

NETWORKED MINDS: OPINION DYNAMICS AND COLLECTIVE INTELLIGENCE IN SOCIAL NETWORKS



Adrian Haret



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WISE CROWDS?



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Let's start interactive.

Let's start interactive. Can you guess the age of my grandmother (on my father's side)?

Let's start interactive. Can you guess the age of my grandmother (on my father's side)? Closest three guesses get a reward.

MY GRANDMA'S AGE

Turns out, my grandma is 84.75 years old.

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There were 11 guesses.

The average guess was 88.



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The average guess was 88.

The three closest guesses were: 87, 87, 87, 87, 87, 82, 89.



Sometimes groups can be smart.



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I can personally attest to the surprising accuracy of group judgment.

I mean, of course...



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the ox! 辆

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Guesses would be submitted on paper tickets.

Closest guesses received prizes.



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NATURE

MARCH 7, 1907

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NO. 1949, VOL. 75

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30	1174	- 33	- 29	. + 4
35	1151	- 26	- 21	; + 5
40	1188	- 19	- 14	+ 5
45	1197	- 10	- 7	+ 3
#1 50	1207	. 0	0	0
55	1214	: + 7 ;	+ 7	: 0
60	1219	+ 12 +	+14	; - 2
65	1225	+ 18	+21	- 3
70	1230	+ 23	+ 29	- 6
9375	1236	+ 29	+ 37	- 8
80	1243	+ 36	+40	- 10
85	1254	+ 47 1	+ 57	10
90	1267	+ 52	+70	- 18
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OX POPULI.

 I^{N} these democratic days, any investigation into the trustworthiness and peculiarities of popular judgments is of interest. The material about to be discussed refers to a small matter, but is much to the point.

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The continuous line is the normal curve with p.e.=3; The broken line is drawn from the observations.

The lines connecting them show the differences between the observed and the normal.

But they were not scattered symmetrically. One quarter of them deviated more than 45 lb. above the middlemost (3.7 per cent.), and another quarter deviated more than 29 lb. below it (2.4 per cent.), therefore the range of the two middle quarters, that is, of the middlemost half, lay within those limits. It would be an equal chance that the estimate written on any card picked at random out of the collection lay within or without those limits. In other words, the "probable error" of a single observation may be reckoned as $\frac{1}{2}(45+29)$, or 37 lb. (3.7 per cent.). Taking this for the pc. of the normal curve that is best adapted for comparison with the observed values, the results are obtained which appear in above table, and graphically in the diagram.



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People have since pointed out that the mean was even more accurate: 1197 lbs.

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A weight-judging competition was carried on at the annual show of the West of England Fat Stock and Poultry Exhibition recently held at Plymouth. A fat ox having been selected, competitors bought stamped and numbered cards, for 6d. cach, on which to inscribe their respective names, addresses, and estimates of what the ox would weigh after it had been slaughtered and "dressed." Those who guessed most successfully received prizes. Abcut 800 tickets were issued, which were kindly lent me for examination after they had fulfilled their immediate purpose. These afforded excellent material. The judgments were unbiassed by passion and uninfluenced by oratory and the like. The sixpenny fee deterred practical joking, and the hope of a prize and the joy of competition prompted each competitor to do his best. The competitors included butchers and farmers, some of whom were highly expert in judging the weight of cattle; others were probably guided by such information as they might estimate of the dressed weight of the ox, as an average coster is of judging the merits of most political issues on which he votes, and the variety among the voters to judge justly was probably much the same in either case.

After weeding thirteen cards out of the collection, as being defective or illegible, there remained 787 for discussion. I arrayed them in order of the magnitudes of the estimates, and converted the *cost.*, *quarters*, and *ibs.* in which they were made, into *lbs.*, under which form they will be treated.

*0. 1949, VOL. 75

Degrees of the length of Array o - 100	Estimates in lbs.	Cent	-	
		Observed deviates from 1207 lbs.	Normal p.e =37	- Excess of Observed over Normal
ŝ	1074	- 133	- 90	+43
10	1109	- 98	- 70	+28
15	1126	- 81	- 57	. +24
20	1148	- 59	- 46	+ 13
91 25	1162	- 45	- 37	+ 8
30	1174	- 33	- 29	. + 4
35	1181	- 26	-21	; + 5
40	1188	- 19	- 14	+ 5
45	1197	- 10	- 7	+ 3
#1 50	1207	. 0	0	0
55	1214	: + 7	+ 7	: 0
60	1219	+ 12 +	+14	; - 2
65	1225	+ 18	+21	- 3
70	1230	+ 23	+ 29	- 6
9375	1236	+ 29	+ 37	- 8
80	1243	+ 36	+40	- 10
85	1254	+ 47 1	+ 57	10
90	1267	+ 52	+70	- 18
95	1293	+ 86	+90	1 - 4

 φ_1, φ_2 , the first and third quartiles, stand at z_3 ' and z_5 ' respectively. *m*, the median or middlemost value, stands at z_6 '.

According to the democratic principle of "one vote one value," the middlemost estimate expresses the vox populi, every other estimate being condemned as too low or too high by a majority of the voters (for fuller explanation ee "One Vote, One Value," NATURE, February 28, 0. 414). Now the middlemost estimate is 1207 lb., and the weight of the dressed ox proved to be 1198 lb.; so the vox populi was in this case g lb., or 0.8 per tent. of the whole weight too high. The distribution of the estimates about their middlemost value was of the usual type, so far that they clustered closely in its neighbourhood and became rapidly more sparse as the distance from it increased.



