Voting, Success, and Superstars

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Outline

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Rosen (1981): "The Economics of Superstars" [5] Examples:

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





Rosen's theory:

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

- Adler (1985): "Stardom and Talent" [1]
 - 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'?)



References

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.





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Score-based voting versus rank-based voting:

► Balinski and Laraki [2]

"A theory of measuring, electing, and ranking"
Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci., pp. 8720–8725 (2007)



- 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:

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

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

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Dominance hierarchies

Chase et al. (2002): "Individual differences versus social dynamics in the formation of animal dominance hierarchies" [3]

The aggressive female Metriaclima zebra:



Pecking orders for fish...



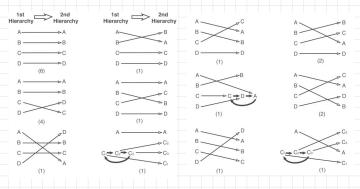
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► Fish forget—changing of dominance hierarchies:



22 observations: about 3/4 of the time, hierarchy changed Winning: it's not for everyone
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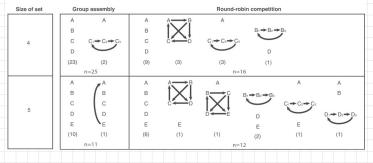






Dominance hierarchies

Methods of Forming Hierarchies



 Group versus isolated interactions produce different hierarchies

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48 songs 30,000 participants

- ► How probable is the world?
- Can we estimate variability?
- Superstars dominate but are unpredictable. Why?



multiple 'worlds' Inter-world variability Voting, Success, and Superstars

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Salganik et al. (2006) "An experimental study of inequality and unpredictability in an artificial cultural market" [6]

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Experiment 1



Experiments 2–4



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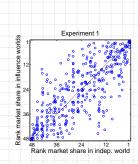
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Variability in final rank.

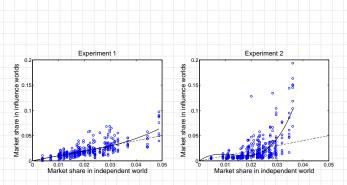
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Variability in final number of downloads.

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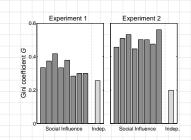
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Inequality as measured by Gini coefficient:

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

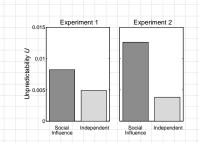
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Unpredictability

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

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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... [7, 8])

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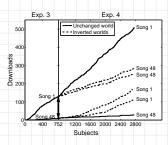
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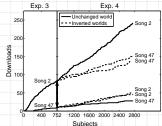
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Music Lab Experiment—Sneakiness





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

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Modern science in three steps:

- 1. Find interesting/meaningful/important phenomena involving spectacular amounts of data.
- 2. Describe what you see.
- 3. Explain it.

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For your consideration:

Spring 2011: Complex Networks (CSYS/MATH 303)

- Branching networks (rivers, cardiovascular systems)
- Redistribution networks (airlines, post)
- Structure detection for complex systems
- Contagion
- Random networks-arama
- Distributed Search
- Organizational networks
- Deeper investigations of scale-free networks
- and more...







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Stardom and talent.

American Economic Review, pages 208–212, 1985.

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[7] C. R. Sunstein.
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[8] N. N. Taleb.

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