



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

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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.



Dethklok

[Tracks](#) [Albums](#) [Pictures](#) [Videos](#) [Events](#) [More...](#)

Tags

00s 100 times bigger than the beatles adult swim american awesome black metal blacker than the blackest black times infinity brendon small
brutal brutal death metal brutal heavy metal brutal metal cartoon comedy comedy metal death death metal deja vu psycho metal
deth metal dethklok epic everything will be metal fucking awesome funny heavy metal in control look behind you melodic death metal
melodic metal metal metalocalypse metalocaylpse music that makes me want to beat children music that makes your head explode of amazement
nathan explosion parody pet cemetery planet x power metal psycho metal psycho metal 4 life psycho metal tag radio
psycho metal this is psycho psychometal psychometal4life real coffee from the hills of columbia rock sacrafice psycho metal soundtrack stfu
swisgar swiself taller than a tree technical death metal the most metal thing i have ever heard in my whole life this is psycho thrash metal
toki wartooth not a bumblebee true metal usa virtual band william murderface murderface murderface



Dethklok

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Dethklok

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melodic metal

metal

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william murderface murderface murderface

00s 90s acoustic alternative alternative rock amazing ambient art rock atmospheric
avant-garde awesome beautiful chill chillout downtempo dream pop dreamy easy listening electronic
electronica emo emotional epic ethereal experimental experimental rock favorites favourites folk iceland
icelandic indie indie pop indie rock instrumental love male vocalists melancholic melancholy
mellow minimalist nordic pop post rock post-rock progressive rock
psychedelic relax relaxing rock scandinavian shoegaze sigur ros trip-hop waitress sleep new-motion rock space

Collaborative Tagging



Dethklok

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Folksonomy

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last.fm



flickr



LibraryThing
What's on your bookshelf?



- **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.”

Thomas Vander Wal

<http://www.vanderwal.net/random/entrysel.php?blog=1750>

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The retrieval aid hypothesis

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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

