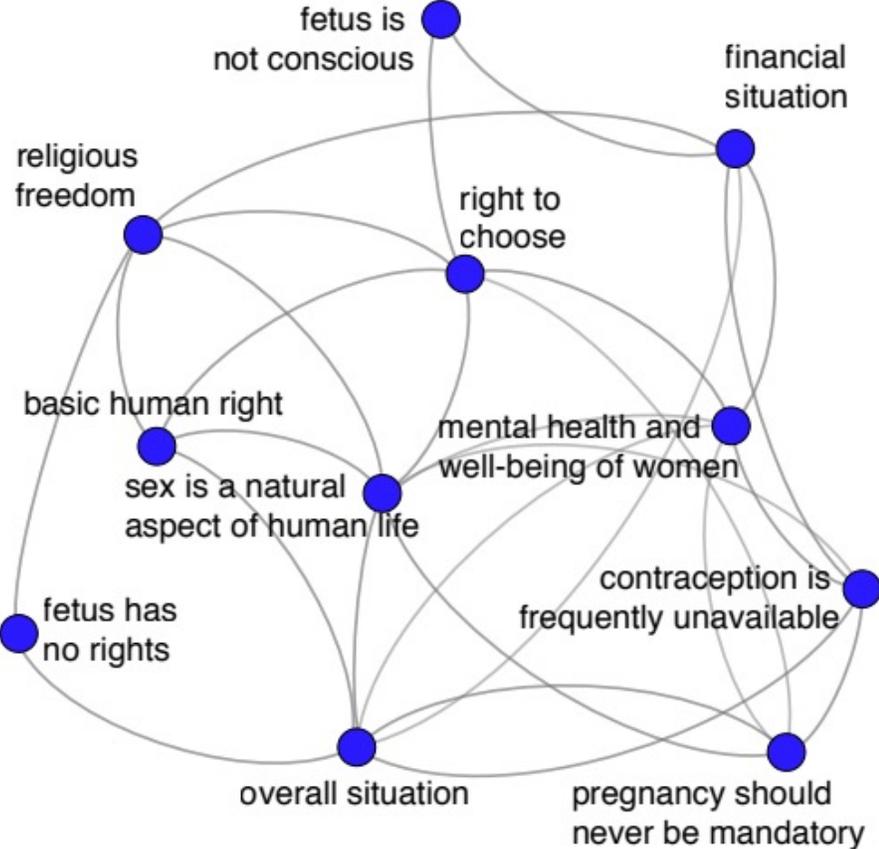


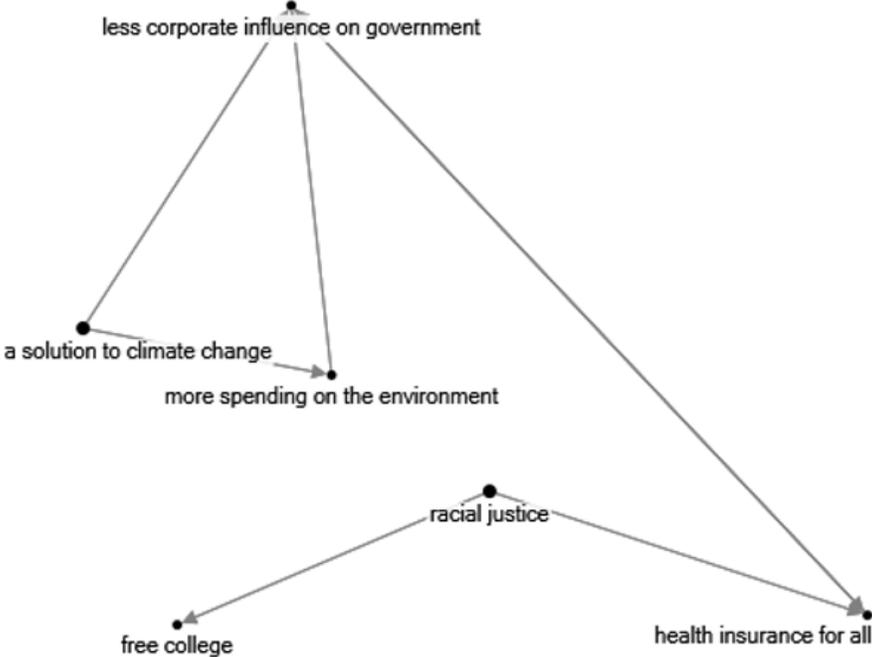
# 1. An individual holds linked beliefs about political or moral issues: a network



