

Capturing Dynamics in Online Public Discourse: A Case Study of Universal Basic Income Discussions on Reddit



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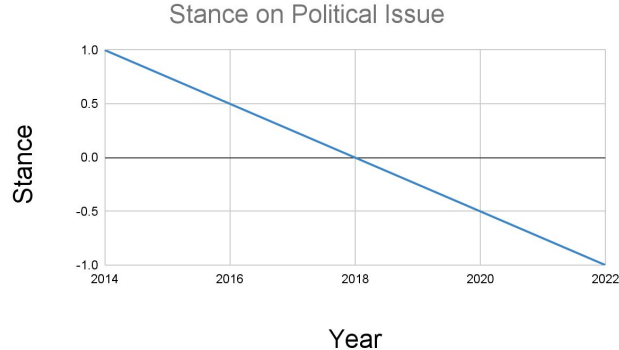


Societal change is often driven by shifts in public opinion.

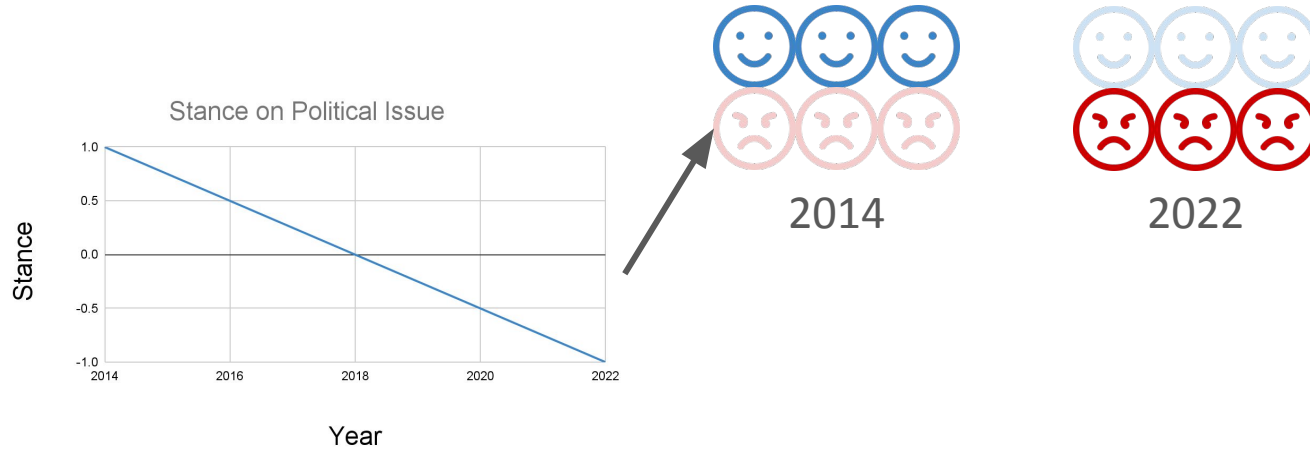
Overall trends in public opinion on online platforms can be driven by different mechanisms, with important ramifications depending on which is responsible.



