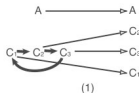
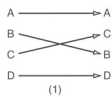
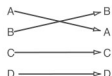
Superstars
Musiclab

Fish forget—changing of dominance hierarchies:

1st Hierarchy \Rightarrow 2nd Hierarchy



1st Hierarchy \Rightarrow 2nd Hierarchy



References



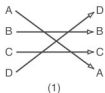
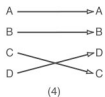
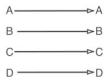
Dominance hierarchies

Winning: it's not
for everyone

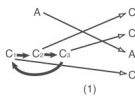
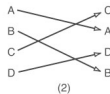
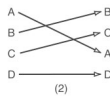
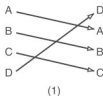
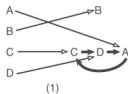
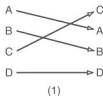
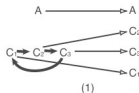
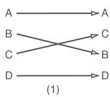
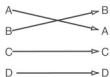
Superstars
Musiclab

Fish forget—changing of dominance hierarchies:

1st Hierarchy \rightleftharpoons 2nd Hierarchy



1st Hierarchy \rightleftharpoons 2nd Hierarchy



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



Dominance hierarchies

Winning: it's not
for everyone

Superstars
Musiclab

References

Methods of Forming Hierarchies	
Size of set	Group assembly Round-robin competition
4	<div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around;"> <div style="text-align: center;"> <p>A A</p> <p>B</p> <p>C C₁ → C₂ → C₃</p> <p>D</p> <p>(23) (2)</p> <p>n=25</p> </div> <div style="text-align: center;"> <p>A A → B</p> <p>B B → A</p> <p>C C → D</p> <p>D D → C</p> <p>(9) (3)</p> </div> <div style="text-align: center;"> <p>A A</p> <p>B B₁ → B₂ → B₃</p> <p>C C₁ → C₂ → C₃</p> <p>D</p> <p>(3) (1)</p> <p>n=16</p> </div> </div>
5	<div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around;"> <div style="text-align: center;"> <p>A A</p> <p>B B</p> <p>C C</p> <p>D D</p> <p>E E</p> <p>(10) (1)</p> <p>n=11</p> </div> <div style="text-align: center;"> <p>A A → B</p> <p>B B → A</p> <p>C C → D</p> <p>D D → C</p> <p>E</p> <p>(6) (1)</p> </div> <div style="text-align: center;"> <p>A A</p> <p>B B → C</p> <p>C C → B</p> <p>D D → E</p> <p>E E → D</p> <p>(1) (1)</p> </div> <div style="text-align: center;"> <p>B₁ → B₂ → B₃</p> <p>D</p> <p>E</p> <p>(2)</p> </div> <div style="text-align: center;"> <p>A A</p> <p>B</p> <p>C C₁ → C₂ → C₃</p> <p>E</p> <p>(1)</p> </div> <div style="text-align: center;"> <p>A A</p> <p>B</p> <p>D₁ → D₂ → D₃</p> <p>(1)</p> </div> </div> <p style="text-align: center;">n=12</p>



Group versus isolated interactions produce different hierarchies



Outline

The PoCSverse
Voting, Success,
and Superstars
16 of 28

Winning: it's not
for everyone

Superstars

Musiclab

References

Winning: it's not for everyone

Superstars

Musiclab

References



Music Lab Experiment

The PoCVerse
Voting, Success,
and Superstars
17 of 28

Winning: it's not
for everyone

Superstars

Musiclab

References



BAND NAME

SONG TITLE

NUMBER OF
DOWNLOADS

[Help]	[Log off]	# of down loads
GROWTH PEOPLE: "names"		86
ACCEPT THAT: "the people"		52
LISTFORPEOPLE: "no way out"		45

48 songs
30,000 participants

multiple 'worlds'
Inter-world variability



Music Lab Experiment

The PoCVerse
Voting, Success,
and Superstars
17 of 28

Winning: it's not
for everyone

Superstars

Musiclab

References



BAND NAME

SONG TITLE

NUMBER OF
DOWNLOADS

[Help]	[Log off]	# of down loads
GROWTH PEOPLE: "names"		86
ACCEPT THAT: "the people"		52
LISTFORPEOPLE: "no way out"		45

48 songs

30,000 participants

multiple 'worlds'

Inter-world variability



How probable is the world?



