

Analysis of music tagging and listening patterns: Do tags really function as retrieval aids?

Jared Lorince¹, Kenny Joseph², & Peter M. Todd¹

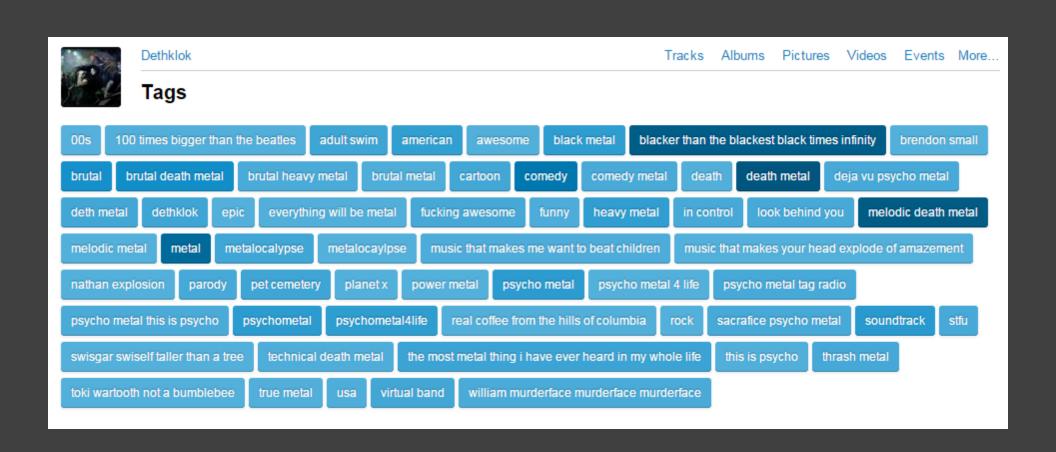
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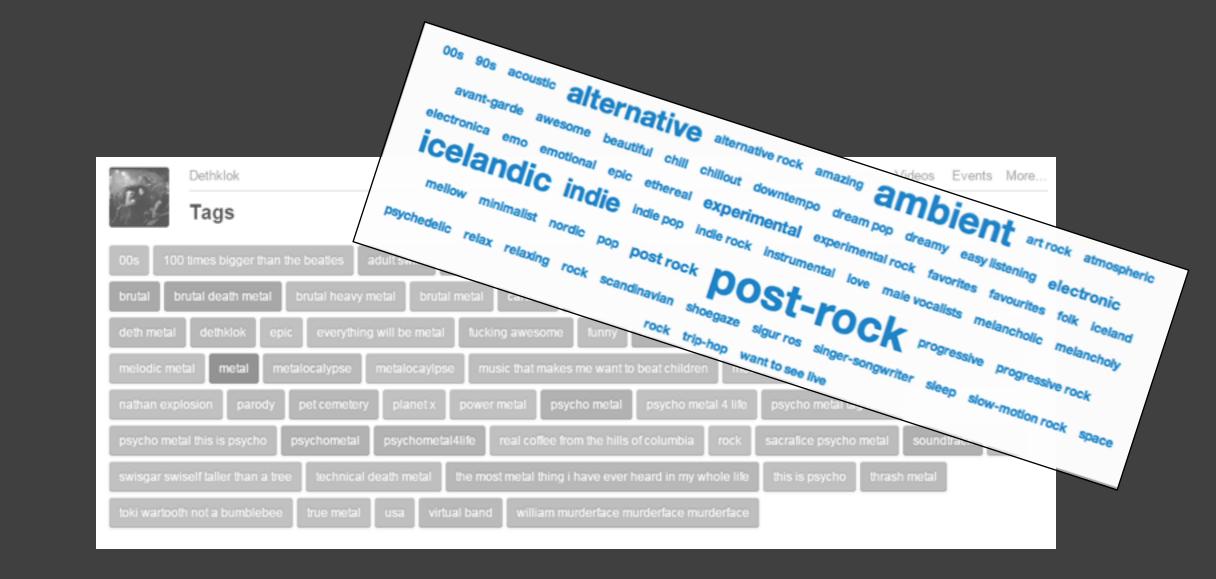
In a nutshell:

