



Wrocław
University
of Science
and Technology

Depolarizing effect of strategic anti-conformity

insights from the three-state q -voter model
with bounded confidence

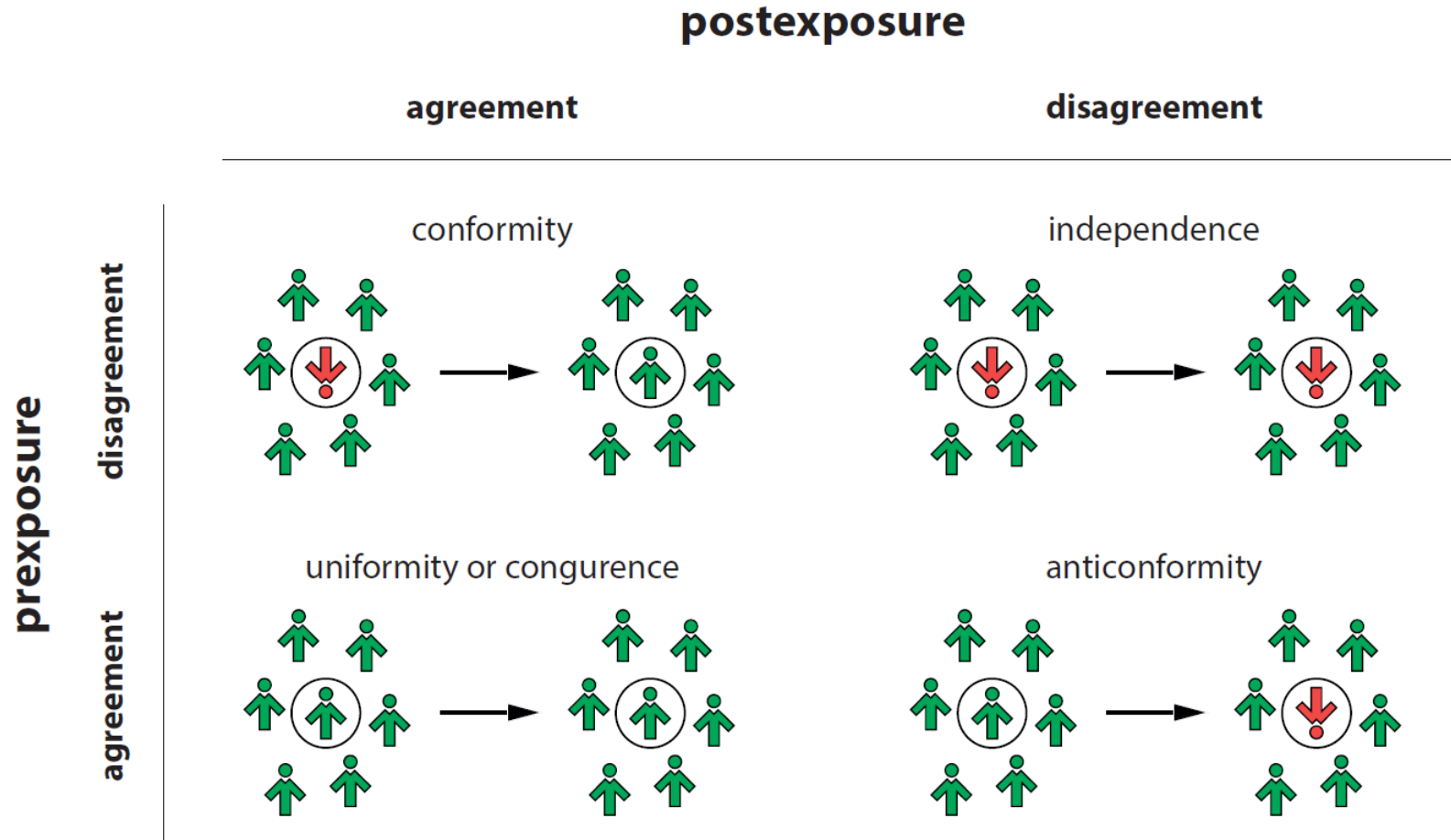
Katarzyna Sznajd-Weron

Faculty of Management

MMM ETH Workshop



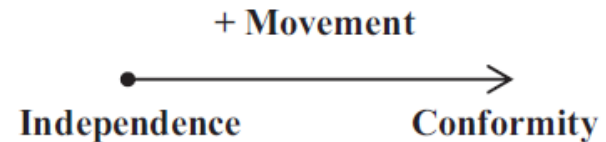
What is (strategic) anticonformity?