last.fm

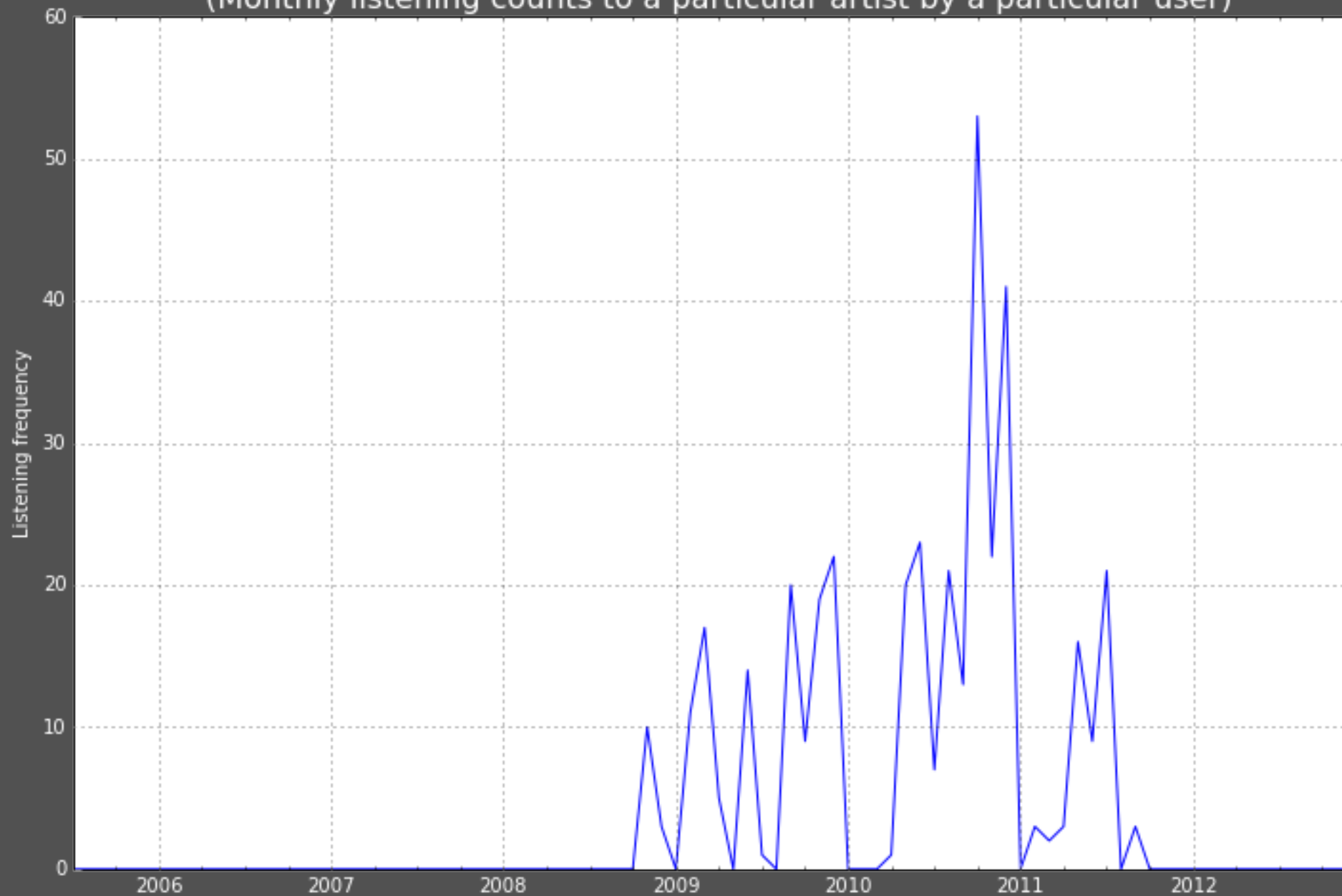
Total users	1,884,597
Total friendship relations	24,320,919
Total group memberships	5,458,935
Total annotations	50,372,893
Users with ≥ 1 annotation	521,780
Total unique tags	1,029,091
Unique items tagged	4,477,591
Unique artists tagged	1,049,263
Users with listening data recorded	105,425
Total listens	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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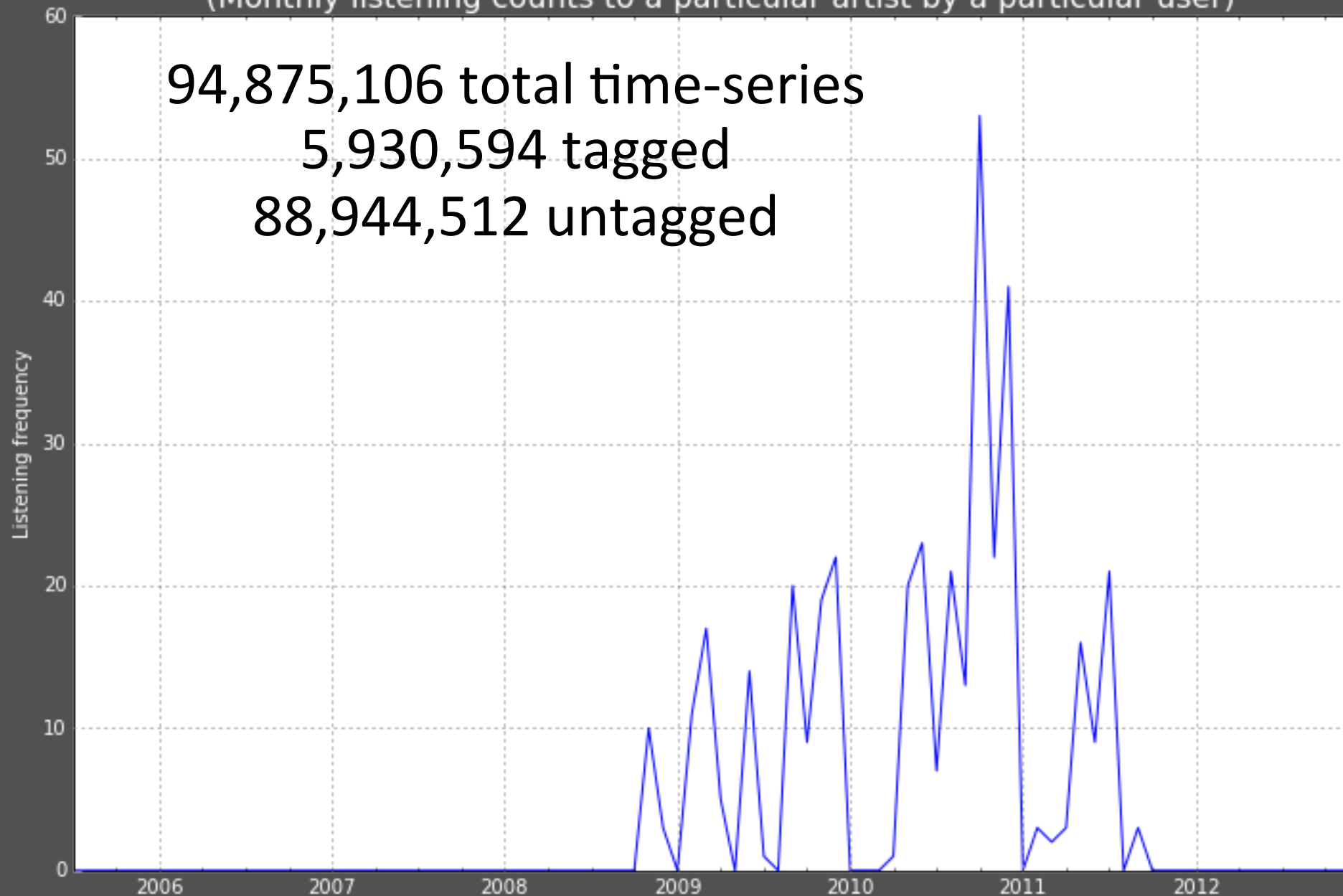
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Example user-artist listening time series
(Monthly listening counts to a particular artist by a particular user)



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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.