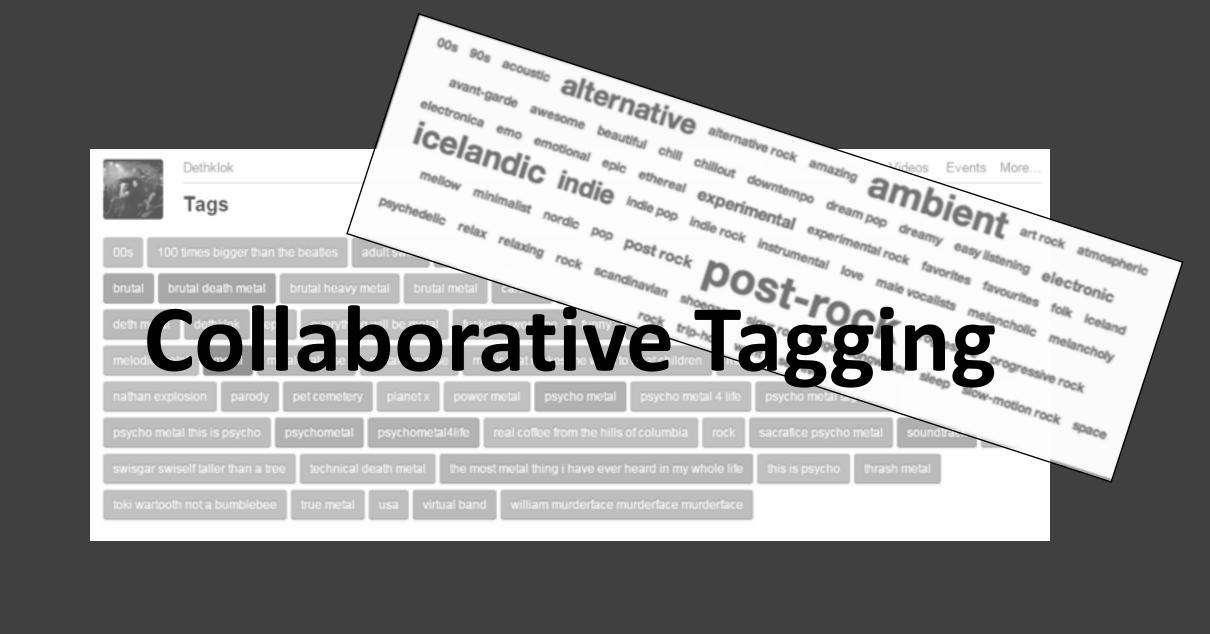
The problem: It is assumed tags are used as cues for one's own future retrieval, but there is no behavioral evidence for this.

The research question: Is there evidence that tagging content increases the probability of future interaction with that content?

The findings: Tagging seems to lead to *small* increases in future content interaction, and only for some tags: Future retrieval does *not* appear to be the primary motivation for tagging.







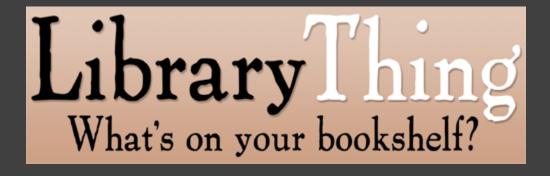


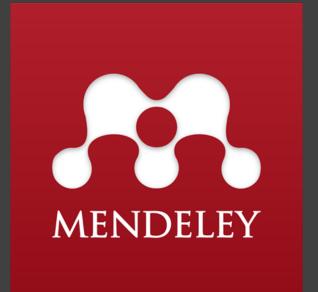
lost.fm











Tagging expertise

Yeung, Noll, Gibbins, Meinel, & Shadbolt (2009,2011)

- Modeling of tagging behavior
 - Mathematical Cattuto, Loreto, & Pietronero (2007).
 - Multi-agent
 Lorince & Todd (2013)
- Consensus in collaborative tagging

Golder & Huberman (2006), Robu, Halpin, & Shepherd (2009)

Social networks and tagging

Schifanella, Barrat, Cattuto, Markines, & Menczer (2010)

"Supertagger" behavior

Lorince, Zorowitz, Murdock, & Todd (2014)

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We know plenty about *how* people tag, but *why* they tag is a much trickier question

"Folksonomy is the result of personal free tagging of information and objects (anything with a URL) for one's own retrieval."

