

# How influential are music critics?

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# Motivation

- Economics: consumer demand
  - How does positive or negative reviews impact consumer demand for music?
    - Non-linearity? Both negative and positive reviews drive increased sales?
    - Does this differ for big name artists vs. smaller artists?
    - Does “new media” have more of an impact than “old media”
    - How correlated are customer reviews and critic reviews?
- Idea: regress number of listens of an album on critic scores

# Data I – List of artist names

## Top Spotify artists – Results

Expectedly, the most streamed artist of all-time is [Drake](#), followed by [Ed Sheeran](#). [Bad Bunny](#) leads among Latin acts, while the top female singer is [Ariana Grande](#).

The most listened to group belongs to South Korean heroes [BTS](#). Among legacy artists, leaders are no other than [Queen](#). Full list below.

#	ARTIST NAME	LEAD STREAMS	FEATURED STREAMS	TRACKS	1B+	100M+	10M+	1M+	LAST UPDATE
1	Drake	43,182,385,751	16,764,191,892	249	4	113	241	244	12/04/21
2	Ed Sheeran	32,389,701,881	2,388,476,157	209	8	56	157	184	12/04/21
3	Bad Bunny	29,713,026,548	4,089,283,636	141	2	82	134	140	12/04/21
4	Ariana Grande	28,215,869,434	1,814,827,520	180	4	63	123	173	12/04/21
5	The Weeknd	27,299,103,685	3,425,505,986	148	6	63	126	140	12/04/21

1,000 most-streamed artists on Spotify as of Nov 1, 2021

Source: <https://chartmasters.org/most-streamed-artists-ever-on-spotify/>

```
chartmasterurl = "https://chartmasters.org/most-streamed-artists-ever-on-spotify/"
chartwebpage = rvest::read_html(chartmasterurl)
artistnames = rvest::html_nodes(chartwebpage, xpath='//td[(((count(preceding-sibling::*) + 1) = 2) and parent::*)]')
artistnames = rvest::html_text(artistnames, trim=T)
```

# Data II – Search artist on Spotify and get albums

- R package: spotifyr for spotify api

```
# artist info
search = spotifyr::search_spotify(q="King Gizzard", type="artist")
artist_id = search$id[1]
artist = spotifyr::get_artist(id=artist_id, authorization=access_token)
artist_name = artist$name
```

Take name from list

```
# album list
albums = spotifyr::get_artist_albums(id=artist_id, include_groups="album",
                                     ,market="CA", limit=50
                                     ,authorization=access_token)
```

If >50, loop

Try to catch when there are repeat albums. E.g. "Album" and "Album (Deluxe Edition)"

```
# Dedupe album list
albums$name = gsub("\\s*\\([^\\)]+\\)", "", albums$name) # remove "deluxe" versions, etc.
albums = albums[!duplicated(albums$name),]
albums = albums[!duplicated(albums$release_date),]
```

id	images	name	release_date	release_date_precision	total_tracks	type
2I0LPpmyvAwnXvCuBf3Pcy	3 variables	Butterfly 3000	2021-06-11	day	10	album
7mGW0YccQQZPCD1acHaClx	3 variables	L.W.	2021-02-25	day	9	album
6uuQKwM3fRETiscHqInxuo	3 variables	K.G.	2020-11-20	day	10	album
4C3YBljkoOfR0ESIXMvWRG	3 variables	Chunky Shrapnel	2020-04-24	day	16	album
5Bz2LxOp0wz7ov0T9WiRmc	3 variables	Infest The Rats' Nest	2019-08-16	day	9	album