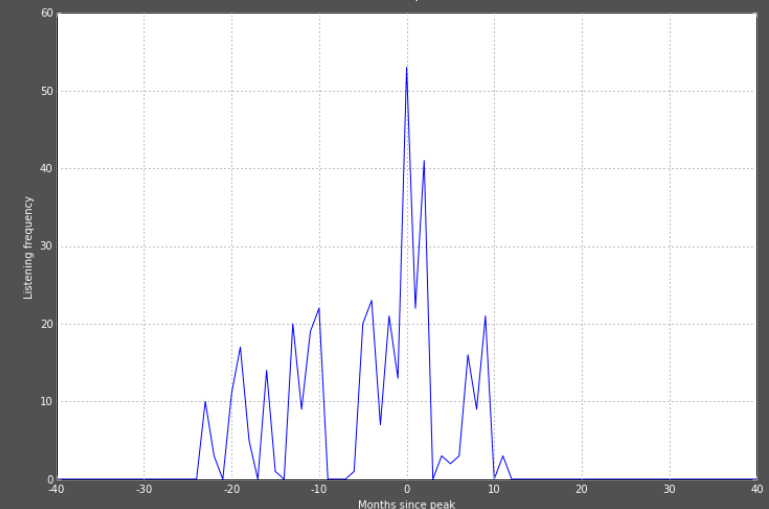
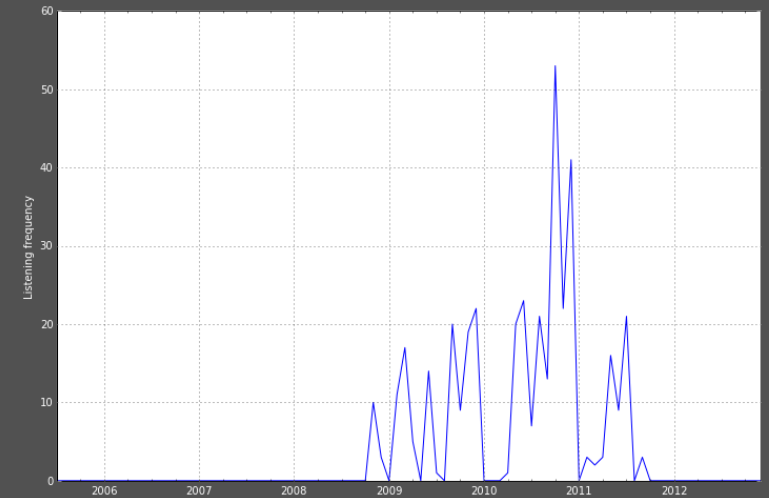
Listening rates for tagged time series are much higher when tagged, but this is not a fair comparison.

We need a *counterfactual*

Generating a (pseudo-)counterfactual

1. Align all time series to the month of peak listening.
2. 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

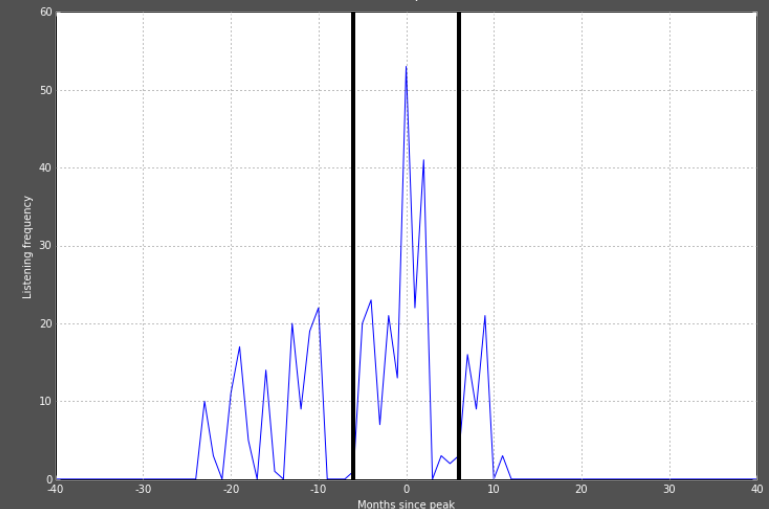
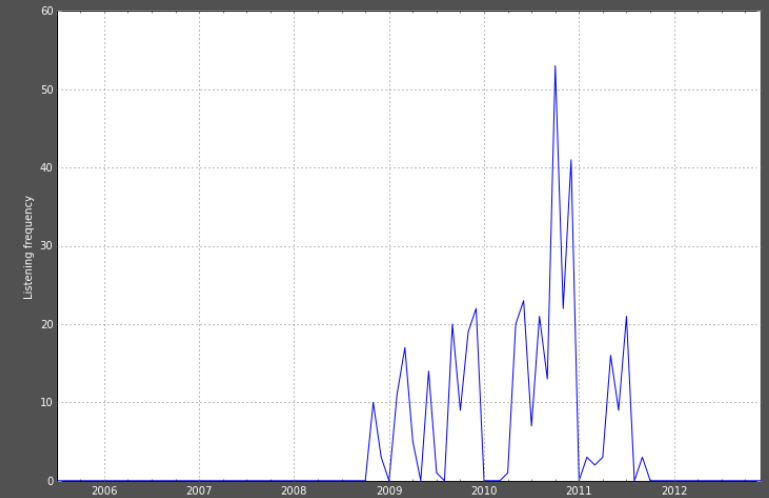
This give us a basis to compare temporally aligned tagged and untagged time-series data.