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The retrieval aid hypothesis The retrieval aid hypothesis The retrieval aid hypothesis free tagging of information and objects (anything with a URL) for one's own retrieval."

There are alternatives...

Resource sharing vs. personal information management (Heckner, et al. 2009)

Opinion expression, performance, and activism (Zollers, 2007)

Self presentation, play/competition (Marlow, et al., 2006)

Sociality and function (Ames & Naaman, 2007)

Categorizers and describers (Körner & colleagues, 2010, 2011)

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...but they all face a serious obstacle

We must infer why people tag from how they tag

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There is simply no data available on how people *use* tags once they've applied them.

Dataset

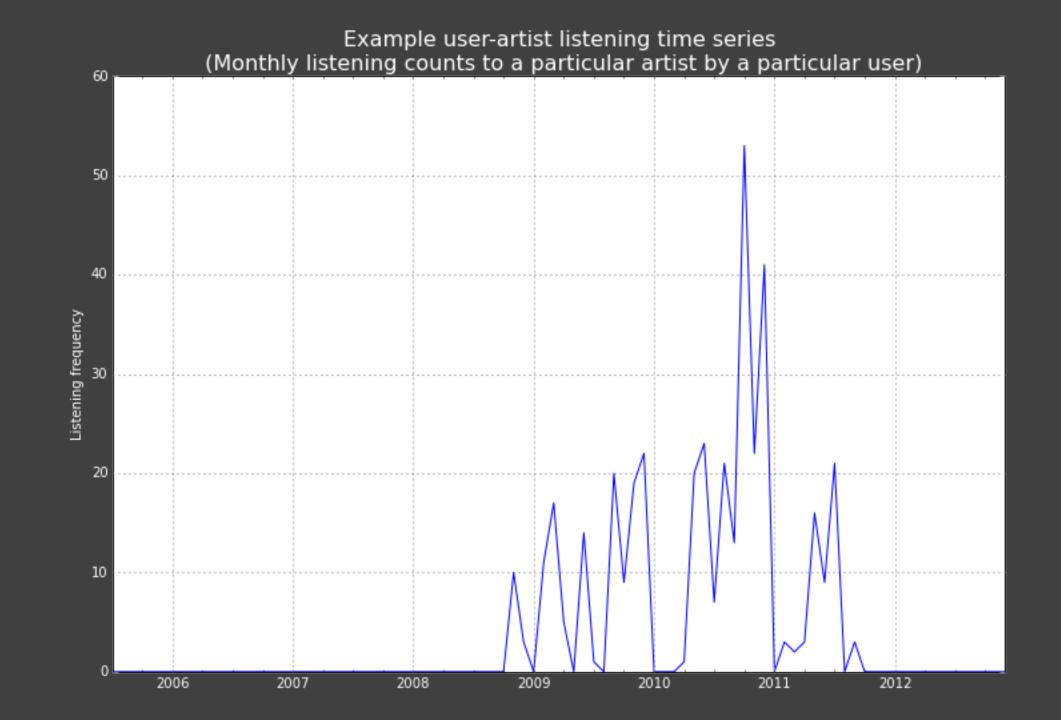
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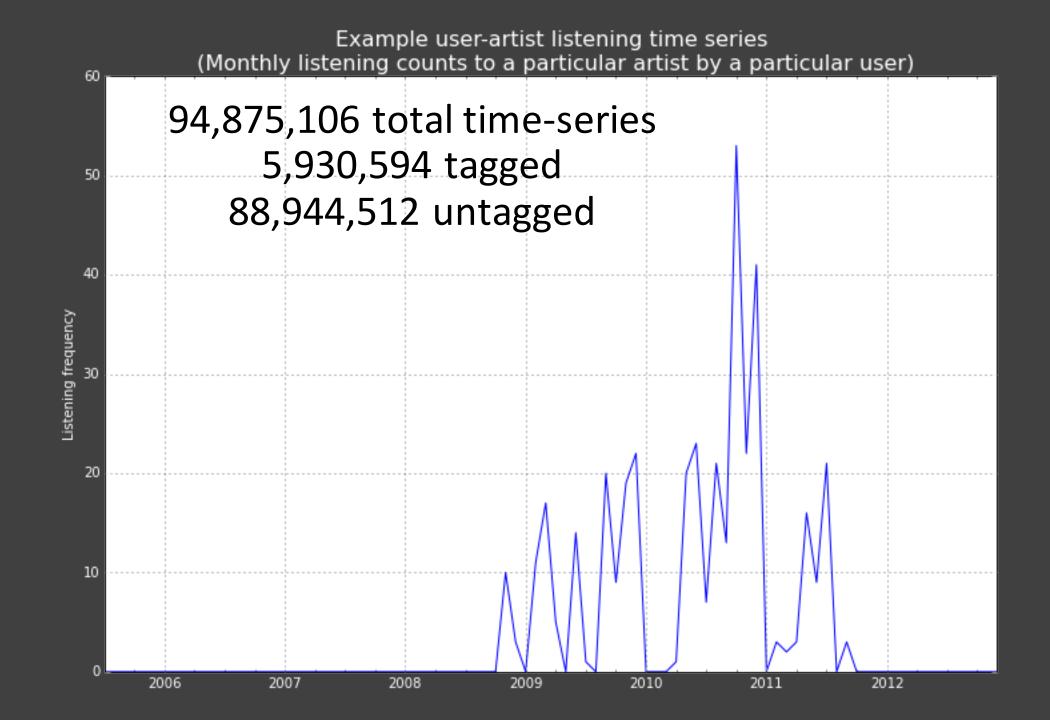
Total users	1,884,597
Total friendship relations	24,320,919
Total group memberships	5,458,935
Total annotations	50,372,893
Users with ≥ 1 annotation	521,780
Total unique tags	1,029,091
Unique items tagged	$4,\!477,\!591$
Unique artists tagged	1,049,263
Users with listening data recorded	105,425
Total listens	2,089,473,214
Unique songs listened	45,732,350
Unique artists listened	4,444,119
Total loved tracks	162,788,213
Users with ≥ 1 loved track	1,335,859
Total banned tracks	23,321,347
Users with ≥ 1 banned track	502,758