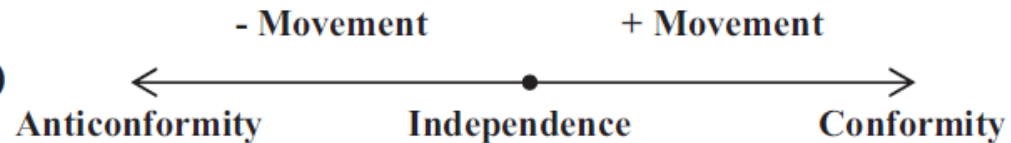
Nail, P.R., Sznajd-Weron, K. (2016) *Rethinking the diamond model: Theory and research support self-anticonformity as a basic response and influence process*, in "The Psychology of Consumer and Social Influence: Theory and Research"

What is (strategic) anticonformity?

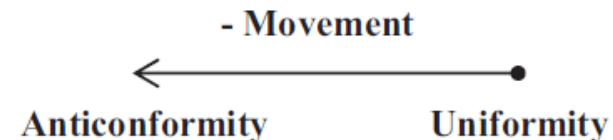
Model 4 Asch (1951)



Model 5 Argyle (1957)



Model 6 Worchel & Brehm (1970)



Paul R. Nail et al. (2013) *Proposal of a Double Diamond Model of Social Response*
Review of General Psychology

What is strategic anticonformity?

- Advocating for a behavior that is different than the desired outcome
- The goal is to encourage the other person to do what is actually desired



MacDonald G, Nail PR, Harper JR (2011) *Do people use reverse psychology? An exploration of strategic self-anticonformity*. Social Influence



ELSEVIER

Chaos, Solitons and Fractals

journal homepage: www.elsevier.com/locate/chaos

Polarization in the three-state q -voter model with anticonformity and bounded confidence

Arkadiusz Lipiecki, Katarzyna Sznajd-Weron *



Motivation

**Harvard
Business
Review**

Difficult Conversations

Managing a Polarized Workforce

by Julia A. Minson and Francesca Gino

From the Magazine (March–April 2022)

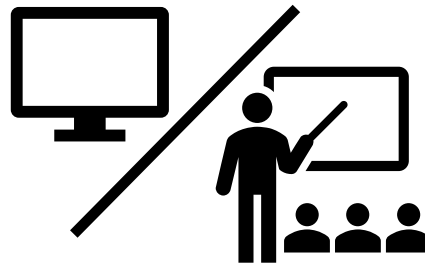
„One of the most difficult challenges leaders of all organizations face is managing diverse perspectives”

Decision making

Example 1: teaching at the Wrocław Tech (post Covid)