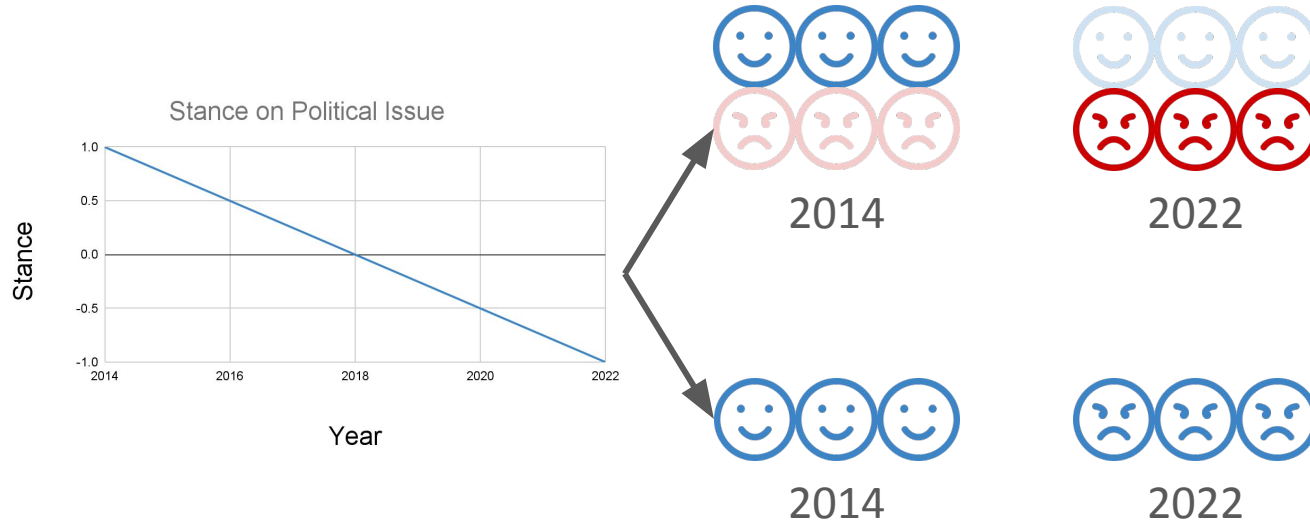
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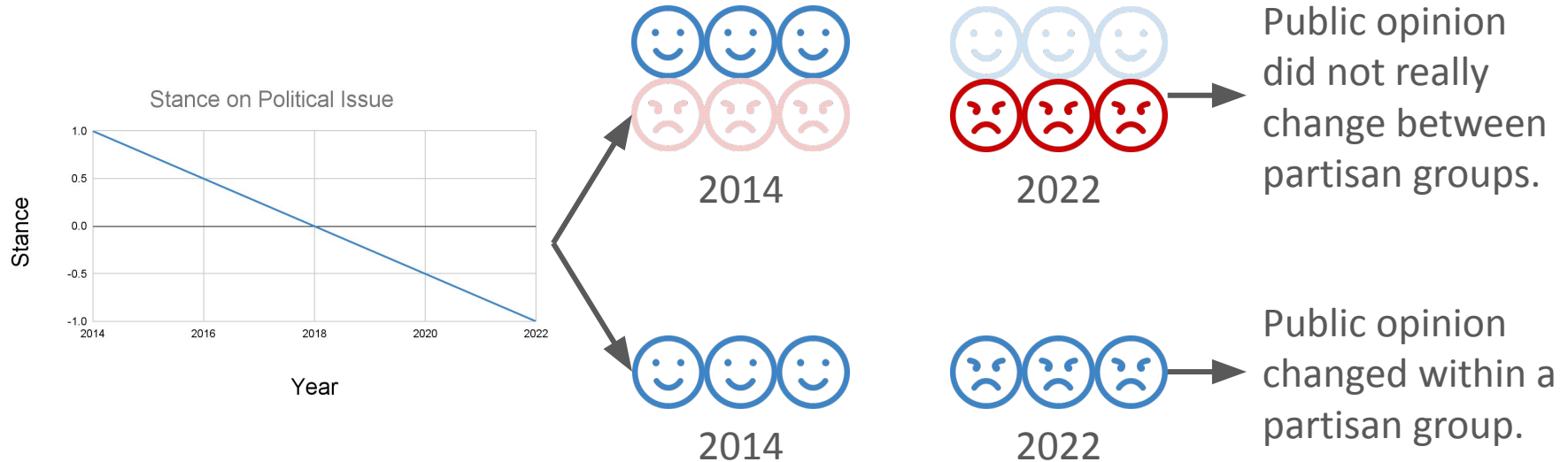
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We use a *case study* surrounding *Universal Basic Income (UBI)* to study the different mechanisms that drive overall trends in public opinion on online platforms.



Universal Basic Income (UBI): an unconditional, periodic cash payment provided to every citizen.