From Beauchamp, Shugars, & Levine

# 1. An individual holds linked beliefs about political or moral issues: a network

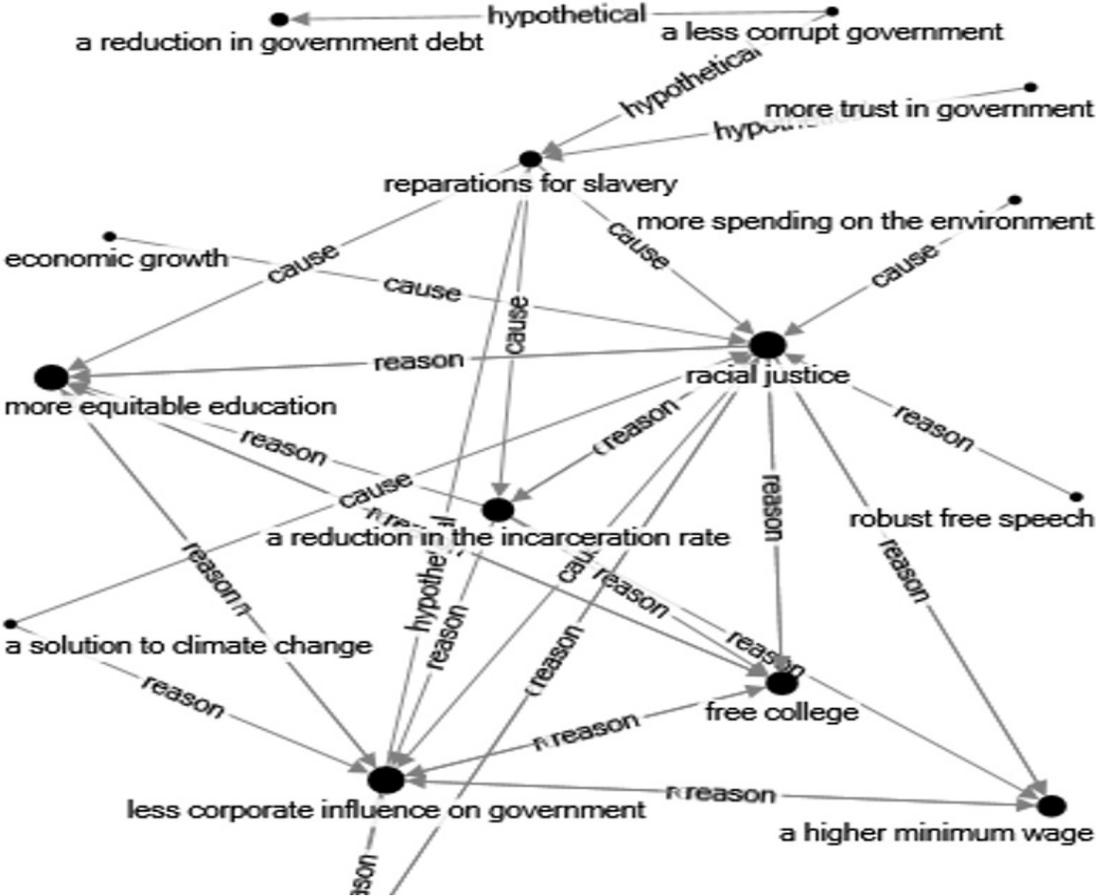
**Figure 2: The Reason Network of Respondent AW**



38-year-old Asian male who prefers Sanders over other leading Democrats

# 1. An individual holds linked beliefs about political or moral issues: a network

Fig. 4: Reason Network BN Plus Selected Additional Components



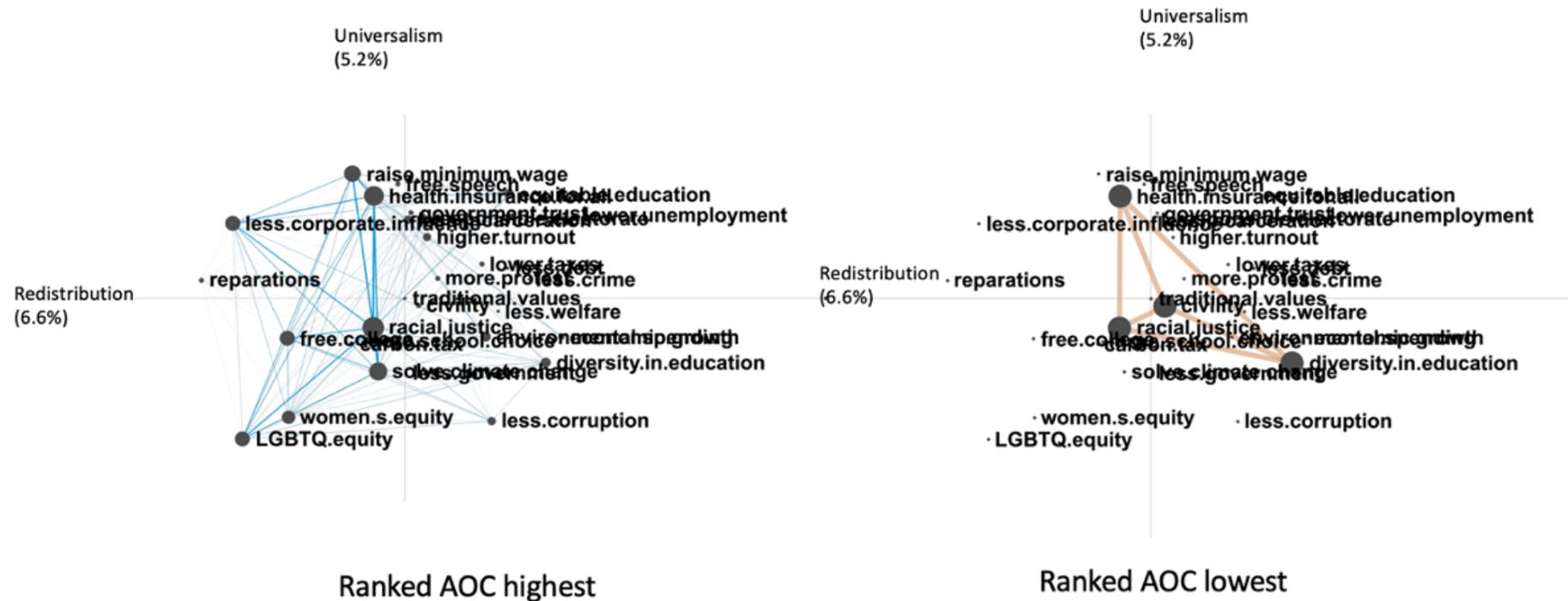
33-year-old white woman who ranks Sanders first and Biden last