remote



hybrid

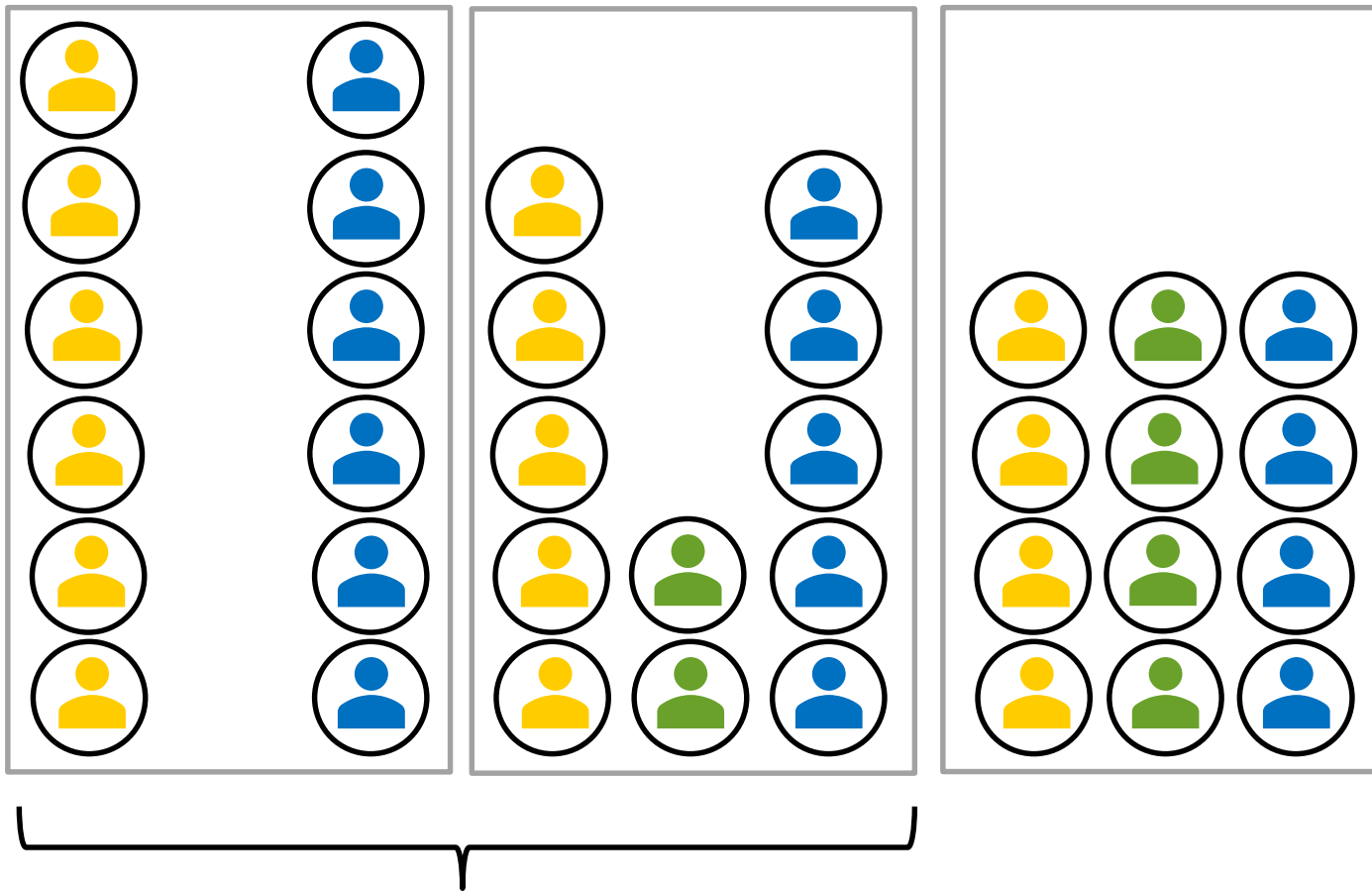


stationary



Opinion distributions (N=12)

Average opinion: 



polarization



Questions:

1. Can strategic anticonformity depolarize the system?
2. Why is the system polarized?



*Many conflicts grow as people
on both sides talk mostly
with like-minded others.*

David G. Myers (2010),
Social Psychology, 10th Edition,
Page 282

The three-state model



Assumptions:

1) Ordered/ranked opinions

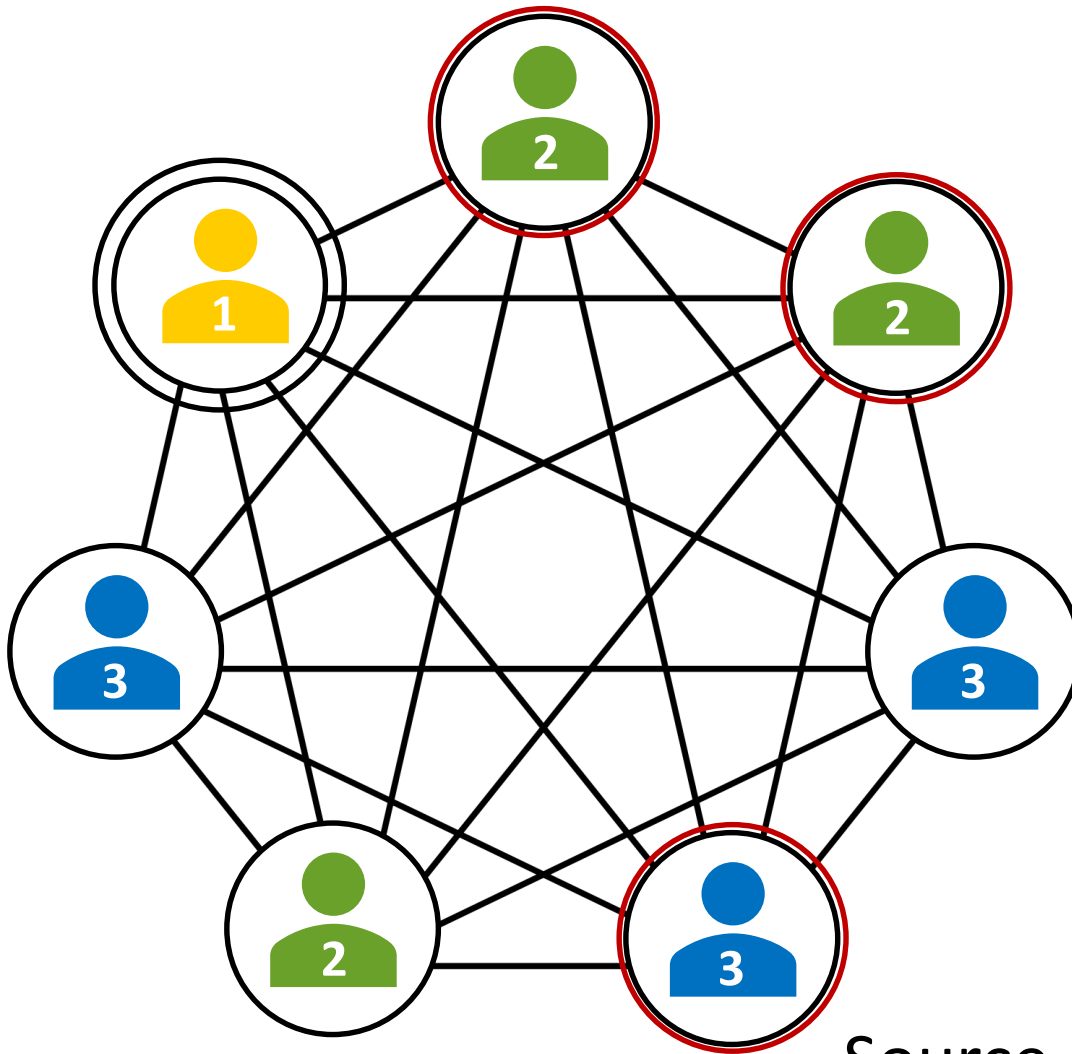
(2 extreme, 1 moderate)