We chose UBI because it is a *clearly-defined policy proposal*, and has been brought-up in mainstream political discourse through trends such as *increased automation* and the *development of AI*, as well as the *COVID-19 pandemic*.

We use a *case study* surrounding *Universal Basic Income (UBI)* to study the different mechanisms that drive overall trends in public opinion on online platforms.

Using **1.2M UBI-related Reddit comments** from **January 2014 to June 2022**, we studied the following questions:

- *Why* do changes in public opinion on online platforms occur?
- Are changes **caused by shifts at the content-, user-, or community-level?**
- *Within* each of these potential drivers, **are changes caused by opinion or distribution shifts?**



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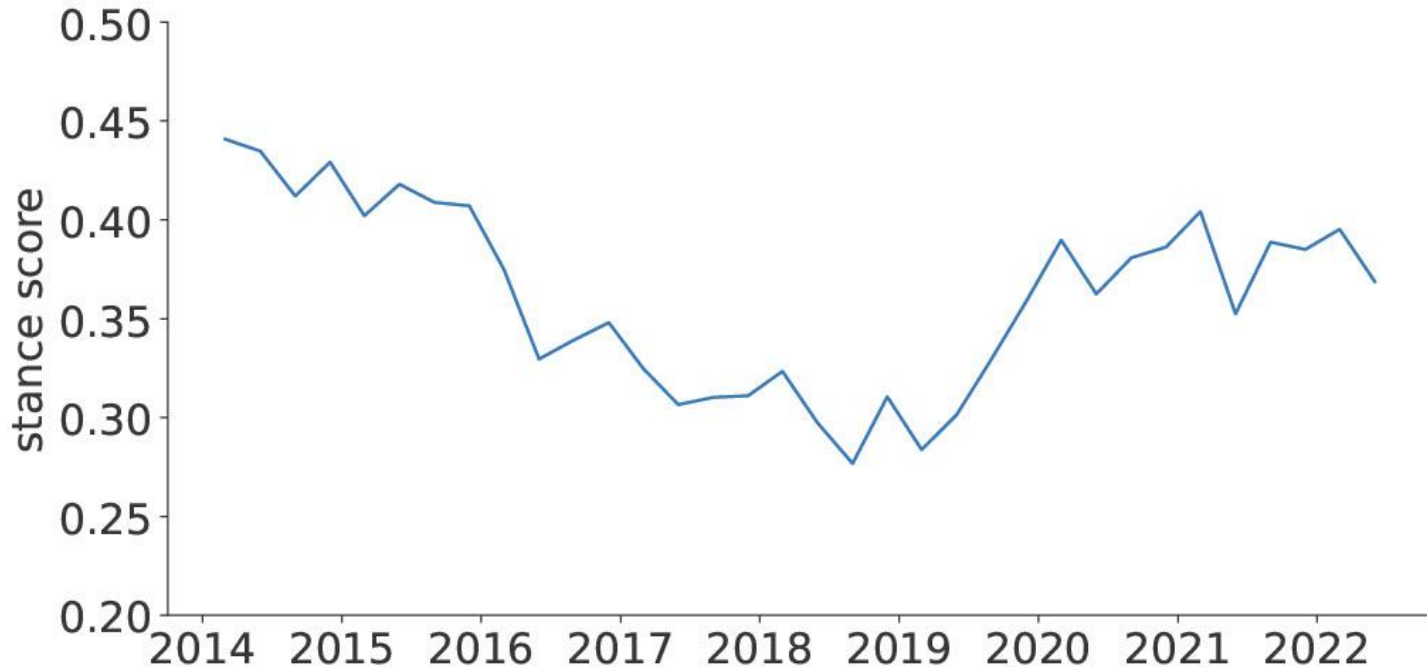
Stance Detection: Using *LLMs*, *each comment* is labelled as being “supportive,” “neutral,” or “against” UBI.

Subtopic Detection: Using *LDA topic modelling* and *LLMs*, we extract *15 UBI subtopics* from the entire set of comments.

Community Embeddings: Using previous work by Waller and Anderson (2021), we position *each Reddit community* along meaningful dimensions like *partisan-leaning* and *affluence*.