## 2. An individual's network structure predicts significant opinions on other matters

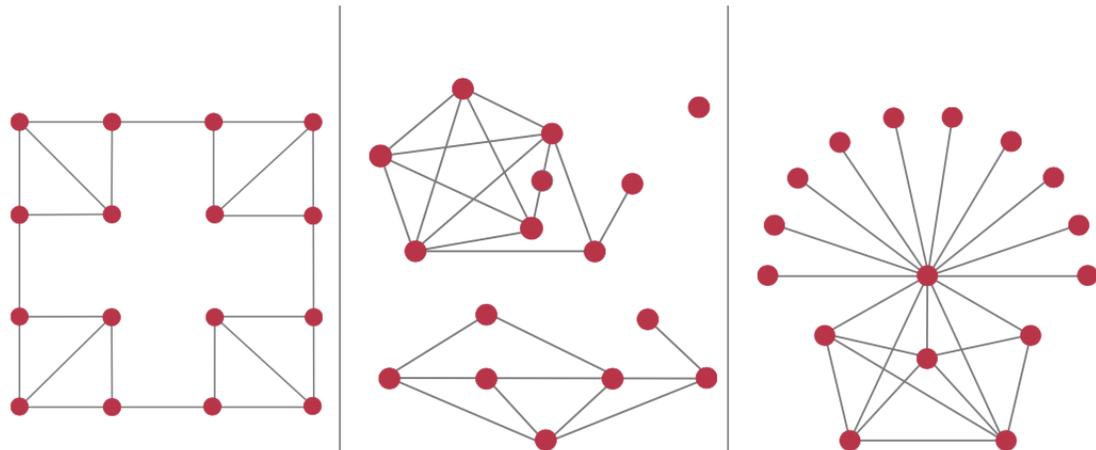
	<b>BIDEN</b>	<b>AOC</b>	<b>SANDERS</b>	<b>WARREN</b>	<b>OBAMA</b>
<b>R-SQUARED</b>	0.529	0.534	0.474	0.407	0.490
<b>POSITIVE FACTORS</b>		Male respondents	Centrality of incarceration, free college; younger respondents	Younger respondents	Centrality of equity for women
<b>NEGATIVE FACTORS</b>	Centrality of incarceration, responsible electorate		Centrality of tax on carbon		Centrality of free college
					all results p <.05