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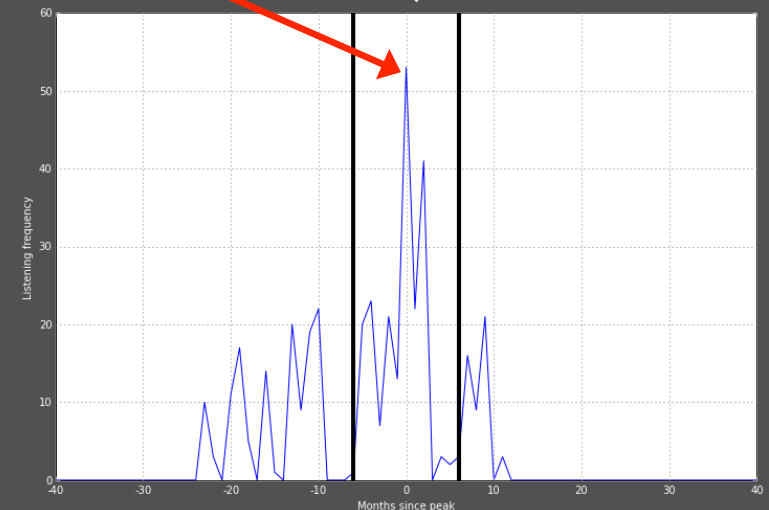
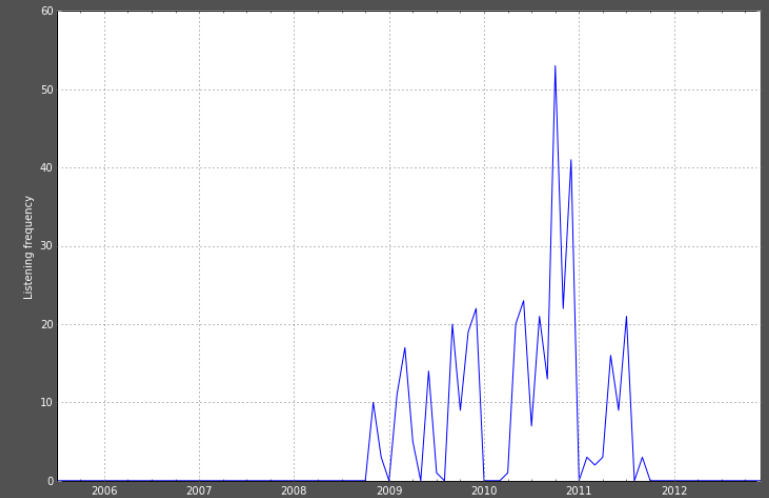
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