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last.fm

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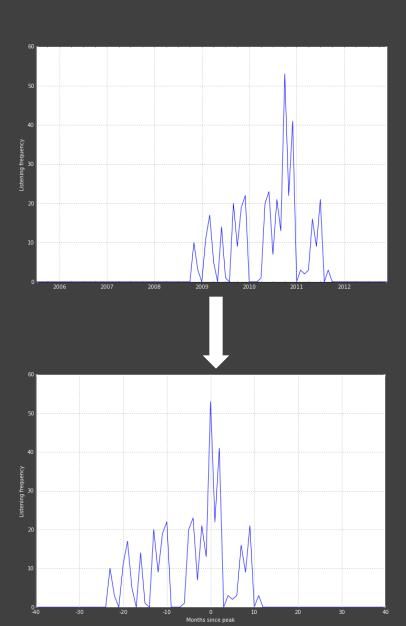
Our approach: Compare tagged and untagged *user-artist listening time-series*.

The hypothesis: If tags really do serve as retrieval aids, we should observe an increase in listening rates caused by application of tags.

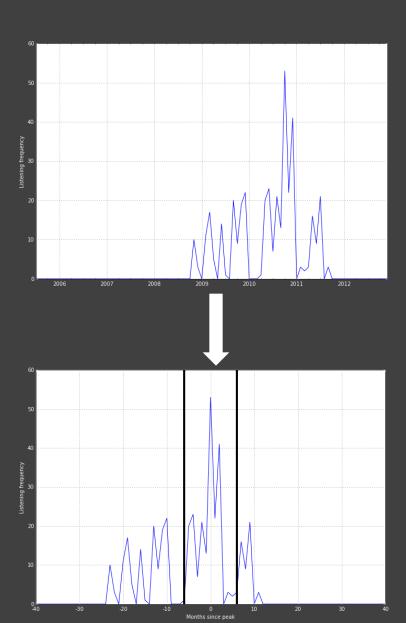
Listening rates for tagged time series are much higher when tagged, but this is not a fair comparison.