## 2. An individual's network structure predicts significant opinions on other matters

**Fig. 5: Epistemic Networks for High and Low Supporters of Ocasio-Cortez**



### 3. An individual will tend to demonstrate similar network structures on different issues

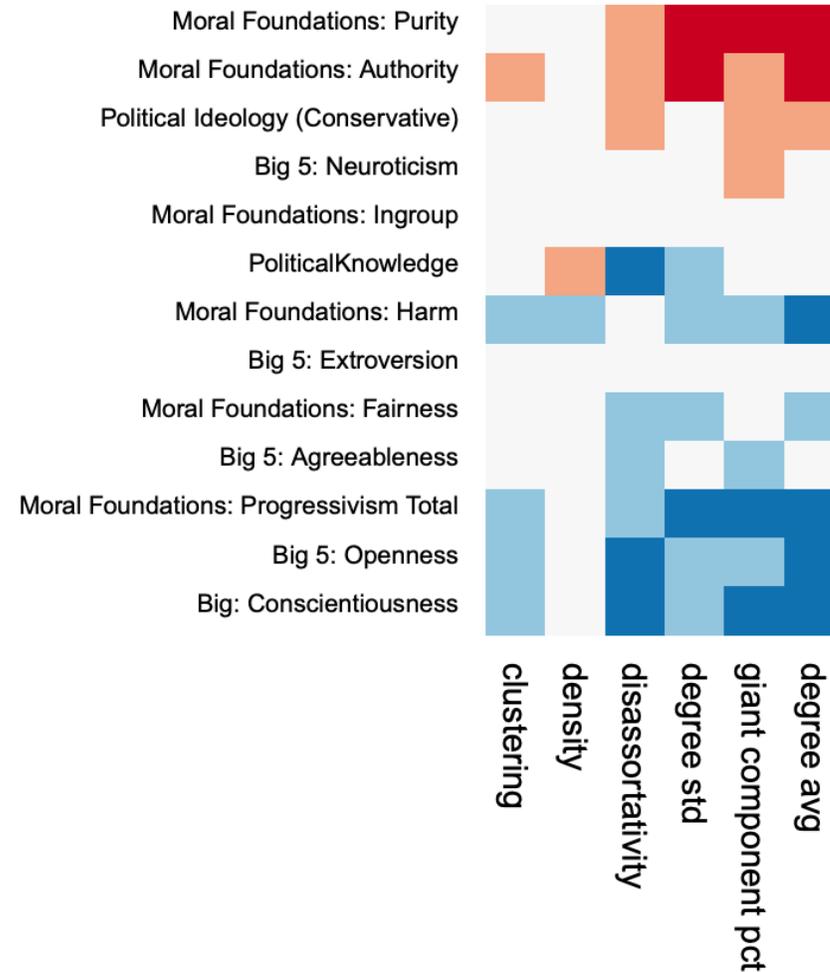


<b>degree avg</b>	3.0	3.0	3.0
<b>giant component pct</b>	1.0	0.4	1.0
<b>degree std</b>	0.0	3.0	3.5
<b>disassortativity</b>	-1.0	-0.1	0.7
<b>density</b>	0.2	0.2	0.2
<b>clustering</b>	0.2	0.4	0.3

## Schematic Examples of Network Structures

Beauchamp, Shugars, & Levine

### 3. An individual will tend to demonstrate similar network structures on different issues



From Beauchamp, Shugars, & Levine

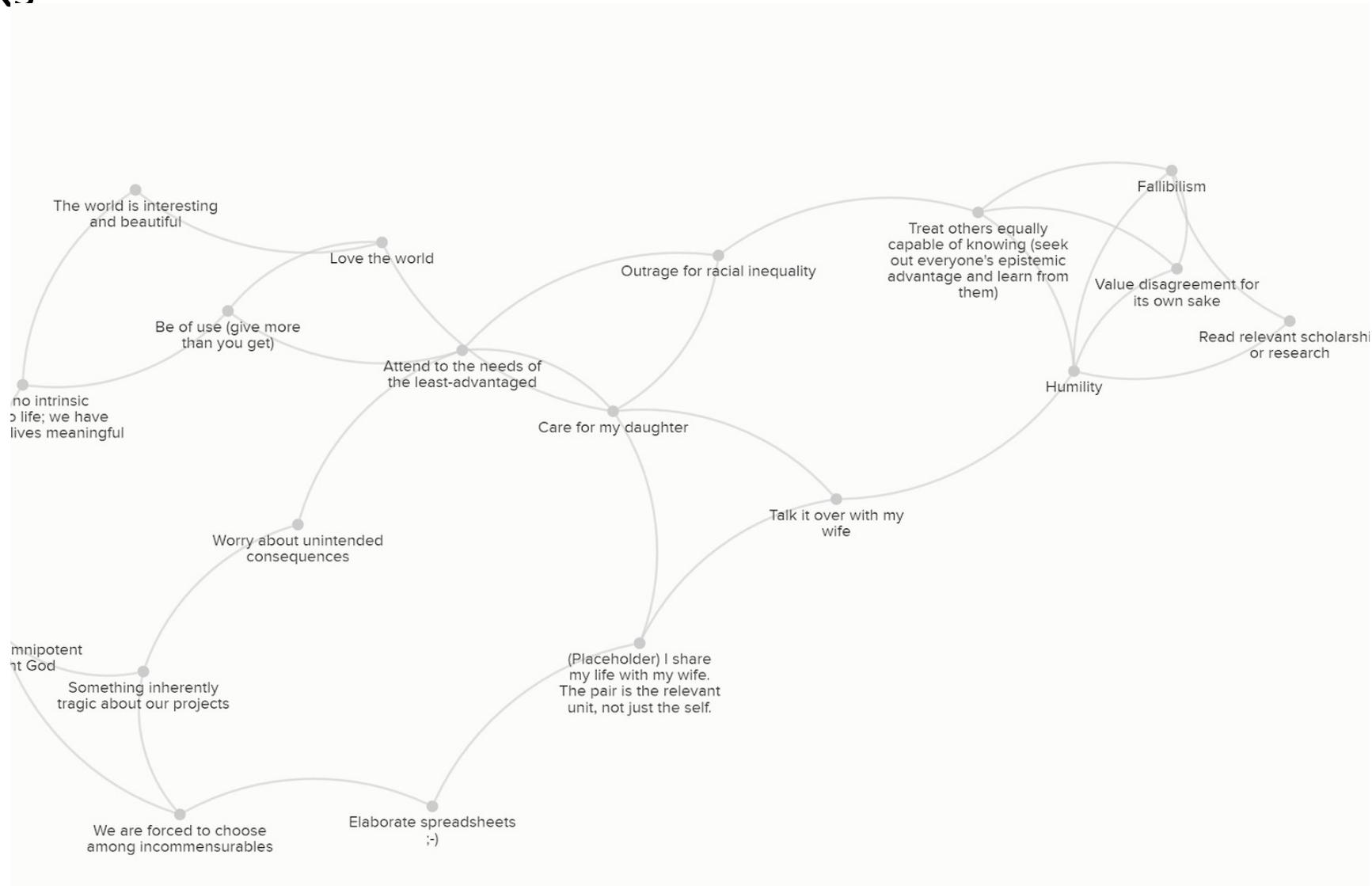
## 4. When individuals discuss, they share portions of their networks

