

Exploratory analyses: pro/con + demographics

Anonymised for peer review

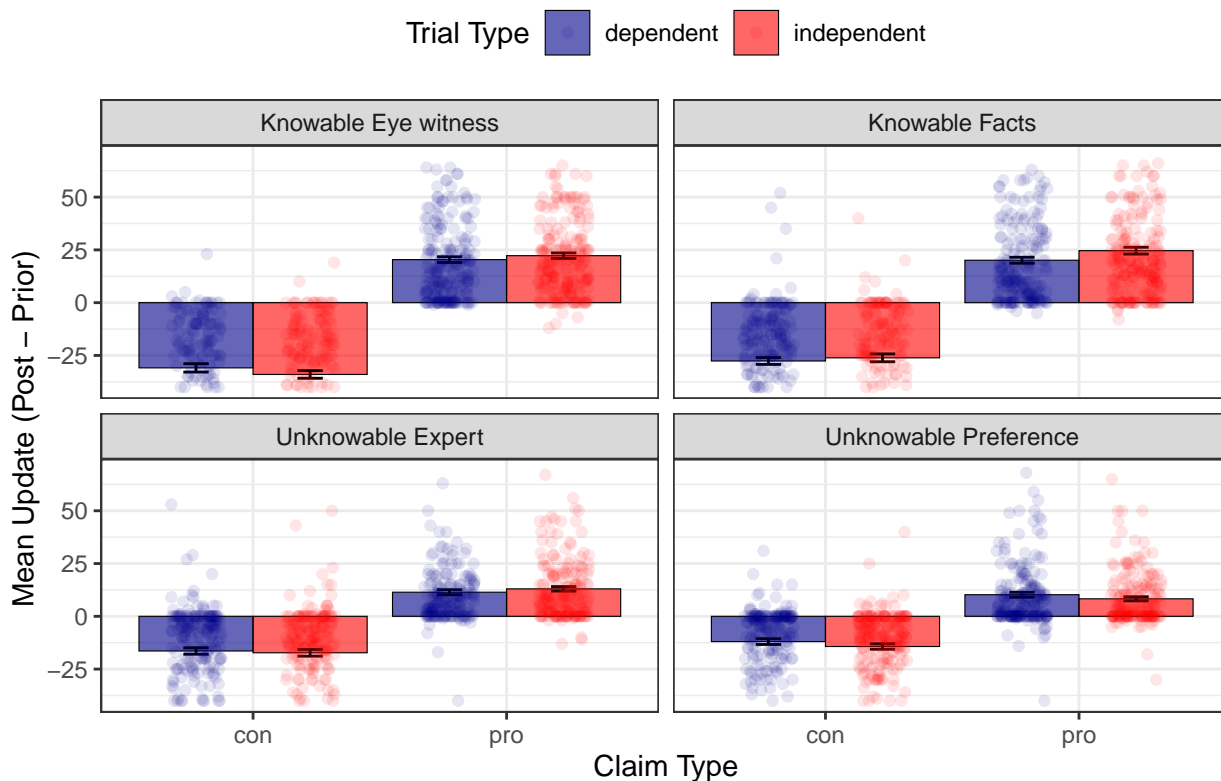
2024-01-16

Contents

Are people equally persuaded by claims arguing for (pro) and against (con)?	2
Belief update as a function of education	3
Belief update as a function of social media usage	4
Facebook	4
Twitter	5
Belief Updates as a function of political affiliation	6
All groups	6
Left, centre, right	7
Belief update (independent vs. dependent) as a function of age	8

Are people equally persuaded by claims arguing for (pro) and against (con)?

Previous studies using our paradigm found that people were more or less equally convinced when posts argued for versus against the claim. For this reason, to preserve power in the individual level analyses, we transformed the direction of belief changes on trials arguing against the claim rather than adding argument direction as a predictor. But was this a safe assumption? It's possible that the claim type X consensus interaction might only hold for tweets arguing a certain direction.