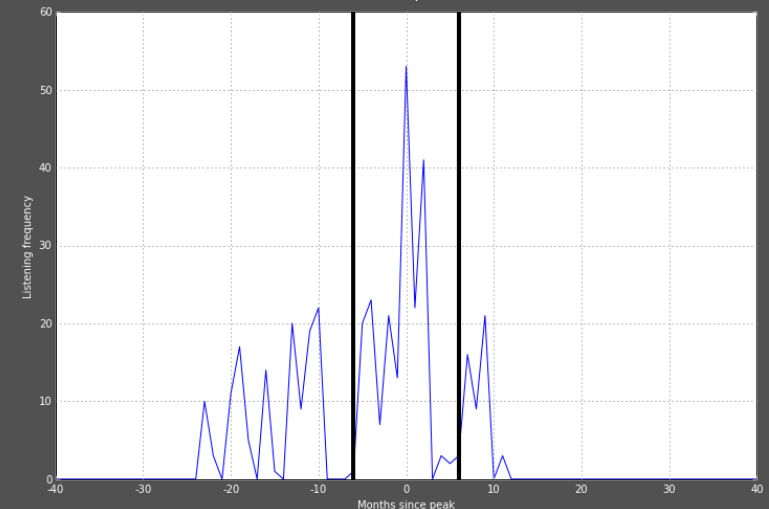
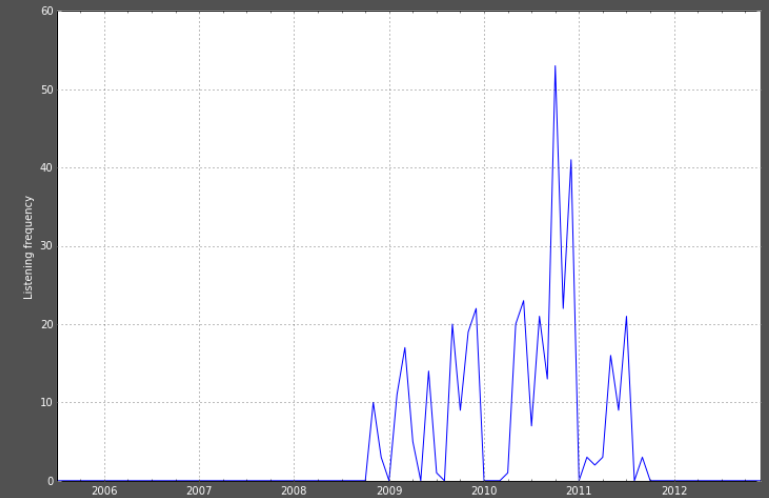
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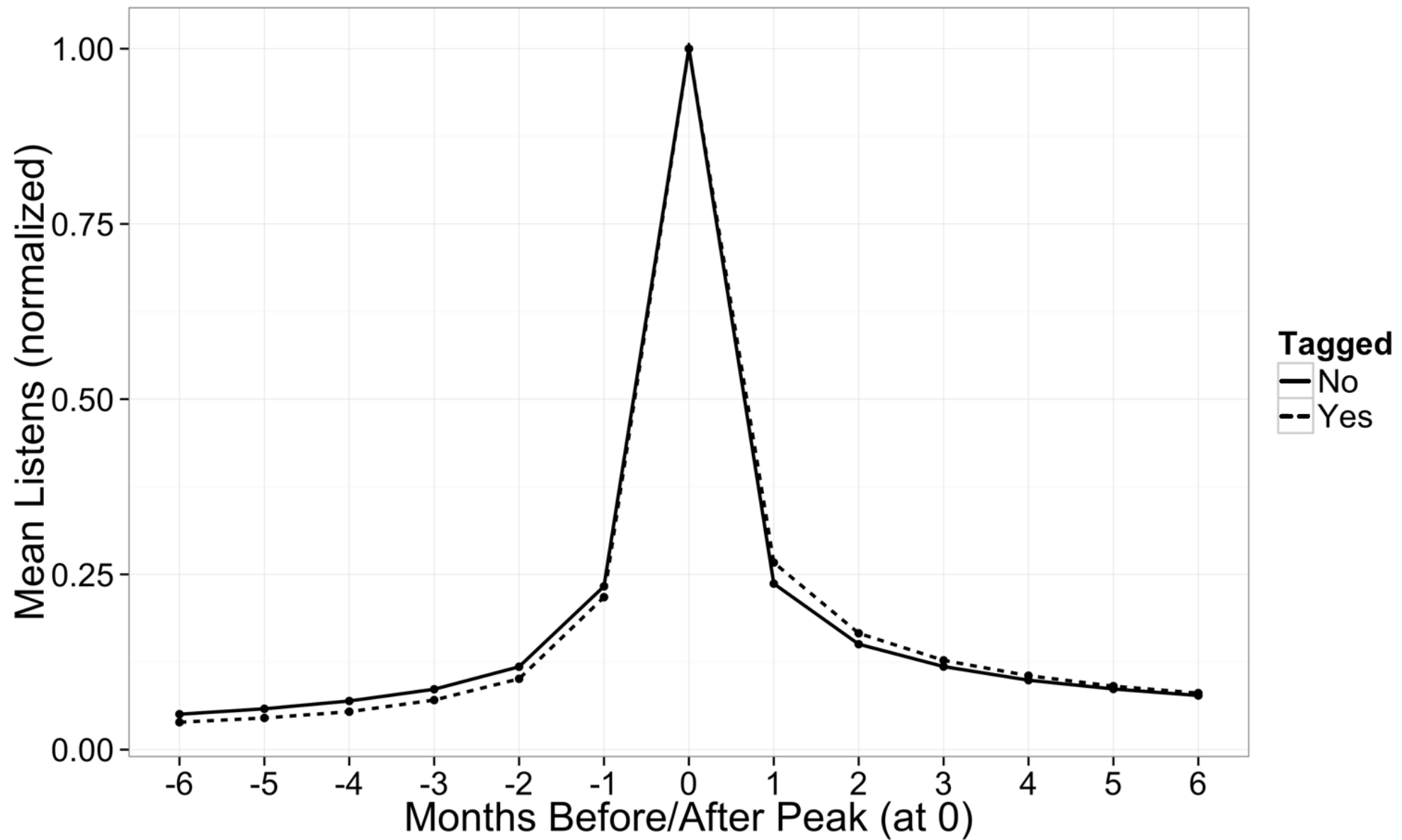