The conversation can be modeled as one jointly-produced network



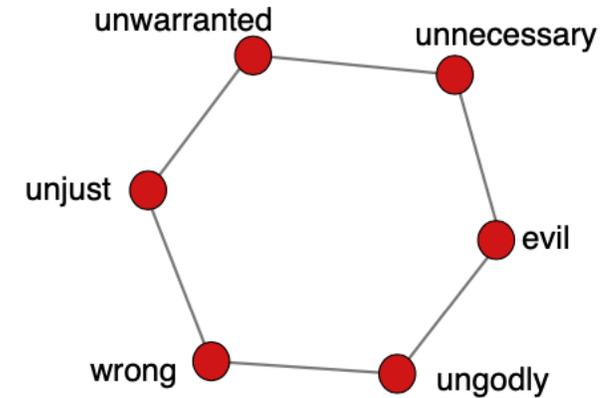
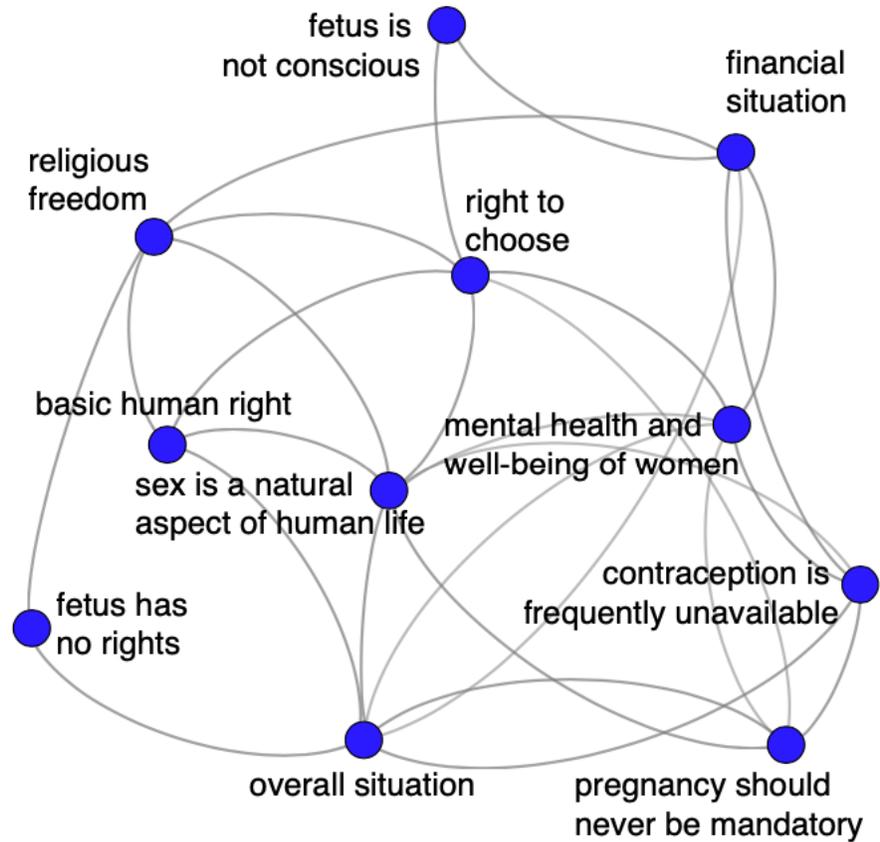
From Levine, Schaffer, and Eagan