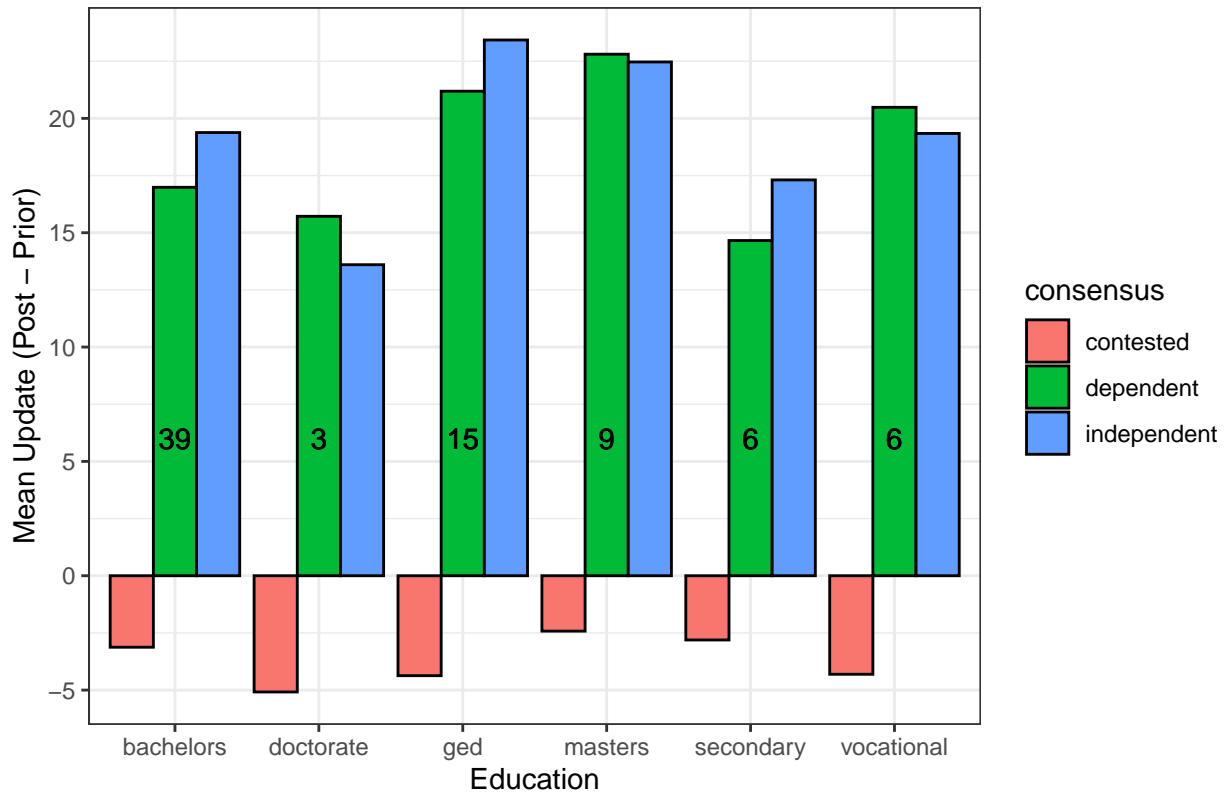


Although people seemed to be generally more convinced by posts arguing against the claim, the trend whereby a consensus was more convincing when the claim was more knowable appears to hold.

For the rest of this document we will have a tentative look at different demographic variables to explore whether there might be an association with belief updates in different conditions. We are only looking at plots, not doing any quantitative analyses, and we won't be making any inferences – but it's worth a look! None of this was pre-registered.