2) Change only by one unit

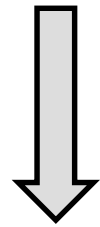
(**MAYA** = **M**ost **A**dvanced, **Y**et **A**ceptable)

Linear voter model: Vazquez F, Krapivsky PL, Redner S. (2003) Constrained opinion dynamics: freezing and slow evolution.

The three-state q-voter model



no unanimity

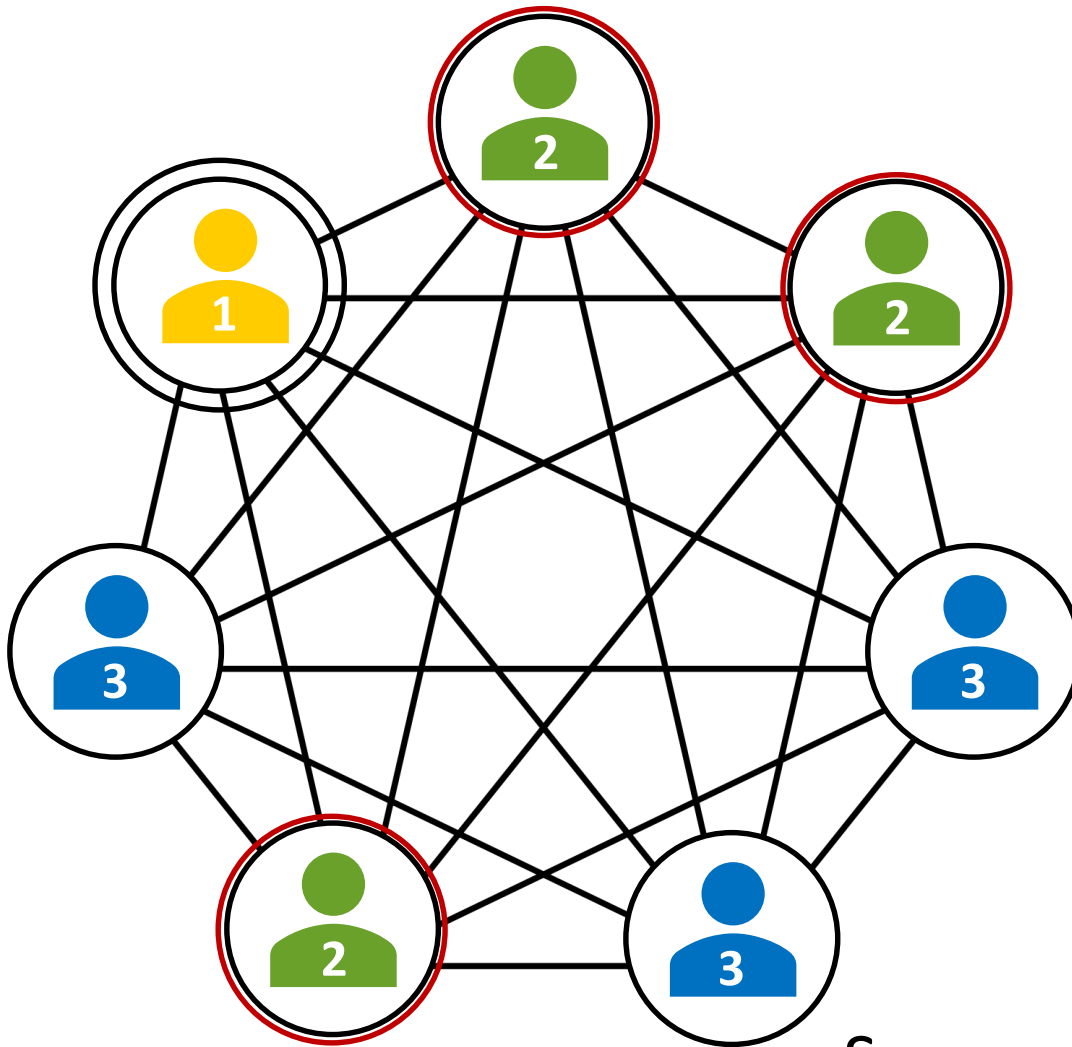


no influence

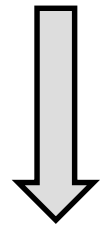
Source of influence = **q-panel**