# 5. When interacting, we become conscious of some aspects of our own networks



Levine 2016

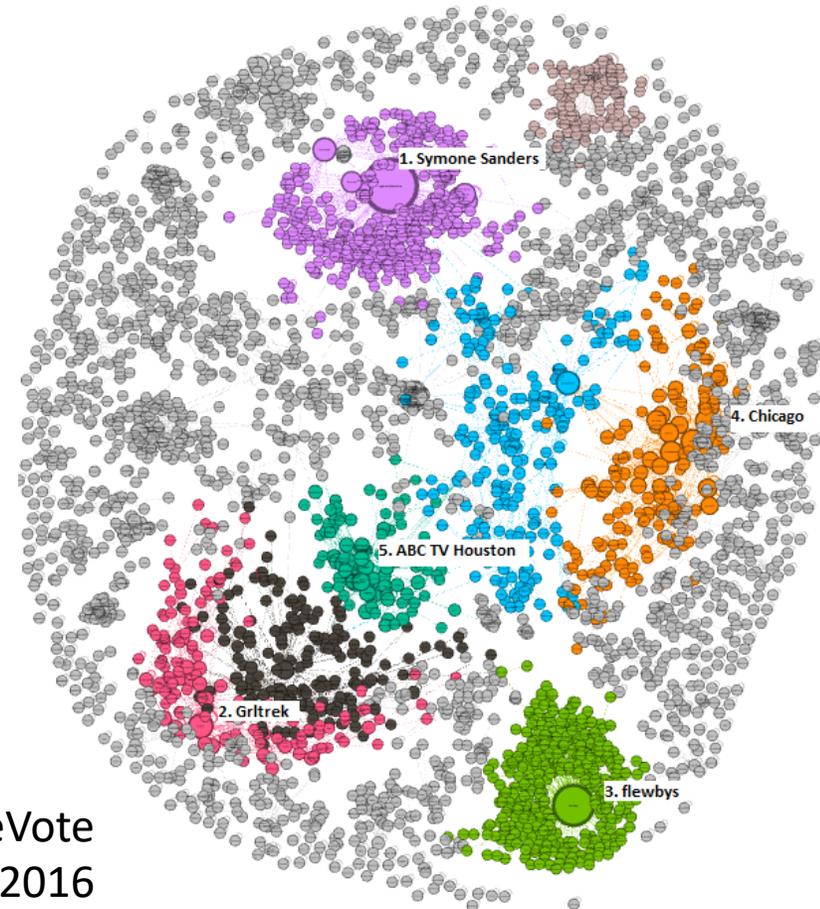
## 6. Some network structures may be better than others for discussion



From Beauchamp, Shugars, & Levine

## 7. A given idea is more likely to spread if ....

- A. It is promoted by people who talk to many other people (social-network centrality)
- B. It is promoted by people who are influential
- C. It fits well in existing idea-networks