# Data III – Last.FM

Spotify does NOT have number of listens! -> Rely on a proxy using Last.fm “scrobbles”

```
# get album info
example_album=spotifyr::get_album(id='6uuQKwM3fRETisChqInxuo'
                                   ,authorization=access_token)

# '&' and '+' and '#' cause issues
url_artist = stringr::str_replace_all(artist_name,"\\+", "%2B")
url_album = stringr::str_replace_all(example_album$name,"\\+", "%2B")
url_artist = stringr::str_replace_all(url_artist,"&","%26")
url_album = stringr::str_replace_all(url_album,"&","%26")
url_artist = stringr::str_replace_all(url_artist,"#","%23")
url_album = stringr::str_replace_all(url_album,"#","%23")

url = paste0("http://ws.audioscrobbler.com/2.0/",|
             "?method=album.getinfo",
             "&api_key=",api_key,
             "&artist=", gsub(" ", "+", url_artist),
             "&album=", gsub(" ", "+", url_album),
             "&format=json")
data_json = httr::GET(url)
data_json = jsonlite::fromJSON(rawToChar(data_json$content))
album_scrobbles = as.integer(data_json$album$playcount)
```

```
> album_name
[1] "K.G."
> artist_name
[1] "King Gizzard & The Lizard Wizard"
```

```
"http://ws.audioscrobbler.com/2.0/
?method=album.getinfo
&api_key=xxxx
&artist=King+Gizzard+%26+The+Lizard+Wizard
&album=K.G.&format=json"
```

```
> album_scrobbles
[1] 1726282
```



# Data IV – Use Google api to search for Wikipedia article

```
# keywords to be searched in google, separated by '+'
keyword = paste0(artist_name, " ", example_album$name, " ", "album")
keyword = gsub("[[:punct:]]", " ", keyword)
keyword = stringr::str_squish(keyword)
keyword = gsub(" ", "+", keyword)
```

```
# api call
url = paste0("https://www.googleapis.com/customsearch/v1?"
  , "key=", google.key
  , "&q=", keyword
  , "&gl=us"
  , "&hl=en"
  , "&cx=", google.cx
  , "&fields=items(link)"
)
```

```
googlesearch = httr::GET(url)
content = rawToChar(googlesearch$content)|
searchresults = jsonlite::fromJSON(content)
```

```
> keyword
[1] "King+Gizzard+The+Lizard+wizard+K+G+album"
```

```
https://www.googleapis.com/customsearch/v1?
key=xxxxxxxxx
&q=King+Gizzard+The+Lizard+wizard+K+G+album
&gl=us
&hl=en
&cx=xxxxxxxxx
&fields=items(link)
```

```
> searchresults
$items
```

	link
1	<a href="https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/K.G._(album)">https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/K.G._(album)</a>
2	<a href="https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/King_Gizzard_%26_the_Lizard_wizard">https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/King_Gizzard_%26_the_Lizard_wizard</a>
3	<a href="https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/L.W._(album)">https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/L.W._(album)</a>
4	<a href="https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/King_Gizzard_%26_the_Lizard_wizard_discography">https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/King_Gizzard_%26_the_Lizard_wizard_discography</a>
5	<a href="https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/KG">https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/KG</a>
6	<a href="https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Oddments">https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Oddments</a>
7	<a href="https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Infest_the_Rats%27_Nest">https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Infest_the_Rats%27_Nest</a>
8	<a href="https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Category:King_Gizzard_%26_the_Lizard_wizard_albums">https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Category:King_Gizzard_%26_the_Lizard_wizard_albums</a>
9	<a href="https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Murder_of_the_Universe">https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Murder_of_the_Universe</a>
10	<a href="https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Quarters!">https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Quarters!</a>

# Data V – Get wiki page from Wikipedia api

```
wikiurl = searchresults$items$link[1]
# deal with special characters
pgname = curl::curl_unescape(wikiurl)
# keep the end of the url -> the page name wikipedia api wants
pgname = gsub("https://.*\\.wikipedia\\.org.*/", "", pgname)
# obtain page content
webpage = wikiedir::page_content(language="en", project="wikipedia", page_name=pgname)
# get web page content
webpage = rvest::read_html(webpage$parse$text$`*`)
wikiscores = rvest::html_nodes(webpage, xpath='//*[contains(concat(" ", @class, " "), concat(" ", "floatright", " "))]//td')
wikiscores_stars = rvest::html_attr(rvest::html_element(wikiscores, css='span'), 'title')
wikiscores = rvest::html_text(wikiscores, trim=T)
```