We need a *counterfactual*

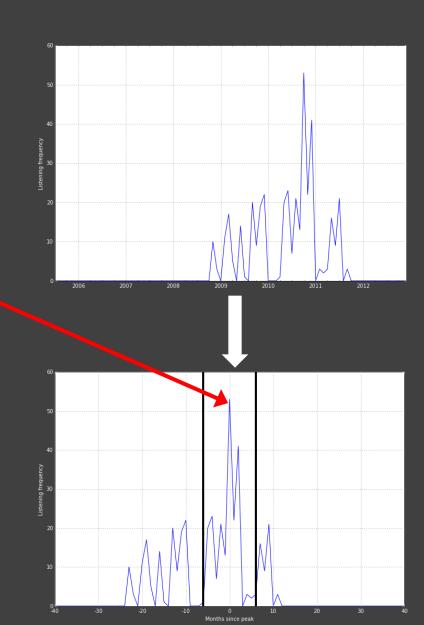
- 1. Align all time series to the month of peak listening.
- Limit analysis to a 13 month period extending from 6 months prior to the peak month to 6 months after the peak.
- 3. For tagged time-series, only consider those where tag was applied in the peak month



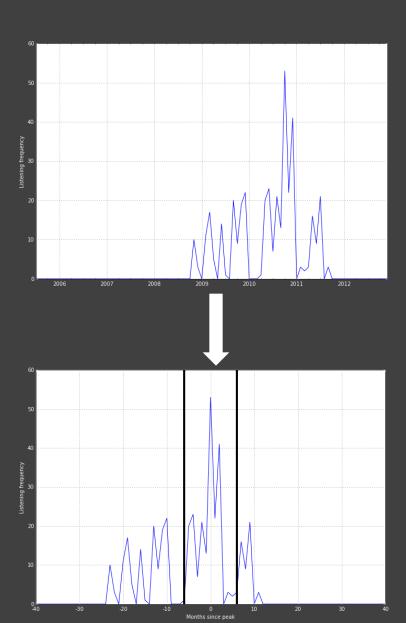
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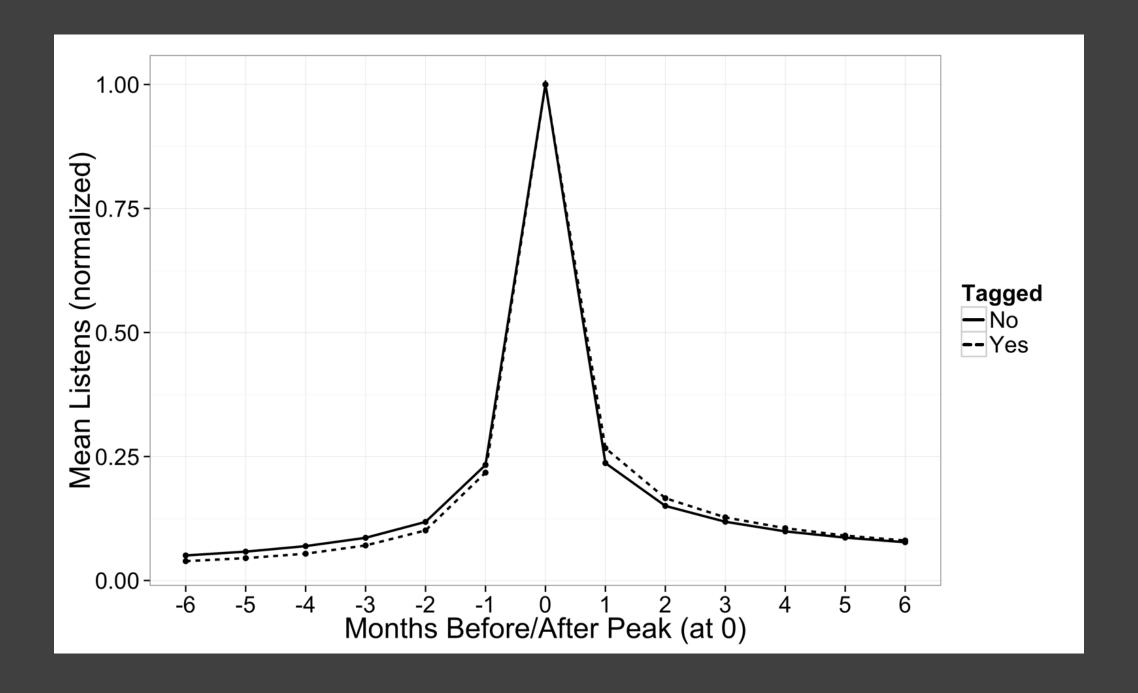