Twitter accounts that spread #WeVote  
Levine 2016

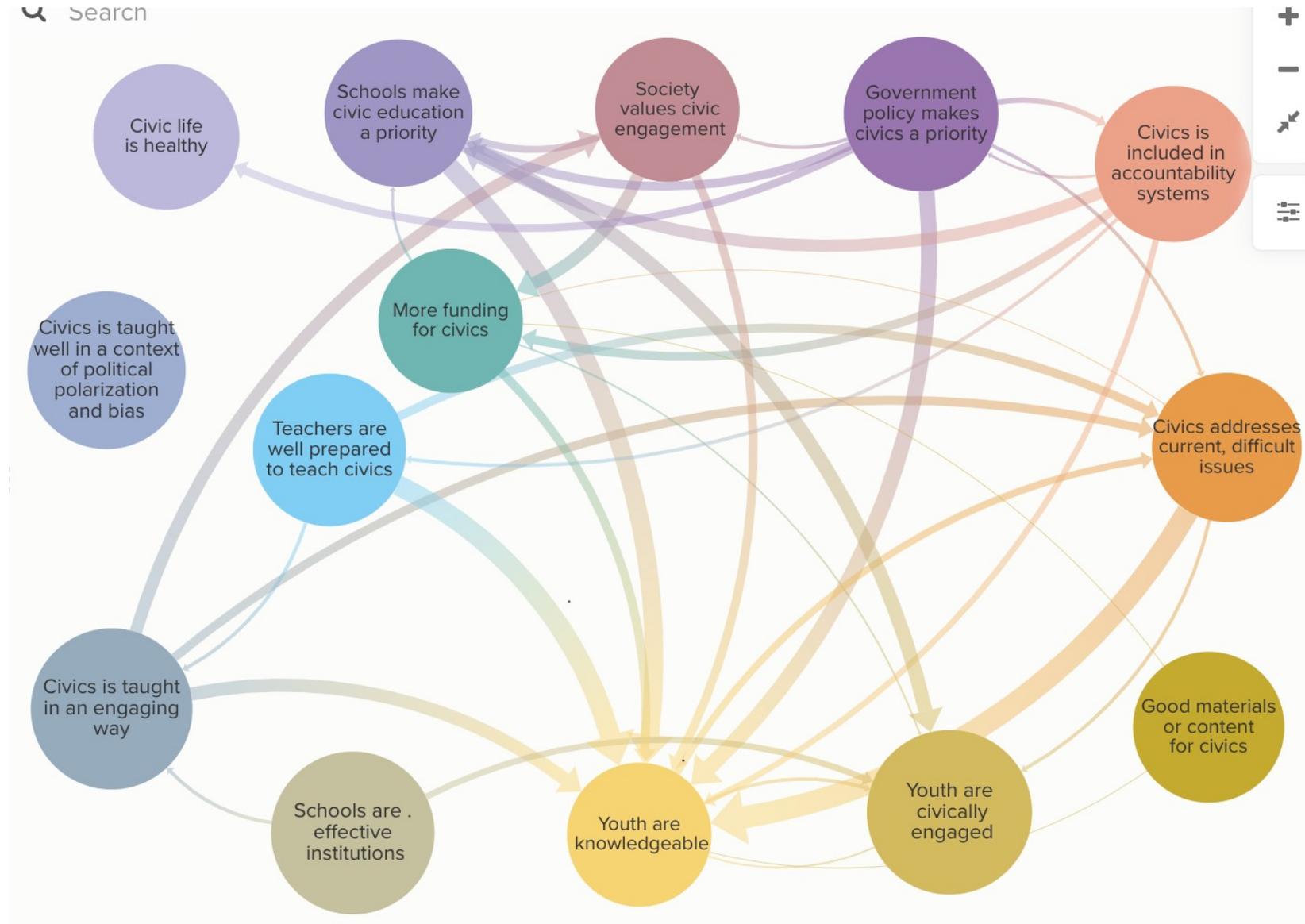
## 8. A population may have a shared network structure

**Table 3: Issues Ranked by Number of Times Chosen and by Function as Reasons**

<b>RANK</b>	<b>PRIORITY (NUMBER OF TIMES CHOSEN)</b>	<b>DIFFERENCE IN RANK WHEN SHIFTING TO THE NUMBER OF TIMES IT THE PRIORITY IS A REASON FOR OTHER THINGS</b>
1	health insurance for all (80)	-2
2	a solution to climate change (59)	-18
3	a higher minimum wage (54)	-1
4	racial justice (49)	-2
5	a less corrupt government (44)	4
6	free college (44)	1
7	more spending on the environment (35)	-3
8	equity for LGBTQ+ people (33)	-13
9	less corporate influence on government (33)	7
10	equity for women (29)	-2
11	economic growth (26)	4
12	more equitable education (23)	4

N = 100 US liberals (Levine, under review)