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A regression model (GAM)

Pre-peak listening behavior + tagged? \rightarrow post-peak listening

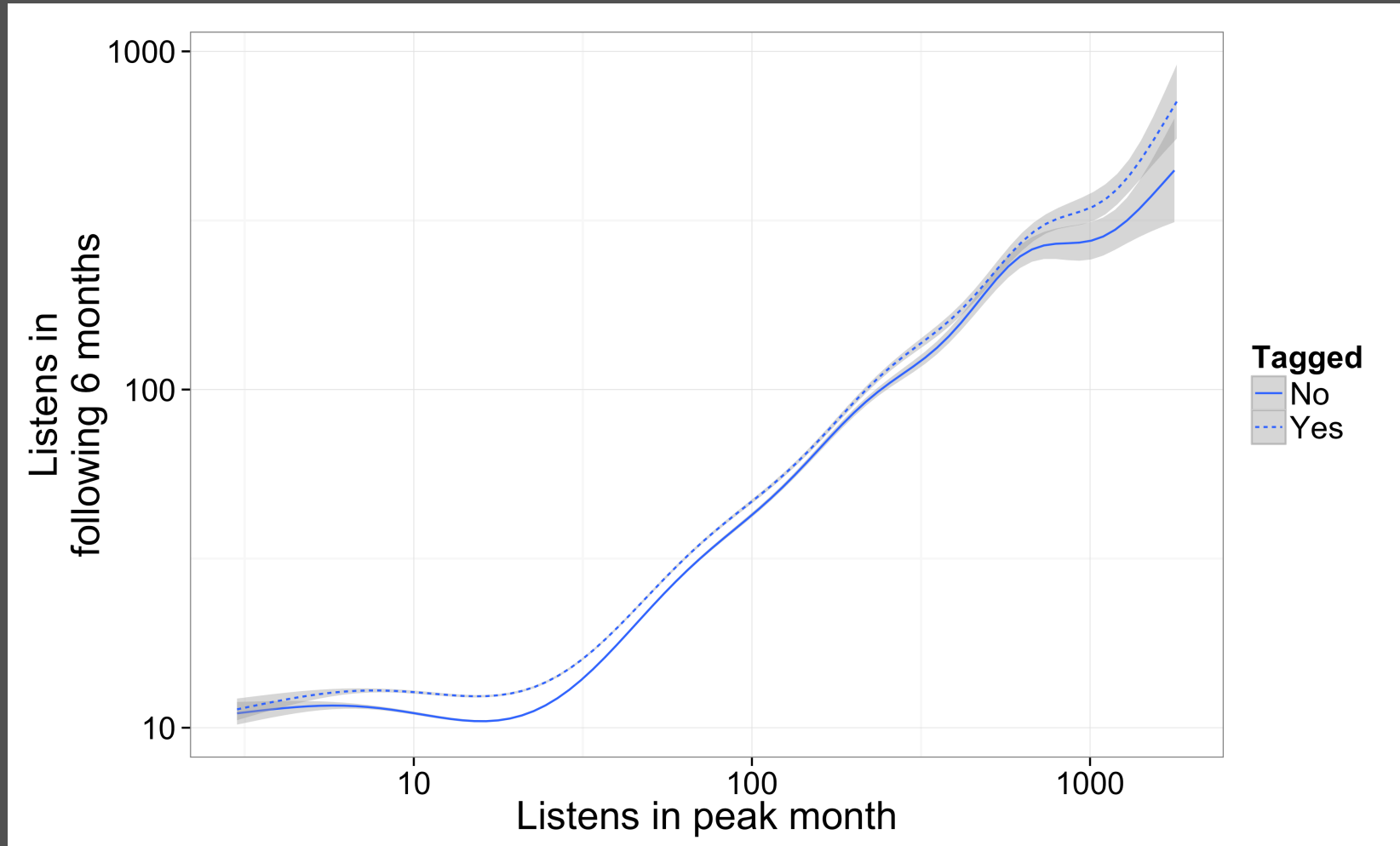
Independent variables (8 total):

Binary tagged/untagged indicator

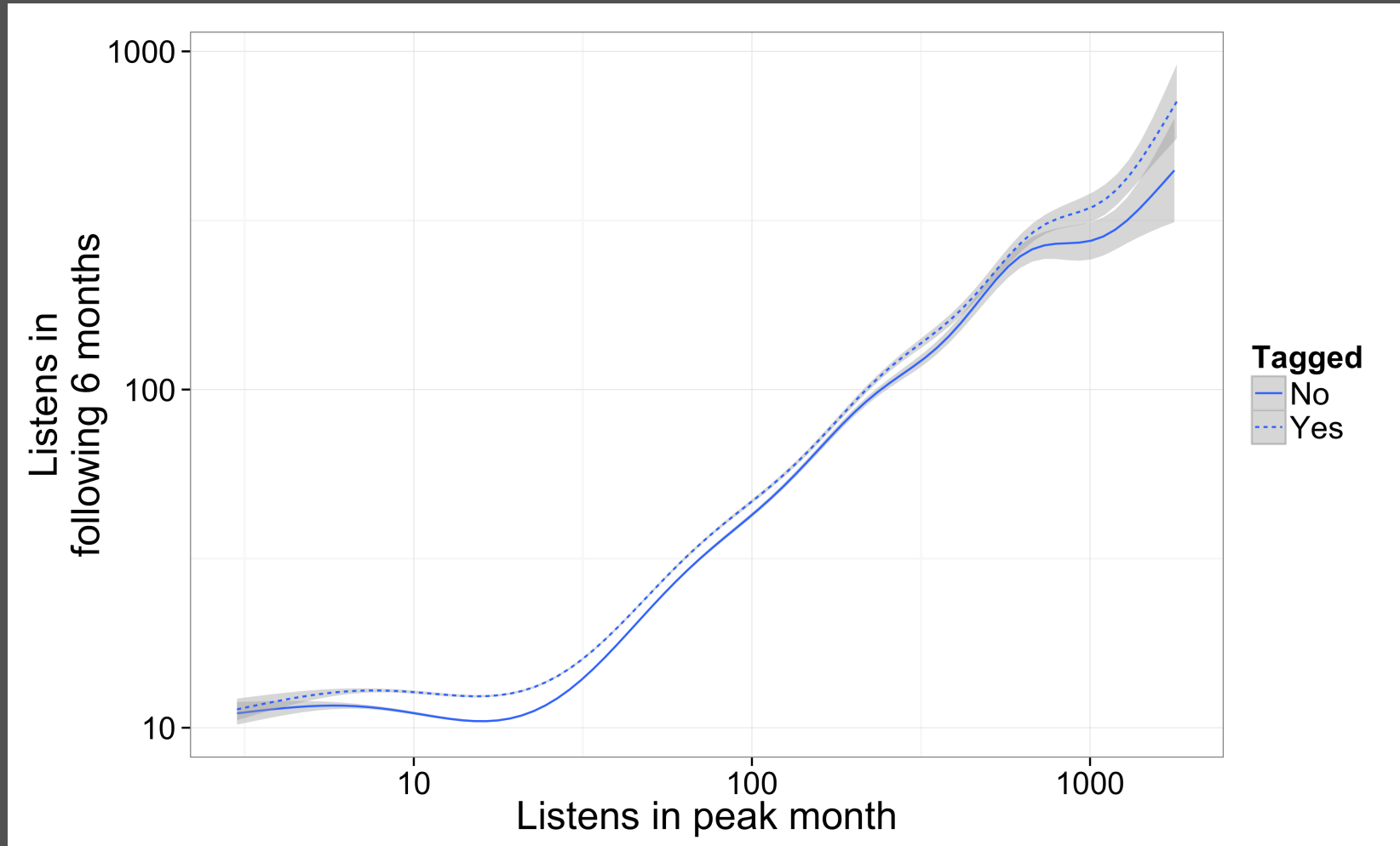
$$\{T_{peak-6}, T_{peak-5}, \dots, T_{peak}\}$$

