Detecting influential beliefs in large-scale surveys

Networks 2021

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July 2021

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Overview

1. **Motivation** - Belief systems in large surveys

2. **Analytical strategy** - Belief networks

3. Results - Influence of beliefs

4. Future directions

Large-scale surveys

Cross-sectional **Omnibus** Social Surveys Focusing on Social Behavior, Attitudes, and Values

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Large-scale surveys

Cross-sectional **Omnibus** Social Surveys Focusing on Social Behavior, Attitudes, and Values

- No single research goal
- · Variety of topics and modules

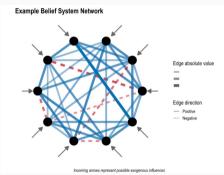








Belief systems

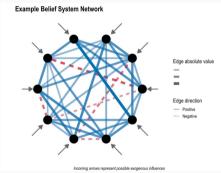


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Personality and Social Psychology Review

Beliefs = **evaluations** or **cognitive** aspects of attitudes

Belief systems



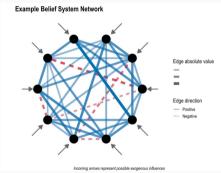
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Connectionist framework Network Flow

Motivating example - European Social Survey

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- Round 9, 2018/2019
- 30 European countries
- Attitude towards national government



Motivating example

Governmental Performance

Satisfaction with **Economy**Satisfaction with **Democracy**State of **Healthcare**State of **Education**

Political Trust

Parliament
Legal system
Police
Politicians
Political parties

Representation & Fairness

Systems allows people to have a say
Systems allows people to have influence
Gov. decisions are transparent
Gov. takes into account interests of all
System gives a fair chance to all

Analytical strategy

Unique Variable Analysis (Christensen, Garrido & Golino, 2020)

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Weighted topological overlap (wTO, Zhang & Horvath, 2005) on partial correlation matrix

Estimate Gaussian Graphical Model

graphical LASSO regularization, extended BIC for model selection

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Estimate Gaussian Graphical Model

graphical LASSO regularization, extended BIC for model selection

Split the sample & test network differences.

Integrated Value of Influence (IVI)

(Salvaty, Ramialson & Currie, 2020)

UVA - Redundancy analysis

Governmental Performance

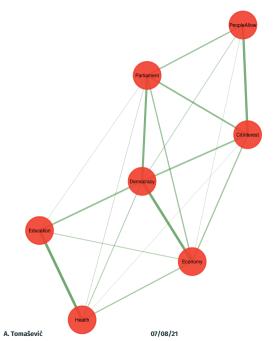
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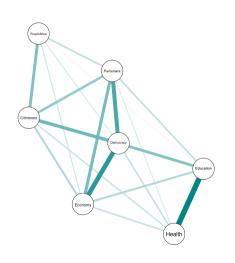
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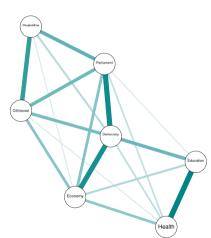
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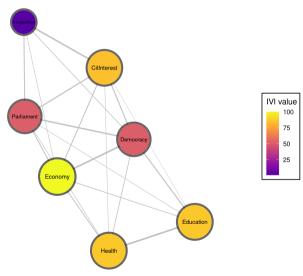
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PeopleAllow Parliament CitInterest Germany Economy Health

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Education

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Democracy

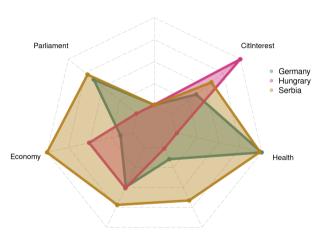




Democracy Education

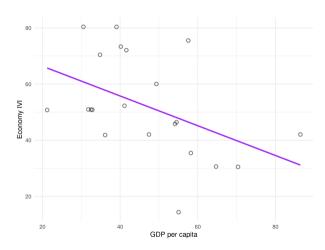
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Democracy Education

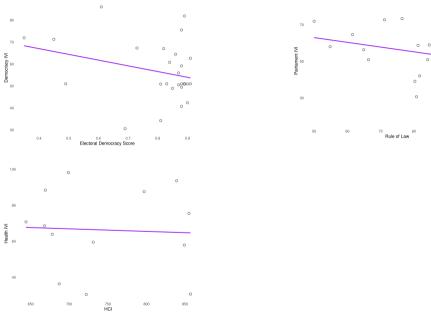
GDP per capita vs Economy IVI



$$r = 0.429$$
 $p = 0.02$

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- Network structure differences between subgroups (regime type)
- High Influence of beliefs related to problematic domains for a given society

Directions

- Differences between ruling and opposition parties voters
- Pairwise Ising model (binary beliefs)
- Compare with other influence/centrality metrics
- Investigate time temporal stability in panel surveys

Thank You!

github.com/atomashevic/essnet

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