Ex: $q=3$

The three-state q-voter model



unanimity

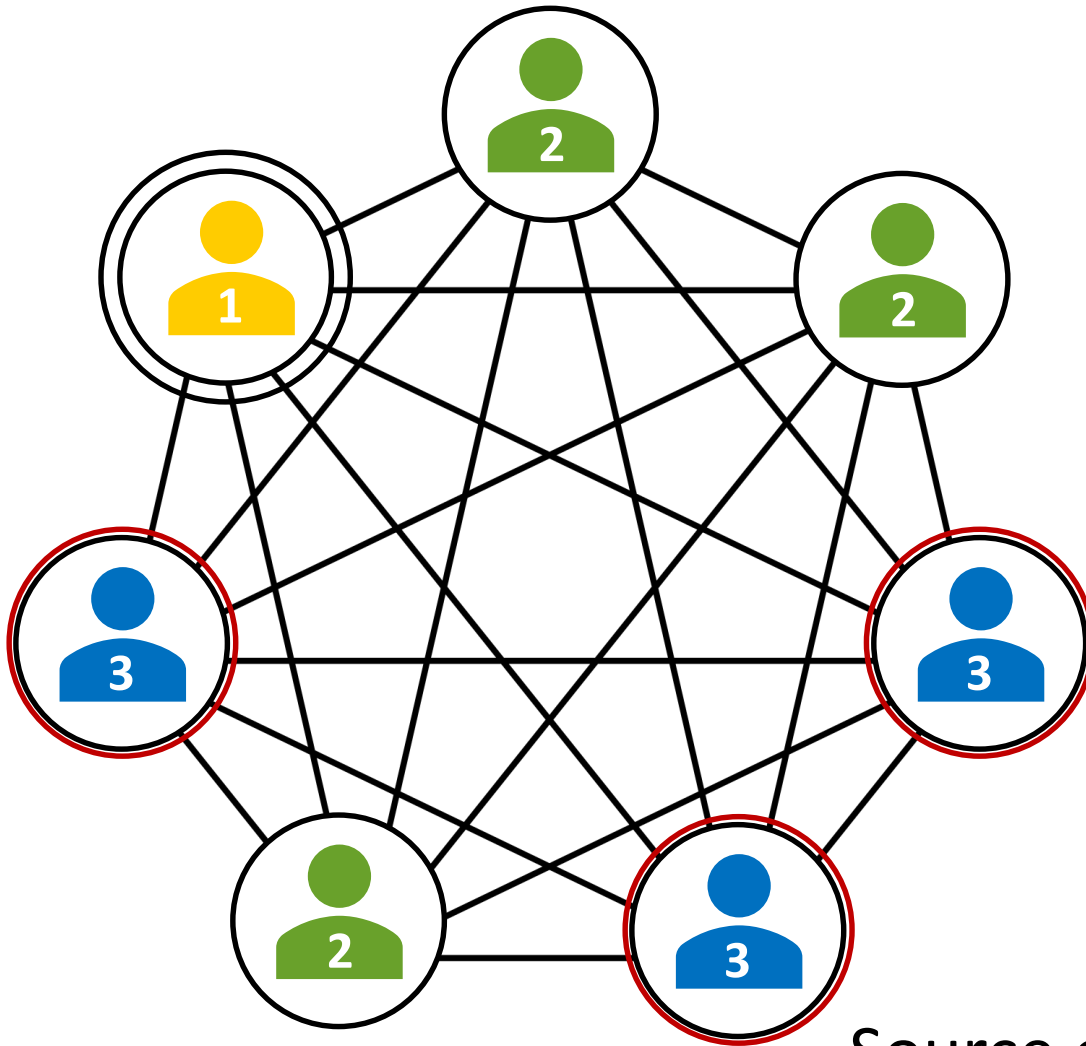


influence

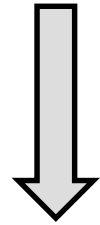
Source of influence = **q-panel**

Ex: $q=3$

Conformity + bounded confidence



too different



no influence

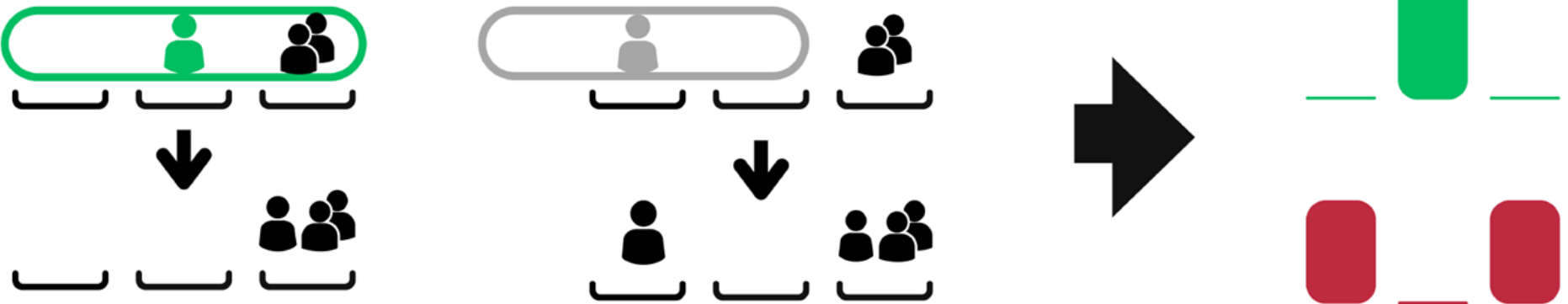
Source of influence = **q-panel**

Ex: $q=3$

Conformity + bounded confidence

Homophily is sufficient to obtain bi-polarization.