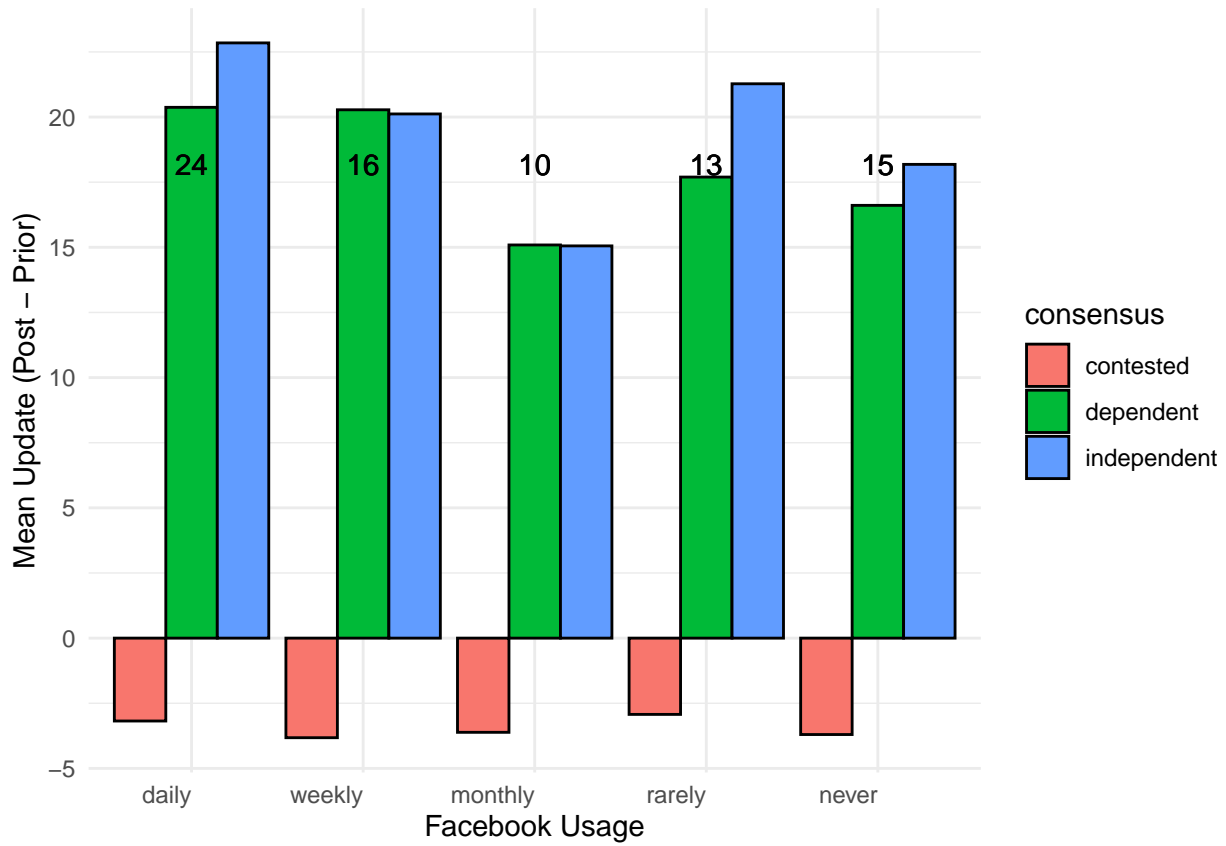
Belief update as a function of education

Labels indicate the number of participants in each group.