VERY IMPORTANT



# Data VI – Parse Wikipedia page

```
# some formatting for the scores -> convert them all into standard numeric out of 100
wikiscores_data = as.data.frame(matrix(wikiscores, ncol=2, byrow=T))
wikiscores_stars_data = as.data.frame(matrix(wikiscores_stars, ncol=2, byrow=T))
# deal with specific review websites
selector = (!is.na(wikiscores_stars_data$V2) & !(tolower(wikiscores_data$V1)=="tom hull & on the web"))
wikiscores_data$V2[selector] = wikiscores_stars_data$V2[selector]
wikiscores_data = wikiscores_data[wikiscores_data$V1!="Metacritic",] # this is a review aggregator
wikiscores_data = wikiscores_data[wikiscores_data$V1!="AnyDecentMusic?",] # this is a review aggregator
# remove [] and content inside
wikiscores_data$V2 = gsub("\\[.*?\\]", "", wikiscores_data$V2)
# remove () but NOT CONTENT (sometimes the score is contained within ())
wikiscores_data$V2 = stringr::str_replace(wikiscores_data$V2, "\\(", "")
wikiscores_data$V2 = stringr::str_replace(wikiscores_data$V2, "\\)", "")
# fix ill-behaved special characters
wikiscores_data$V2 = sapply(wikiscores_data$V2, function(x) utils::URLencode(x))
wikiscores_data$V2 = stringr::str_replace(wikiscores_data$V2, "%E2%88%92", "-")
wikiscores_data$V2 = stringr::str_replace(wikiscores_data$V2, "%E2%80%93", "-")
wikiscores_data$V2 = stringr::str_replace(wikiscores_data$V2, "%E2%80%94", "-")
wikiscores_data$V2 = sapply(wikiscores_data$V2, function(x) utils::URLdecode(x))
wikiscores_data$V2 = stringr::str_replace(wikiscores_data$V2, "\\[?\\^\\\\", "-")
# covert letter grade to numeric
wikiscores_data$V2 = sapply(stringr::str_trim(wikiscores_data$V2), lettergrade_num)
# remove unit of measure (stars or discs)
wikiscores_data$V2 = stringr::str_replace(wikiscores_data$V2, "stars", "")
wikiscores_data$V2 = stringr::str_replace(wikiscores_data$V2, "discs", "")
# remove %'s
wikiscores_data$V2 = stringr::str_replace(wikiscores_data$V2, "%", "")
# remove remaining scores that contain no numbers
wikiscores_data = wikiscores_data[grepl("\\d", wikiscores_data$V2),]

# convert to numeric
wikiscores_data$V2 = sapply(wikiscores_data$V2,
  function(x) tryCatch(eval(parse(text=x)),
    error=function(e){},
    finally=NULL) )

# final set of scores to put in dataset
wikiscores_data = wikiscores_data[!sapply(wikiscores_data$V2, is.null),]
wikiscores_data$V2 = as.numeric(wikiscores_data$V2)
wikiscores_data$V2[wikiscores_data$V2<=1] = 100*wikiscores_data$V2[wikiscores_data$V2<=1]

## CRITIC SCORES FROM WIKIPEDIA #####
release_date_wiki = rvest::html_nodes(webpage, xpath="//*[contains(concat( " ", @class, " "), concat( " ", "published", " " ))]')
release_date_wiki = rvest::html_text(release_date_wiki, trim=T)
release_date_wiki = release_date_wiki[2]
```

Studio album by King Gizzard & the Lizard Wizard

Released 20 November 2020

```
> release_date_wiki
[1] "2020-11-20"
```

## Professional ratings

Aggregate scores	
Source	Rating
Metacritic	77/100 <sup>[10]</sup>
Review scores	
Source	Rating
AllMusic	★★★★★ <sup>[11]</sup>
Exclaim!	7/10 <sup>[12]</sup>
NME	★★★★★ <sup>[13]</sup>
Pitchfork	8.0/10 <sup>[14]</sup>
Under the Radar	★★★★★★★★★ <sup>[15]</sup>

```
> wikiscores_data
      V1 V2
2 AllMusic 70
3 Exclaim! 70
4 NME 60
5 Pitchfork 80
6 Under the Radar 80
```



