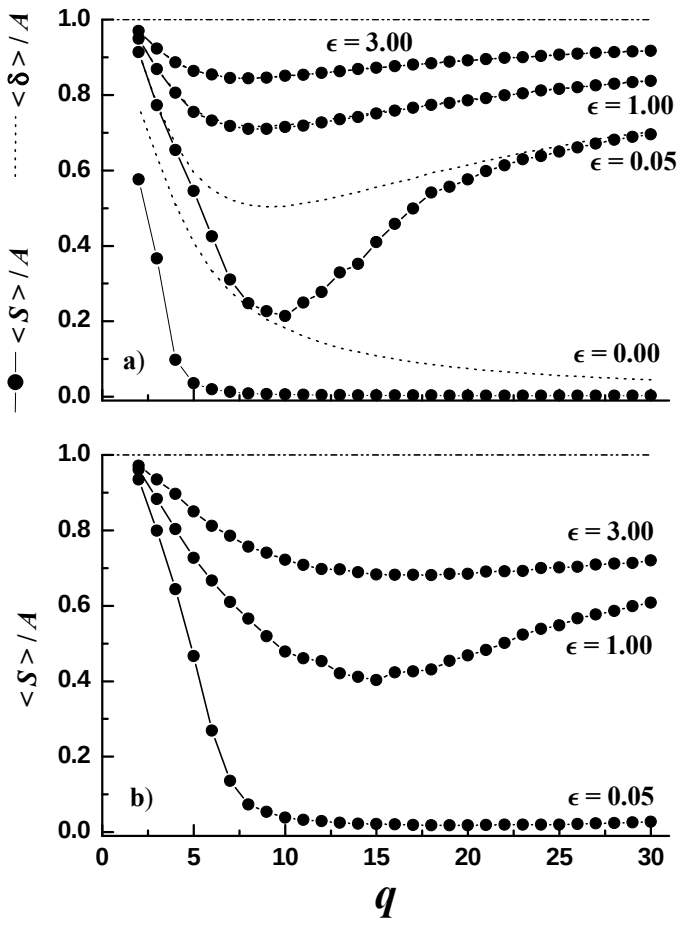

FIG. 2: Final absorbing state in the Axelrod model with social influence as a function of q for different values of ϵ. In dots-symbol line is the fraction of the biggest culture while in dotted line is the fraction of Mass Media information on the society (only in panel a)). The parameter A is the area of the system ($A = L^2$). a) Calculation done including one-step neighbors (von Neumann neighborhood). b) Calculation done including two-step neighbors. The calculation is done with $F = 3$, $L = 50$ and averages are taken over 200 different random initial conditions.

values of ϵ induce a stronger multicultural final state given by higher values of $< S >$. To explain this result, we note that higher values of q mean there are initially a higher degree of cultural diversity on the society and this is reflected in sets of influence I with low number of neighbors, i.e., each set of influence I_i will be frequently composed by the own agent i and by the super-agent s, and with low probability by the neighbors since they probably do not share any of their trait values with agent i. The probability of the super-agent to be included in the set of influence I increases for increasing value of ϵ. For higher q values, in