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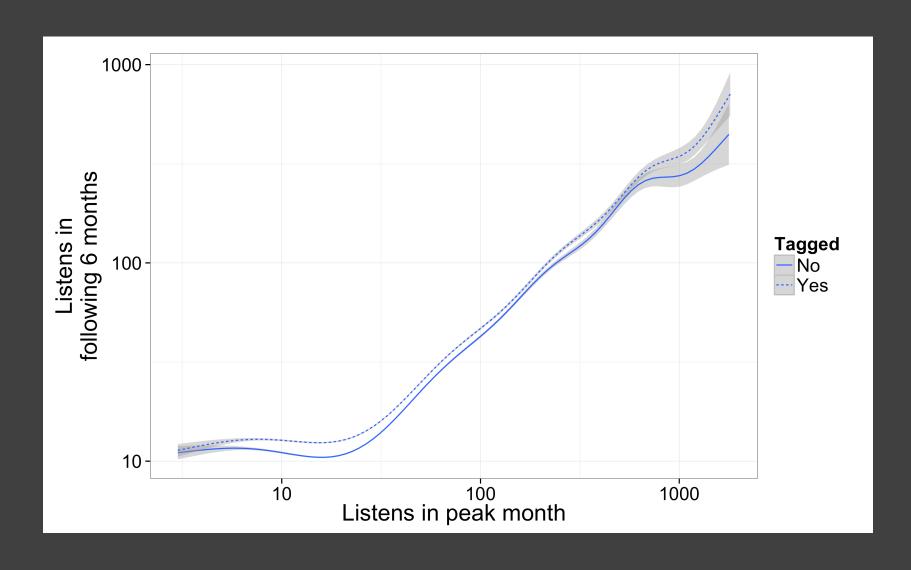
A regression model (GAM)

Pre-peak listening behavior + tagged? -> post-peak listening

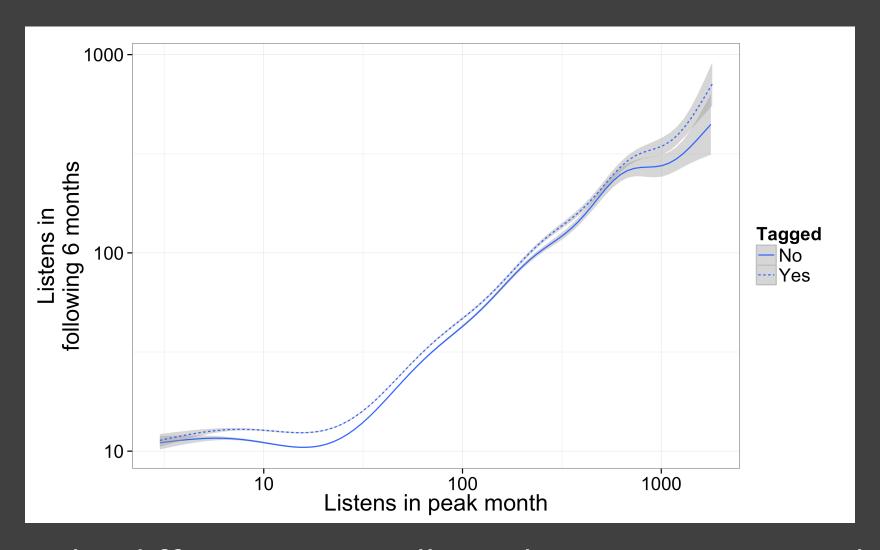
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Independent variables (8 total): Binary tagged/untagged indicator \{T_{peak-6}, T_{peak-5}, \dots T_{peak}\}
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Dependent variable:
$$\sum_{i=1}^{6} T_{peak+i}$$