## 8. A population may have a shared network structure



9. An idea that is widely-shared and frequently central is a norm



2017: Australia adopts marriage equality

# 10. A community/culture is a single network with disagreement

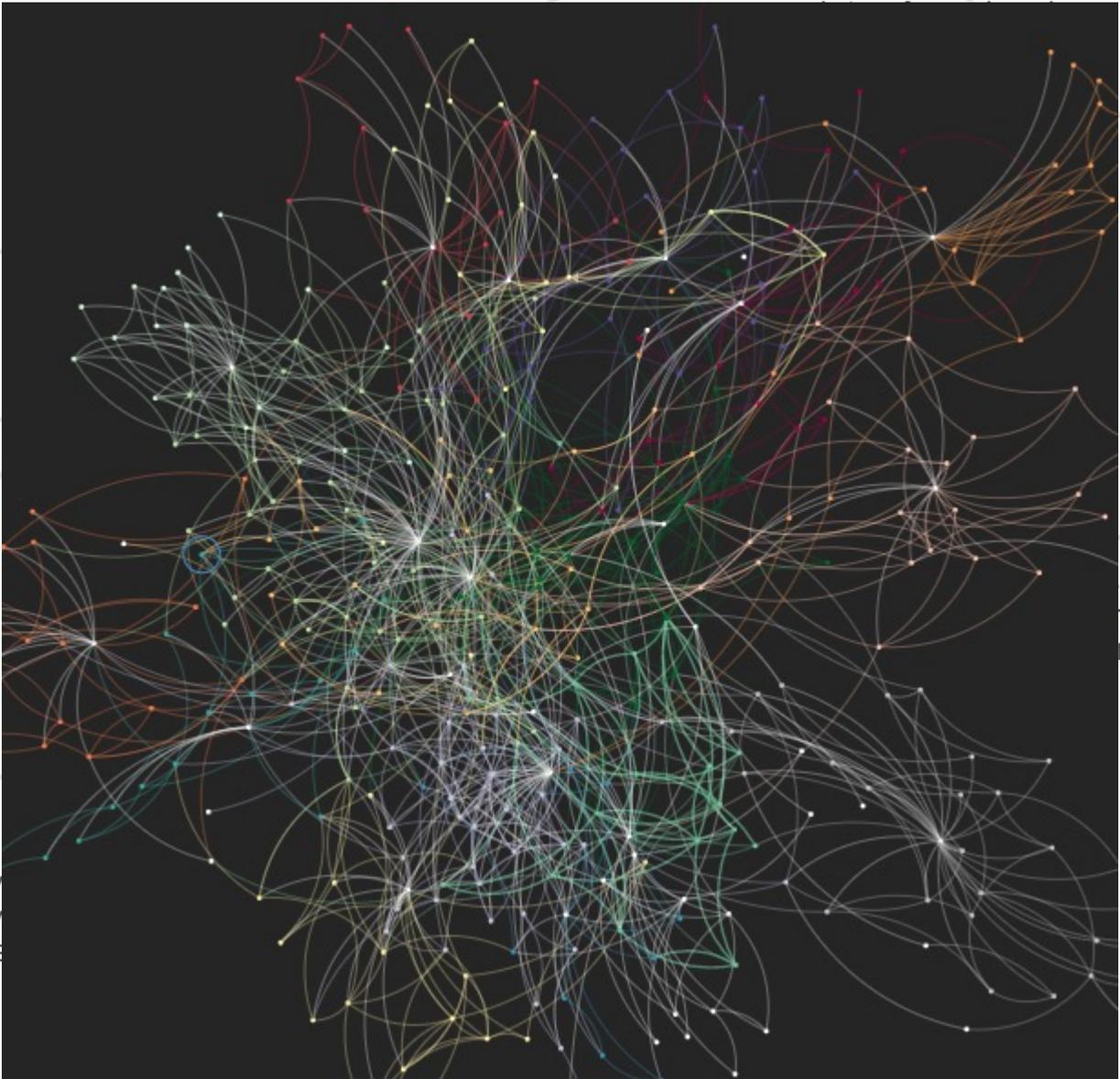
The more interesting

God is love

Do good things for the world

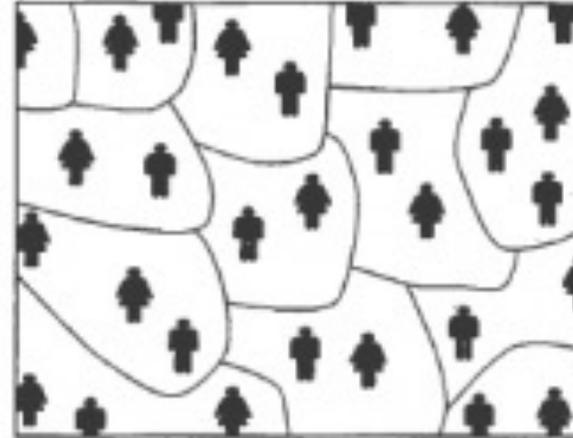
Justice is equity

People are the only who can really know their own experience

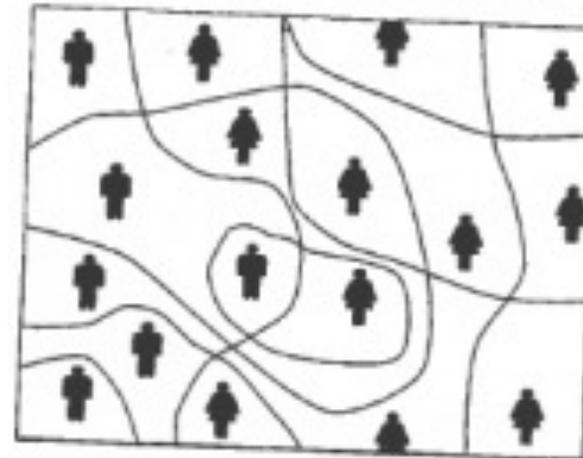


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# 11. We are all connected, all different



*Figure 1. The Modern Paradigm*



*Figure 2. Postmodern Paradigm*

Levine 1995

# Summary

1. An individual holds linked beliefs about political or moral issues: a network
2. An individual's network structure predicts significant opinions on other matters
3. An individual will tend to demonstrate similar network structures on different issues
4. When individuals discuss, they share portions of their networks
5. When interacting, we become conscious of some aspects of our own networks
6. Some network structures may be better than others for discussion
7. A given idea is more likely to spread if the speaker has influence and the idea fits
8. A population may have a shared network structure
9. An idea that is widely-shared and frequently central is a norm
10. A community/culture is a single network with disagreement
11. We are all connected, all different