→ Increasing similarity with like-minded individuals.






(c) A.Lipiecki, 2023

Mäs M, Flache A. (2013) Differentiation without distancing, explaining bi-polarization of opinions without negative influence. PLoS One

Article

Consensus, Polarization and Hysteresis in the Three-State Noisy q -Voter Model with Bounded Confidence

Maciej Doniec [†], Arkadiusz Lipiecki [†] and Katarzyna Sznajd-Weron ^{*}



Anticonformity + bounded confidence

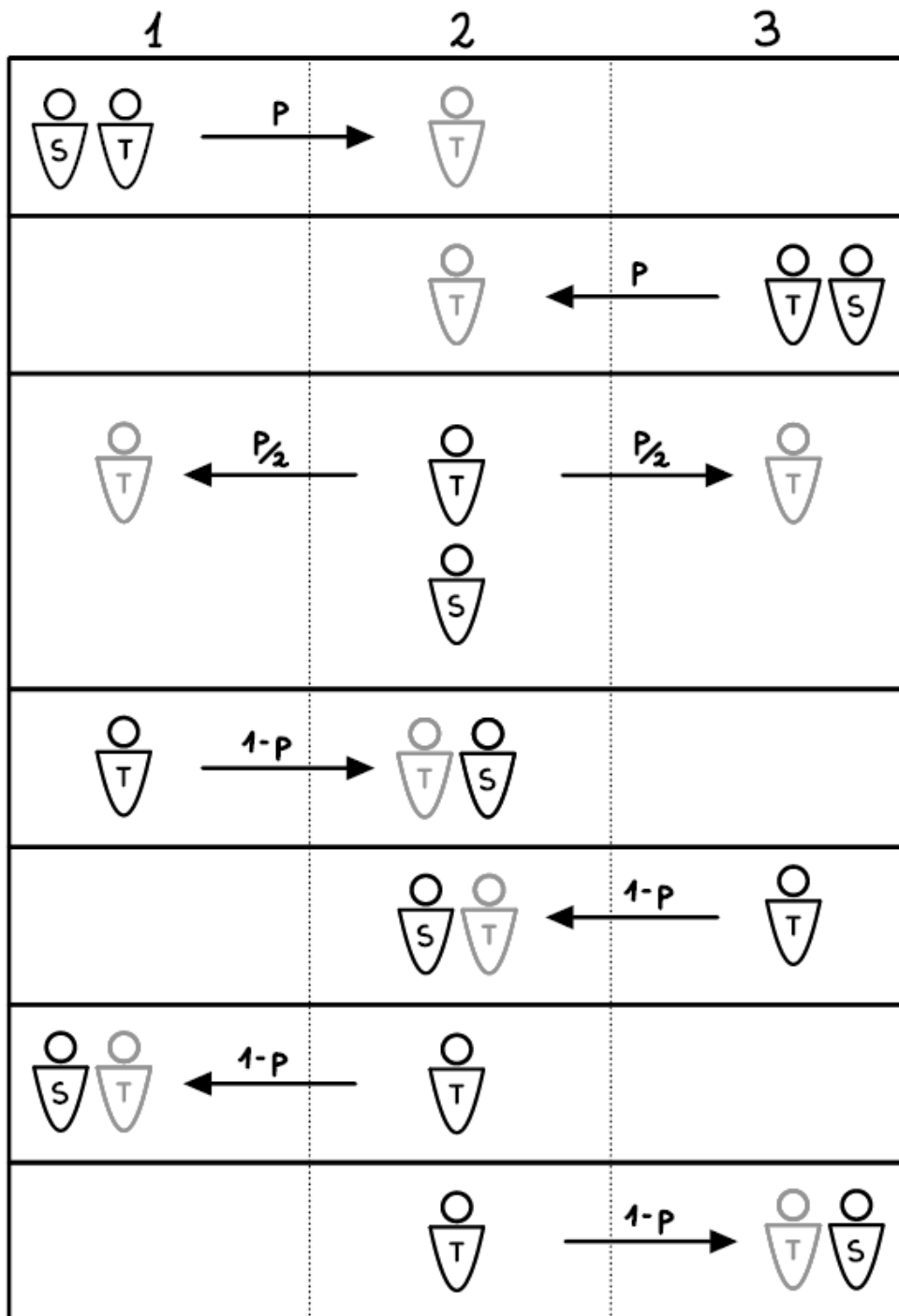
Can **asserting uniqueness** help to escape polarization?