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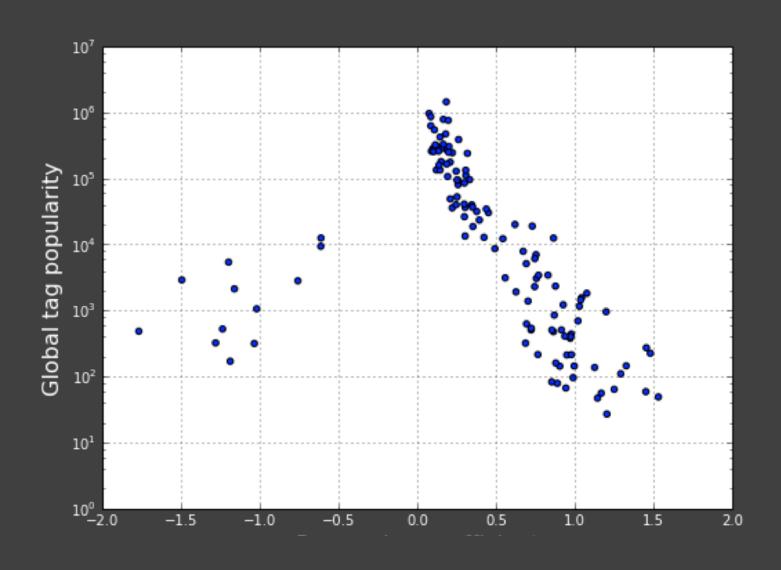
(but the difference is small: 1-2 listens over 6 months)

What about particular tags?

Another regression model, with 2 changes:

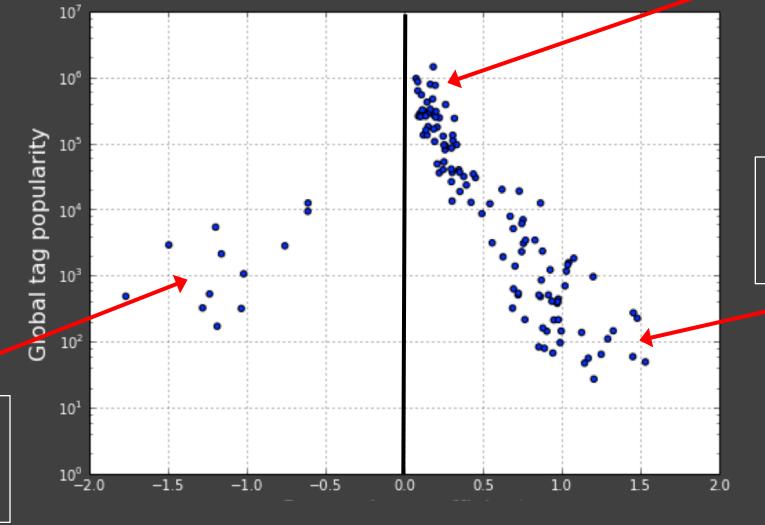
- 1. Binary regressors for all tags with ≥ 5 occurrences (2,290).
- 2. Control for listening in peak month, but not preceding months

What about particular tags?



What about particular tags?

"seen live", "electronic", "death metal", "hip hop", "female vocalists"



"meaningful songs",
"mymusic", "meine
liebsten", "i love",
"artmunz"

"saw them live",
"5432fun", "loved
artists", "great song",
"Omix"

So, do tags really serve as retrieval aids?

Tags certainly do not *always* function as retrieval aids, and our results suggest that retrieval may actually be an uncommon tagging motivation.

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Moving forward...

Refinement of modeling approaches
In-depth tag analyses
Other datasets?

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