Music Lab Experiment

The PoCverse
Voting, Success,
and Superstars
17 of 28

Winning: it's not
for everyone

Superstars

Musiclub

References



BAND NAME

[Help]	[Log off]	# of down loads
GROWTH PEOPLE: "names"		86
ACCEPT THAT: "the people"		52
LISTFORPEOPLE: "no way out"		45

SONG TITLE

NUMBER OF
DOWNLOADS

48 songs

30,000 participants

multiple 'worlds'

Inter-world variability



How probable is the world?



Can we estimate variability?



Music Lab Experiment

The PoCverse
Voting, Success,
and Superstars
17 of 28

Winning: it's not
for everyone

Superstars

Musiclab

References



BAND NAME

[Help]	[Log off]	# of down loads
GROWTH PEOPLE: "names"		86
ACCEPT THAT: "the people"		52
LISTFORPEOPLE: "no way out"		45

SONG TITLE

NUMBER OF
DOWNLOADS

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?



Music Lab Experiment

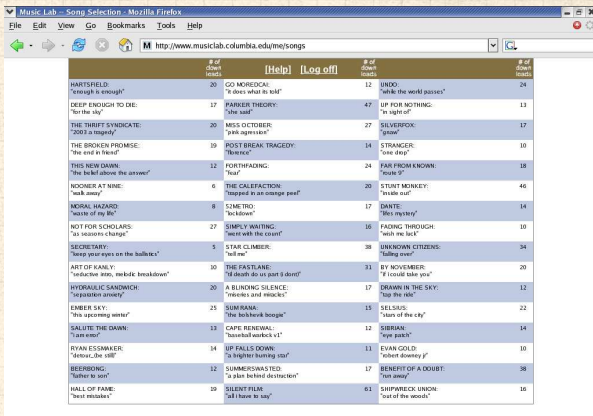
The PoCverse
Voting, Success,
and Superstars
18 of 28

Winning: it's not
for everyone


Superstars

Musiclab

References



	# of down loads	[Help] [Log off]	# of down loads	# of down loads	
HARTSFIELD: "enough is enough"	20	GO MORECOCAL: "is does what its told"	12	UNDO: "while the world passes"	24
DEEP ENOUGH TO DIE: "for the sky"	17	PARKER THEORY: "she said"	47	UP FOR NOTHING: "in sight of"	13
THE THRIFT SYNDICATE: "2003 a tragedy"	20	MESS OCTOBER: "pink aggression"	27	SILVERFOX: "glow"	17
THE BROKEN PROMISE: "the end in hand"	19	POST BREAK TRAGEDY: "silence"	14	STRANGER: "one step"	10
THIS NEW DAWN: "the helix above the answer"	12	FORTHFADING: "leaf"	24	FAR FROM KNOWN: "out of"	18
HOOMER AT NINE: "walk away"	6	THE CALEFACTION: "trapped in an orange peel"	20	STUNT MONKEY: "inside out"	46
MORAL HAZARD: "waste of my life"	8	SIMETRO: "lockdown"	17	DANTE: "Bles mystery"	14
NOT FOR SCHOLARS: "as seasons change"	27	SIMPLY WAITING: "meet with the count"	16	FADING THROUGH: "wish me luck"	10
SECRETARY: "three post-its on the hallway"	5	STAR CLIMBER: "hell no"	38	UNKNOWN CITIZENS: "falling over"	34
ART OF KAMLY: "reductive 400, melodic breakdown"	10	THE FACTLANE: "if death do us part 9 dont"	31	BY NOVEMBER: "if i could take you"	20
HYDRAULIC SANDWICH: "separation anxiety"	20	A BLINDING SILENCE: "pieces and pieces"	17	DRAWN IN THE SKY: "top the ride"	12
EMBER SKY: "this upcoming winter"	25	SUMRAMA: "the bobbeik boogie"	15	SELSAUS: "stars of the city"	22
SALUTE THE DAWN: "i am emor"	13	CAPE RENEWAL: "baseball workout v1"	12	SIBRIAN: "eye patch"	14
RYAN ESSMAKER: "demon, the still"	14	UP FALLS DOWN: "a bright burning star"	11	EVAN GOLD: "what doremy j"	10
BEERSONG: "father to son"	12	SUMMERSWASTED: "a plan behind destruction"	17	BENEFIT OF A DOUBT: "run away"	38
HALL OF FAME: "best mistakes"	19	SILENT FILM: "all i have to say"	61	SHIPWRECK: UNKNOWN: "out of the woods"	16