Distancing from like-minded individuals.
Standing out from the crowd.



(c) A.Lipiecki, 2023

Grabisch M, Li F. (2020) *Anti-conformism in the Threshold model of collective behavior*. *Dynam Games Appl*



All possible changes

Legend:



Source: q-panel



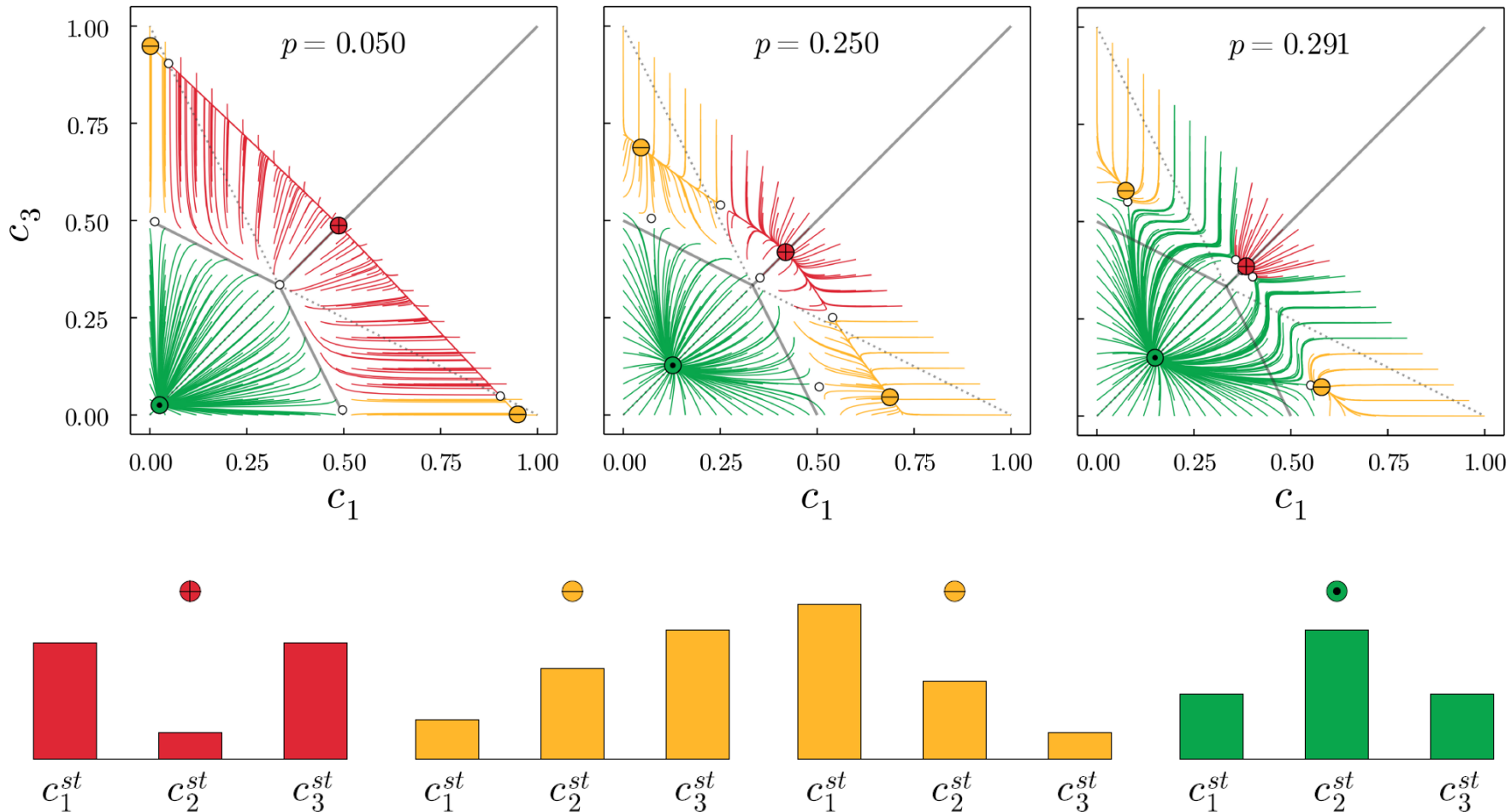
Target „before”



Target „after”