Supportive comments always **outnumber** those that are **against UBI**. Support *decreases* between June 2016 and March 2019, and *increases* between April 2019 and June 2022.



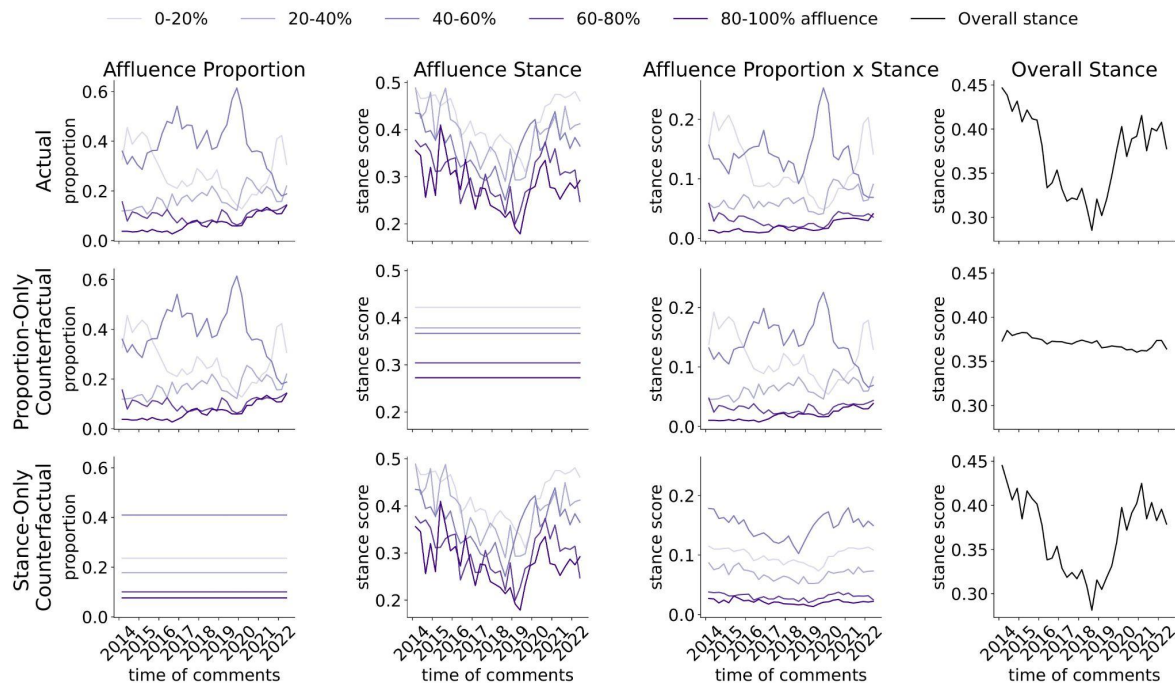
How did **community-level changes** contribute to **overall stance change on UBI**?

For **community affluence**, we test **two counterfactual scenarios**.

- **Proportion-Only Counterfactual:** a world where the **stances of comments** made by *communities with different affluence levels* **are constant**, while **proportions vary as they did**.
- **Stance-Only Counterfactual:** a world where the **proportions of comments** made by *communities with different affluence levels* **are constant**, while **stances vary as they did**.



Stance changes within communities with different affluence levels better explains overall stance shifts in UBI than proportion changes.



The stance-only counterfactual has a **higher Pearson r correlation with the empirical stance** than the proportion-only counterfactual.

We also test stance-only and proportion-only counterfactuals for the **subtopics, user cohorts, and community partisanship**s.

We find that **stance changes within the content-, user-, and community-level are better at describing overall stance change on UBI than proportion changes.**

This signifies that **people's opinions on UBI have been changing over time.**

Our methodology helps **measure the drivers behind public opinion change on an online platform in a high-resolution and fine-grained manner.**

There has been a recent increase in calls for UBI by companies like OpenAI and countries like Switzerland. The analyses in our work provide several findings that can inform future policy.