Dependent variable: $\sum_{i=1}^6 T_{peak+i}$

A regression model (GAM)



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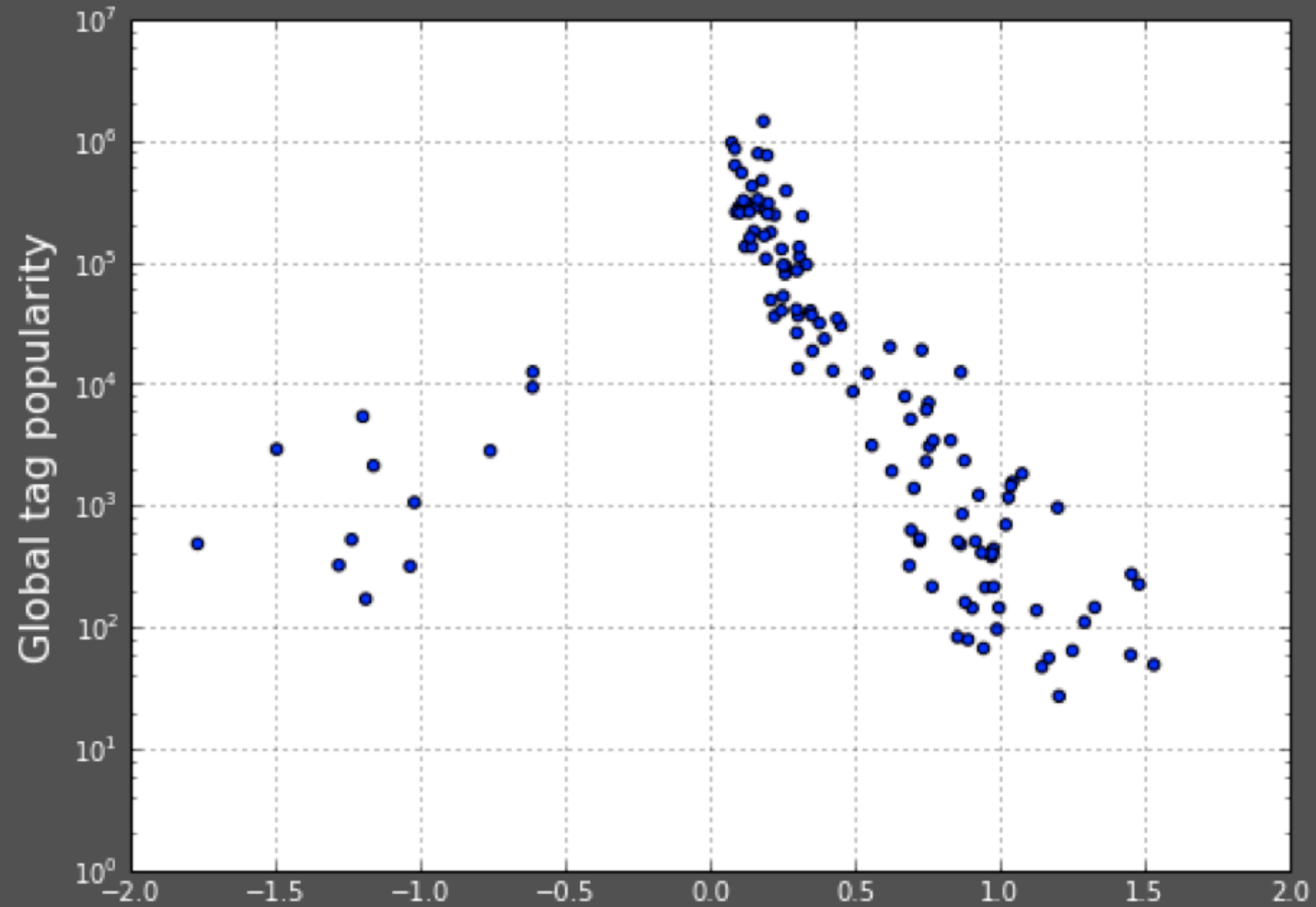
(but the difference is small: 1-2 listens over 6 months)