# Aside: how to amalgamate scores?

- Numeric scores scaled to 100
  - e.g. 3.5 stars out of 4 -> 87.5
- Letter grades assigned scores based on Metacritic rules.
- Compute simple unweighted summary statistics
  - Mean, median, sd, IQR, min, max

```
lettergrade_num = function(x) {  
  if (x=="A+" | x=="A") {  
    return("100")  
  } else if (x=="A-") {  
    return("91")  
  } else if (x=="B+") {  
    return("83")  
  } else if (x=="B") {  
    return("75")  
  } else if (x=="B-") {  
    return("67")  
  } else if (x=="C+") {  
    return("58")  
  } else if (x=="C") {  
    return("50")  
  } else if (x=="C-") {  
    return("42")  
  } else if (x=="D+") {  
    return("33")  
  } else if (x=="D") {  
    return("25")  
  } else if (x=="D-") {  
    return("16")  
  } else if (x=="F+") {  
    return("8")  
  } else if (x=="F" | x=="F-") {  
    return("0")  
  } else {  
    return(x)  
  }  
}
```

Source: [How We Create the Metascore Magic - Metacritic](#)

# Summary Stats – Number of review scores

0	Freq.	Percent	Cum.
0	3,094	43.89	43.89
1	831	11.79	55.68
2	375	5.32	61.00
3	385	5.46	66.46
4	274	3.89	70.35
5	275	3.90	74.25
6	229	3.25	77.50
7	207	2.94	80.44
8	187	2.65	83.09
9	188	2.67	85.76
10+	1,004	14.24	100.00
Total	7,049	100.00	

484 artists with 2,749 albums

# Model

Diagram illustrating the model equation:

$$\log s_{ij} = \alpha_0 + \alpha_i + \gamma \log n_{ij} + \log score_{ij} + \epsilon_{ij}$$

Annotations:

- Scrobbles (Last.fm) points to  $\log s_{ij}$
- Artist fixed effect points to  $\alpha_i$
- # days album has been out (spotify) points to  $\log n_{ij}$
- Aggregated scores (wikipedia) points to  $\log score_{ij}$

Variables and parameters:

- $i = \text{Artist}$
- $j = \text{Album}$
- $\epsilon_i \sim N(0, \Sigma_i)$

$$\log s_{ij} = \alpha_0 + \alpha_i + \log s_{i,j-1} + \gamma \log n_{ij} + \log score_{ij} + \epsilon_{ij}$$

# Results – Regress $\log s_{ij}$ on $\log score_{ij}$

Fixed-effects (within) regression  
Group variable: id

Number of obs = 2,747  
Number of groups = 484

R-squared:

Within = 0.1184  
Between = 0.0003  
Overall = 0.0133

Obs per group:

min = 1  
avg = 5.7  
max = 53

corr(u\_i, Xb) = -0.2793

F(2,483) = 137.81  
Prob > F = 0.0000

(Std. err. adjusted for 484 clusters in id)

las	Coefficient	Robust std. err.	t	P> t	[95% conf. interval]	
lndays	.5204603	.0411476	12.65	0.000	.4396099	.6013108
lms	2.209227	.2083314	10.60	0.000	1.799879	2.618575
_cons	.248322	.9386226	0.26	0.791	-1.595966	2.09261
sigma_u	1.9700596					
sigma_e	1.7236352					
rho	.56641925	(fraction of variance due to u_i)				

Example: King Gizzard's K.G. Album

Mean review score = 70 ->  $\log(\text{score}) = 4.24$

Scrobbles = 1.7mil ->  $\log(s) = 14.3$

Mean review score = 80 ->  $\log(\text{score}) = 4.38$

$E[\log(s) | \text{score}=80] = 14.3 + (4.38 - 4.24) = 14.44$

=>  $s = \exp(14.44) = 1.9\text{mil}$

So improving review scores by 10 points results in ~100,000 extra (lifetime) scrobbles.

If each listen is \$0.003, then they would earn an additional \$300 from streaming.

# Future work

- Additional variables of interest
  - Demographics from wikipedia
  - Additional info on tracks from Spotify (genre, tempo, key, etc.)
- Review scores from The Needle Drop -> “new” vs “traditional” media

King Gizzard & the Lizard Wizard - K.G. ALBUM REVIEW

171,476 views · Nov 24, 2020

Views



theneedledrop ✓

2.51M subscribers

FAV TRACKS: K.G.L.W, MINIMUM BRAIN SIZE, STRAWS IN THE WIND, ONTOLOGY, HONEY

Track recommendations

LEAST FAV TRACK: SOME OF US

KING GIZZARD & THE LIZARD WIZARD - K.G. / 2020 / FLIGHTLESS / MICROTONAL PSYCH ROCK

6/10

Review score

Y'all know this is just my opinion, right?