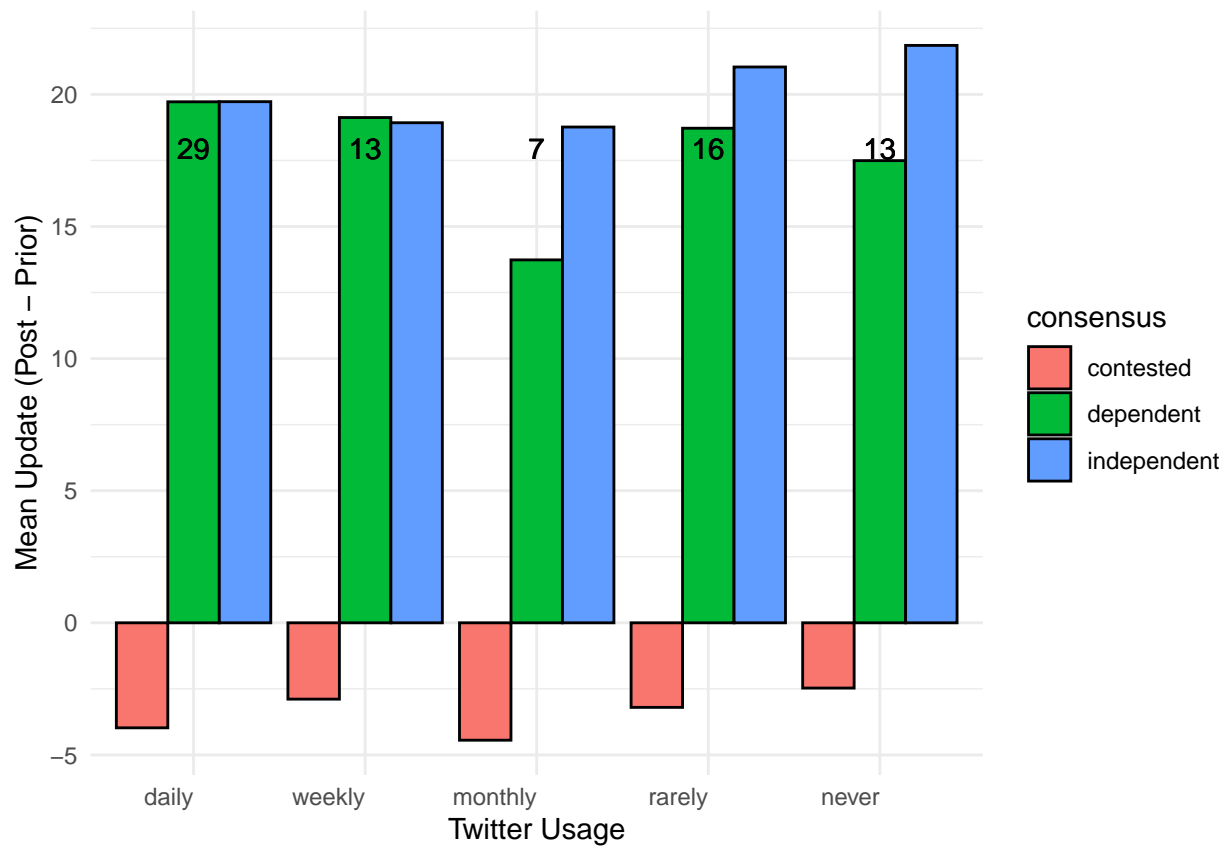


Belief update as a function of social media usage

Facebook

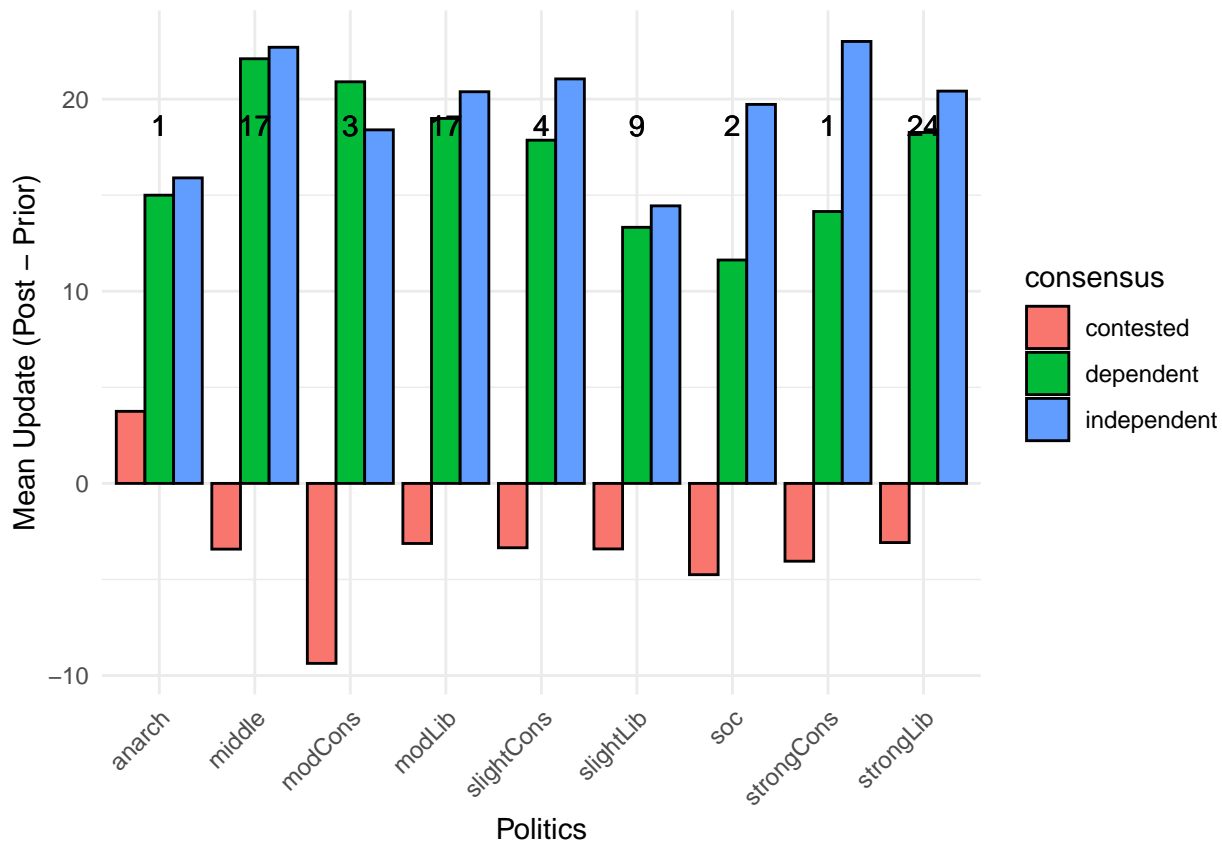


Twitter

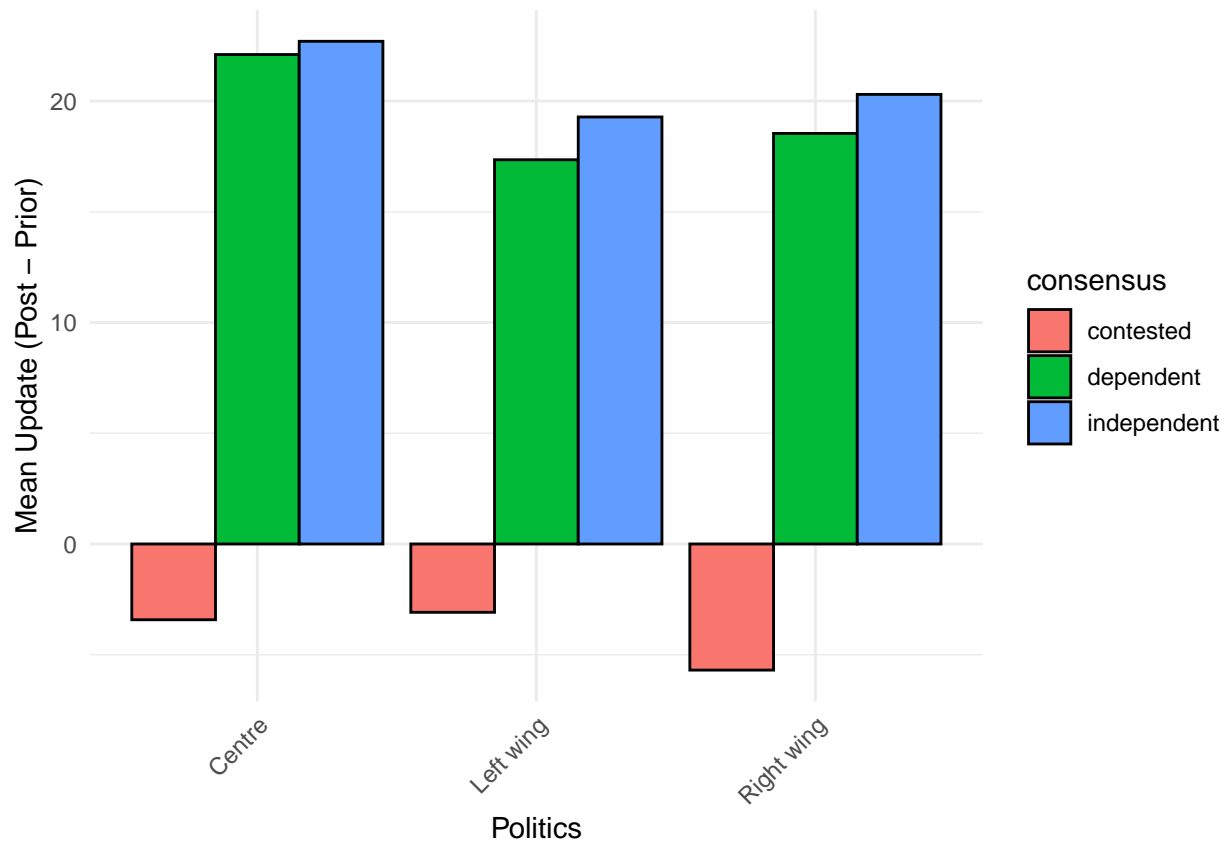


Belief Updates as a function of political affiliation

All groups



Left, centre, right



Belief update (independent vs. dependent) as a function of age

Correlation between age (x axis) and the difference between belief on independent vs. dependent trials (y).



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## [1] "r = 0.08"
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