What about particular tags?

Another regression model, with 2 changes:

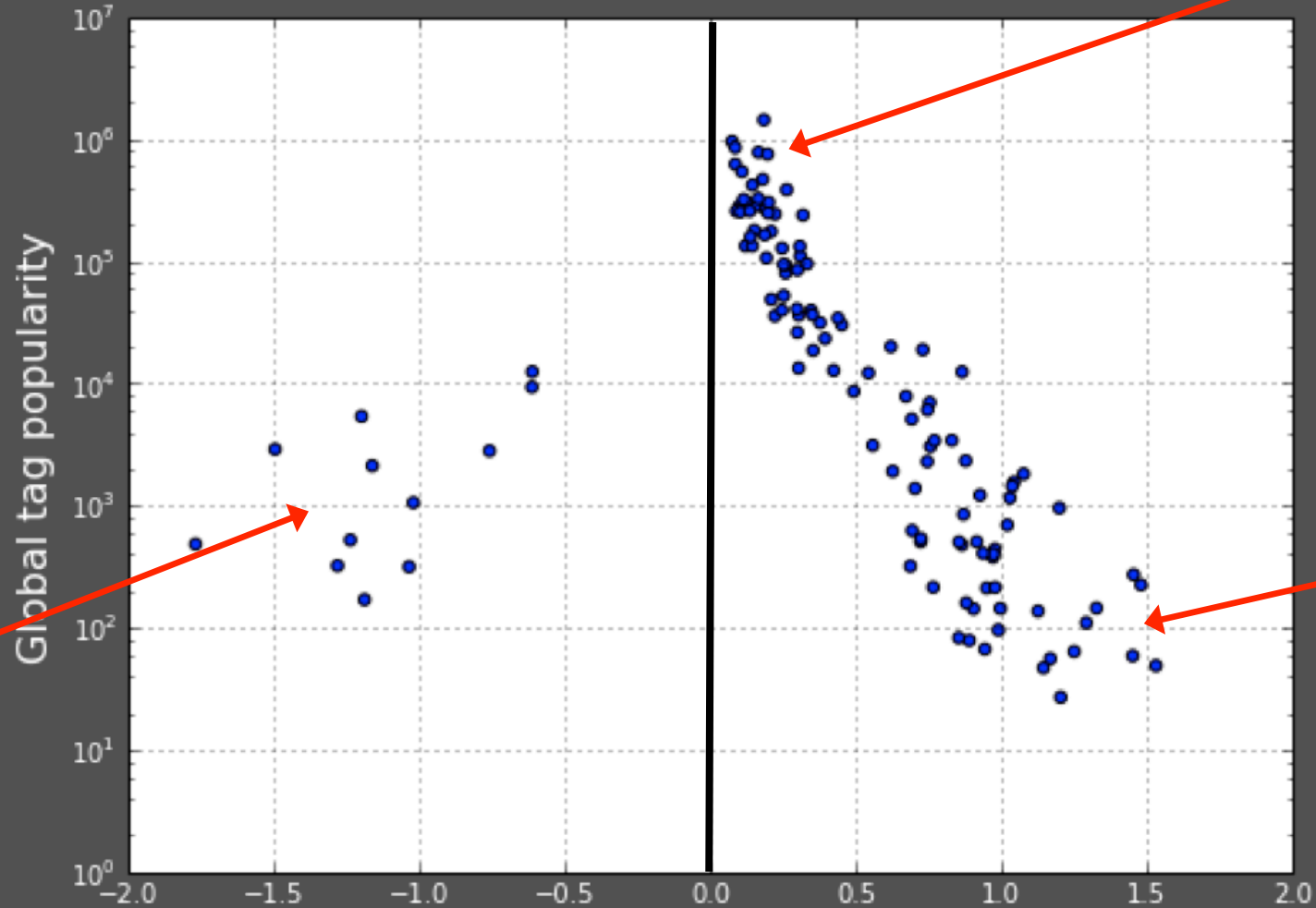
1. Binary regressors for all tags with ≥ 5 occurrences (2,290).
2. Control for listening in peak month, but not preceding months

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 memory cues, 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

Item-level analyses

Other datasets?

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<https://pages.iu.edu/~jlorince>