The continuous line is the normal curve with p.e.=3) the broken line is drawn from the observations.

The lines connecting them show the differences between the observed and the normal.

But they were not scattered symmetrically. One quarter of them deviated more than 45 lb. above the middlemost (3,7) per cent.), and another quarter deviated more than 29 lb. below it (2-4 per cent.), therefore the range of the two middle quarters, that is, of the middlemost half, lay within those limits. It would be an equal chance that the estimate written on any card picked at random out of the collection lay within or without those limits. In other words, the "probable error" of a single observation may be reckoned as $\frac{1}{2}(45+29)$, or 37 lb. (3-1 per cent.). Taking this for the p.c. of the normal curve that is best adapted for comparison with the observed values, the results are obtained which appear in above table, and graphically in the diagram.



FRANCIS GALTON

About 800 tickets were issued, which were kindly lent me for examination after they had fulfilled their immediate purpose... [of which] there remained 787 for discussion.

Now the middlemost estimate is 1207 lb., and the weight of the dressed ox proved to be 1198 lb.

... so the vox populi was in this case 9 lb., or 0.8 per cent. of the whole weight too high.

By *middlemost* I mean what you might call today the median.

People have since pointed out that the mean was even more accurate: 1197 lbs.

This result is, I think, more creditable to the trustworthiness of a democratic judgment than might have been expected. NATURE

MARCH 7, 1907

 17° o at Moyeni, Basutoland, on August 23. The mean yearly value of the absolute maxima was 86° 9, and of the corresponding minima 41° 6. The mean temperature for the year was 6° 9 below the average. The stormiest month was October, and the calmest was April.

We have also received the official meteorological yearbooks for South Australia (1904) and Mysore (1905). Both of these works contain valuable means for previous years.

Forty Years of Southern New Mexico Climate.--Bulletin No. 59 of the New Mexico College of Agriculture contains the meteorological data recorded at the experimental station from 1892 to 1905 inclusive, together with results of temperature and rainfall observations at other stations in the Mesilla Valley for most of the years between 1851 and 1890, published some years ago by General Greely in a "Report on the Climate of New Mexico." The station is situated in lat. 32° 15' N., long. 106° 45' W., and is 3868 feet above sea-level. The data have a general application to those portions of southern New Mexico with an altitude less than 4000 feet. The mean annual temperature for the whole period was 61°-6, mean maximum (fourteen years) 76°-8, mean minimum 41°-4, absolute minimum 106' (which occurred several times), absolute minimum 1° (December, 1895). The mean annual rainfall was 8-8 inches; the smallest yearly amount was 3-5 inches, in 1873, the largest 17-1 inches, in 1905. Most of the rain falls during July, August, and September. The relative humidity is low, the mean annual amount being about 51 per cent. The bulletin was prepared by J. D. Tinsley, vice-director of the station.

Meteorological Observations in Germany.—The results of the observations made under the system of the Deutsche Secwarte, Hamburg, for 1905, at ten stations of the second order, and at fifty-six storm-warning stations, have been received. This is the twenty-eighth yearly volume published by the Seewarte, and forms part of the series of German meteorological year-books. We have frequently referred to this excellent series, and the volume in question is similar in all respects to its predecessors; it contains most valuable data relating to the North Sea and Baltic coasts. We note that the sunshine at Hamburg was only 29 per cent. of the possible annual amount, and that there were 103 sunless days; the rainfall was 25-9 inches, the rainy days being 172 in number.

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Here's some examples.

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The market got it right!



This is trying to understand the past.

This is trying to understand the past. But we can also use the wisdom of crowds to predict the future.

Participants buy future outcomes.

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https://polymarket.com/event/who-will-be-the-next-pope

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And they seem to be pretty good!

Berg, J. E., Nelson, F. D., & Rietz, T. A. (2008). Prediction market accuracy in the long run. *International Journal of Forecasting*, 24(2), 285–300.



https://polymarket.com/event/who-will-be-the-next-pope

In the 2024 US Presidential elections, statistical models by leading analyst Nate Silver of FiveThirtyEight suggested the race was tied.

NATE SILVER VS POLYMARKET

FiveThirtyEight simulations



Silver, N., & McKown-Dawson, E. (2024, November 5). FINAL Silver Bulletin 2024 presidential election forecast. Silver Bulletin.

Polymarket

Presidential Election Winner 2024. (n.d.). Polymarket. Retrieved April 27, 2025.

Trump won a clear victory.

Trump won a clear victory. One trader on Polymarket made a \$85 million profit.

> De Mott, F. (2024, November 7). The Polymarket "whale" actually made \$85 million, far more than originally thought. Markets Insider.

The epistemic competence of crowds also shows up in arguments for democracy.

The epistemic competence of crowds also shows up in arguments for democracy. Though mostly against it.

PLATO



If you give people decision power they just end up doing something stupid.



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Financial bubbles, witch hunts, Brexit...

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HÉLÈNE LANDEMORE Well if we have a large, inclusive deliberating body of citizens... there is hope!

Landemore, H. (2020). Open Democracy: Reinventing Popular Rule for the Twenty-First Century. Princeton University Press.



So where does it all start?



THE MARQUIS DE CONDORCET Call me crazy, but I think the government should work for the good of the people.

> Marie Jean Antoine Nicolas de Caritat, Marquis of Condorcet (1785). Essai sur l'application de l'analyse à la probabilité des decisions rendues à la pluralité des voix.





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And I can show it using this newfangled theory of probabilities...

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