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

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



Music Lab Experiment

The PoCVerse
Voting, Success,
and Superstars
19 of 28

Winning: it's not
for everyone
Superstars
Musiclab

References

Experiment 1

Rank	Artist	Album	Score
1	WINTERGUILD	Through a Veil	24
2	CEY MORGAN	Time for Me and You	24
3	DEEP ECHOES TO GO	The Way	23
4	THE SHARP TONGUES	SHARP TONGUES	22
5	WELL OCTOBER	THE APPROACH	21
6	THE KINATA PROJECT	THE KINATA PROJECT	20
7	THE NEW COME	The New Come	19
8	THE ONE FACTORY	THE ONE FACTORY	18
9	THE ONE FACTORY	THE ONE FACTORY	18
10	THE ONE FACTORY	THE ONE FACTORY	18
11	THE ONE FACTORY	THE ONE FACTORY	18
12	THE ONE FACTORY	THE ONE FACTORY	18
13	THE ONE FACTORY	THE ONE FACTORY	18
14	THE ONE FACTORY	THE ONE FACTORY	18
15	THE ONE FACTORY	THE ONE FACTORY	18
16	THE ONE FACTORY	THE ONE FACTORY	18
17	THE ONE FACTORY	THE ONE FACTORY	18
18	THE ONE FACTORY	THE ONE FACTORY	18
19	THE ONE FACTORY	THE ONE FACTORY	18
20	THE ONE FACTORY	THE ONE FACTORY	18
21	THE ONE FACTORY	THE ONE FACTORY	18
22	THE ONE FACTORY	THE ONE FACTORY	18
23	THE ONE FACTORY	THE ONE FACTORY	18
24	THE ONE FACTORY	THE ONE FACTORY	18
25	THE ONE FACTORY	THE ONE FACTORY	18
26	THE ONE FACTORY	THE ONE FACTORY	18
27	THE ONE FACTORY	THE ONE FACTORY	18
28	THE ONE FACTORY	THE ONE FACTORY	18
29	THE ONE FACTORY	THE ONE FACTORY	18
30	THE ONE FACTORY	THE ONE FACTORY	18

Experiments 2-4

Rank	Artist	Album	Score
1	THE ONE FACTORY	THE ONE FACTORY	28
2	THE ONE FACTORY	THE ONE FACTORY	28
3	THE ONE FACTORY	THE ONE FACTORY	28
4	THE ONE FACTORY	THE ONE FACTORY	28
5	THE ONE FACTORY	THE ONE FACTORY	28
6	THE ONE FACTORY	THE ONE FACTORY	28
7	THE ONE FACTORY	THE ONE FACTORY	28
8	THE ONE FACTORY	THE ONE FACTORY	28
9	THE ONE FACTORY	THE ONE FACTORY	28
10	THE ONE FACTORY	THE ONE FACTORY	28
11	THE ONE FACTORY	THE ONE FACTORY	28
12	THE ONE FACTORY	THE ONE FACTORY	28
13	THE ONE FACTORY	THE ONE FACTORY	28
14	THE ONE FACTORY	THE ONE FACTORY	28
15	THE ONE FACTORY	THE ONE FACTORY	28
16	THE ONE FACTORY	THE ONE FACTORY	28
17	THE ONE FACTORY	THE ONE FACTORY	28
18	THE ONE FACTORY	THE ONE FACTORY	28
19	THE ONE FACTORY	THE ONE FACTORY	28
20	THE ONE FACTORY	THE ONE FACTORY	28
21	THE ONE FACTORY	THE ONE FACTORY	28
22	THE ONE FACTORY	THE ONE FACTORY	28
23	THE ONE FACTORY	THE ONE FACTORY	28
24	THE ONE FACTORY	THE ONE FACTORY	28
25	THE ONE FACTORY	THE ONE FACTORY	28
26	THE ONE FACTORY	THE ONE FACTORY	28
27	THE ONE FACTORY	THE ONE FACTORY	28
28	THE ONE FACTORY	THE ONE FACTORY	28
29	THE ONE FACTORY	THE ONE FACTORY	28
30	THE ONE FACTORY	THE ONE FACTORY	28



Music Lab Experiment

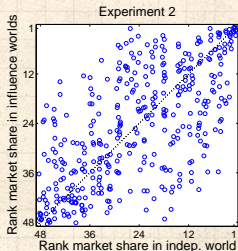
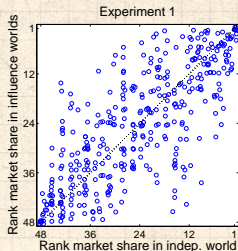
The PoCVerse
Voting, Success,
and Superstars
20 of 28

Winning: it's not
for everyone

Superstars

Musiclab

References



Variability in final rank.



Music Lab Experiment

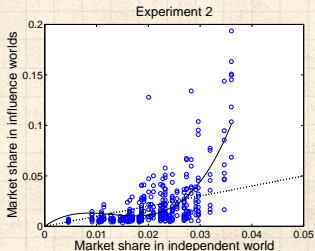
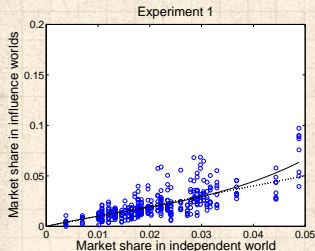
The PoCSverse
Voting, Success,
and Superstars
21 of 28

Winning: it's not
for everyone

Superstars

Musiclab

References



Variability in final number of downloads.



Music Lab Experiment

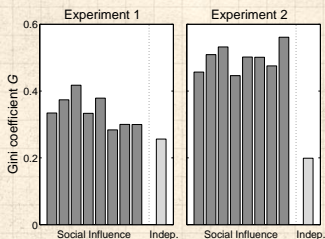
The PoCSverse
Voting, Success,
and Superstars
22 of 28

Winning: it's not
for everyone

Superstars

Musiclab

References



Inequality as measured by Gini coefficient:

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



Music Lab Experiment

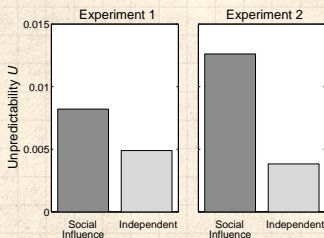
The PoCverse
Voting, Success,
and Superstars
23 of 28

Winning: it's not
for everyone

Superstars

Musiclab

References




Unpredictability

$$U = \frac{1}{N_s \binom{N_w}{2}} \sum_{i=1}^{N_s} \sum_{j=1}^{N_w} \sum_{k=j+1}^{N_w} |m_{i,j} - m_{i,k}|$$



Music Lab Experiment

Sensible result:

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

The PoCverse
Voting, Success,
and Superstars
24 of 28

Winning: it's not
for everyone

Superstars

Musiclab


References



Music Lab Experiment

The PoCverse
Voting, Success,
and Superstars
24 of 28

Sensible result:

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

Winning: it's not
for everyone

Superstars

Musiclab

References


Peculiar result:



Music Lab Experiment

The PoCSverse
Voting, Success,
and Superstars
24 of 28

Sensible result:

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


Winning: it's not
for everyone

Superstars

Musiclab

References

Peculiar result:


 Stronger social signal leads to greater
unpredictability.



Music Lab Experiment

The PoCverse
Voting, Success,
and Superstars
24 of 28

Sensible result:

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


Winning: it's not
for everyone

Superstars

Musiclab

References

Peculiar result:

 Stronger social signal leads to greater
unpredictability.

Very peculiar observation:



Music Lab Experiment

The PoCSverse
Voting, Success,
and Superstars
24 of 28

Sensible result:

- Stronger social signal leads to **greater following and greater inequality.**

Winning: it's not
for everyone

Superstars

Musiclab

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.'



Music Lab Experiment

The PoCverse
Voting, Success,
and Superstars
24 of 28

Sensible result:

- Stronger social signal leads to **greater following** and **greater inequality**.

Winning: it's not
for everyone

Superstars

Musiclab

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**.



Music Lab Experiment

The PoCverse
Voting, Success,
and Superstars
24 of 28

Sensible result:

- Stronger social signal leads to **greater following and greater inequality.**

Winning: it's not
for everyone

Superstars

Musiclab

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])



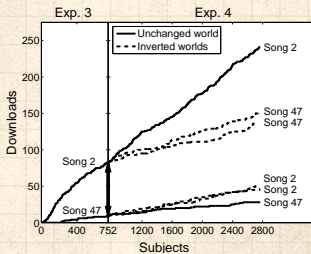
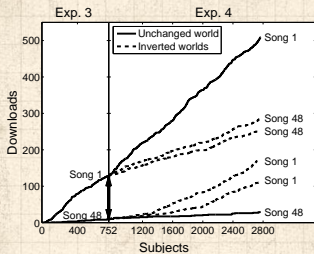
Music Lab Experiment—Sneakiness [7]

The PoCverse
Voting, Success,
and Superstars
25 of 28

Winning: it's not
for everyone

Superstars
Musiclab

References



Inversion of download count



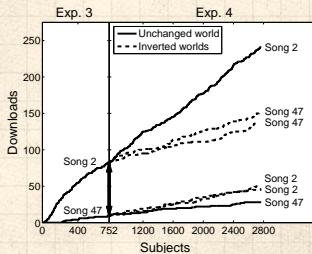
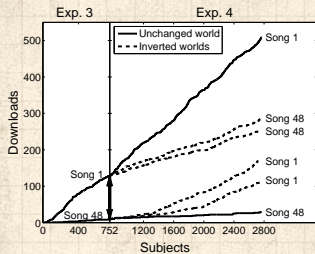
Music Lab Experiment—Sneakiness [7]


The PoCverse
Voting, Success,
and Superstars
25 of 28


Winning: it's not
for everyone

Superstars
Musiclab

References



 Inversion of download count

 The pretend rich get richer ...



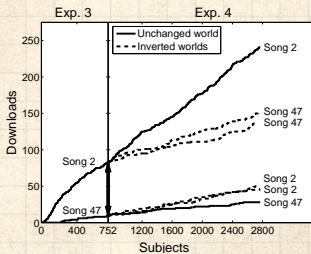
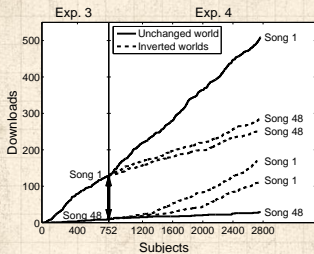
Music Lab Experiment—Sneakiness [7]

The PoCverse
Voting, Success,
and Superstars
25 of 28

Winning: it's not
for everyone

Superstars
Musiclab




References



- 🧱 Inversion of download count
- 🧱 The pretend rich get richer ...
- 🧱 ... but at a slower rate






References I

- [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](#) 




References II

- [4] P. Laureti, L. Moret, and Y.-C. Zhang.
Aggregating partial, local evaluations to achieve
global ranking.
[Physica A](#), 345(3-4):705-712, 2004. pdf 
- [5] S. Rosen.
The economics of superstars.
[Am. Econ. Rev.](#), 71:845-858, 1981. pdf 
- [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 



References III

- [7] M. J. Salganik and D. J. Watts.
Leading the herd astray: An experimental study of
self-fulfilling prophecies in an artificial cultural
market.
[Social Psychology Quarterly](#), 71:338–355, 2008.
[pdf](#) 
- [8] C. R. Sunstein.
Infotopia: How many minds produce knowledge.
Oxford University Press, New York, 2006.
- [9] N. N. Taleb.
The Black Swan.
Random House, New York, 2007.