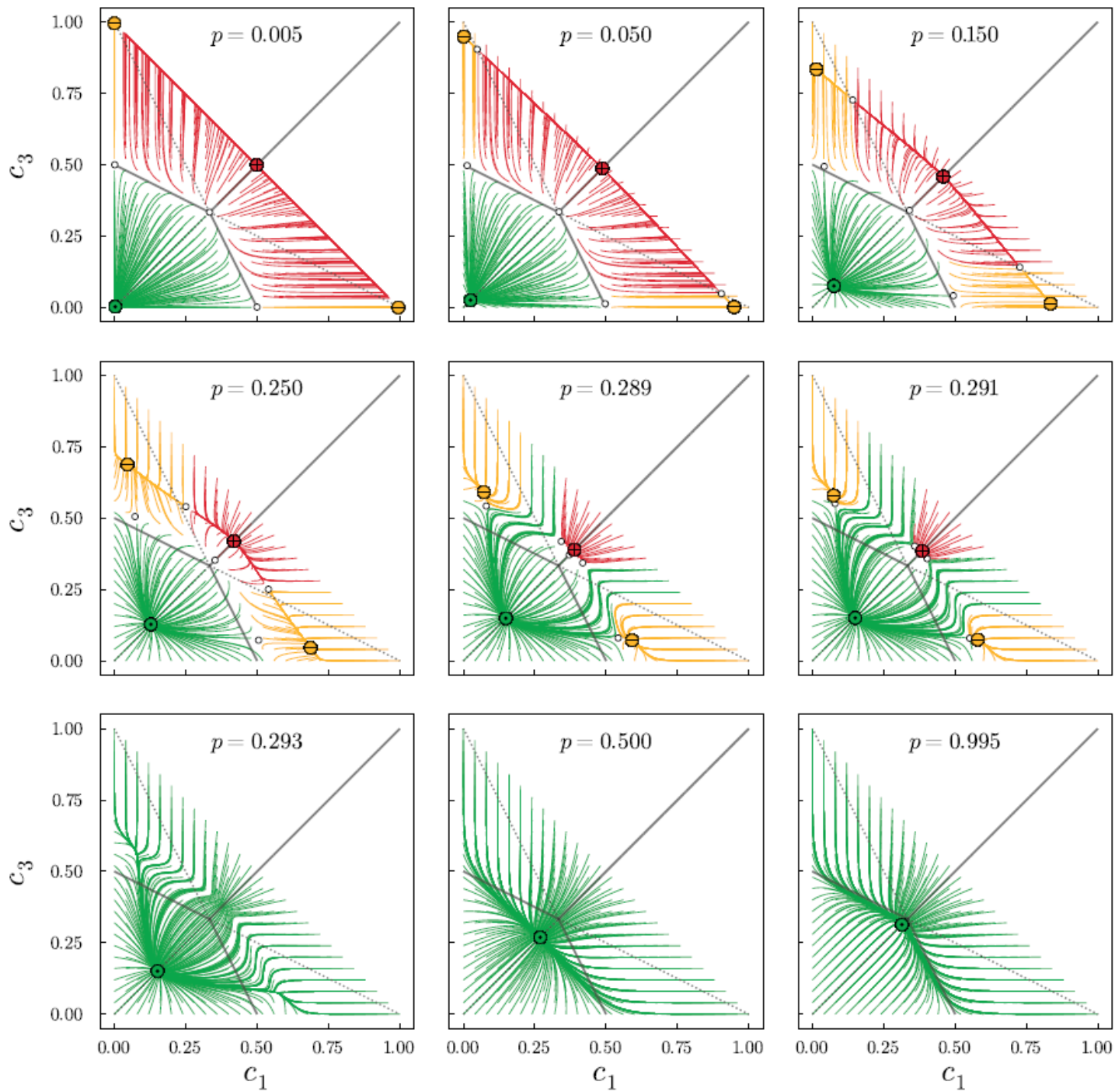
Lipiecki, A., Sznajd-Weron, K. (2022)
Chaos, Solitons and Fractals

Results on the complete graph

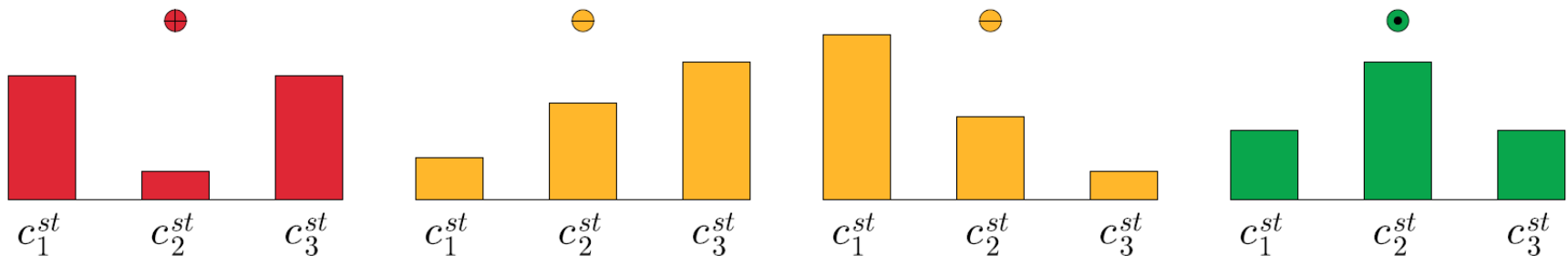
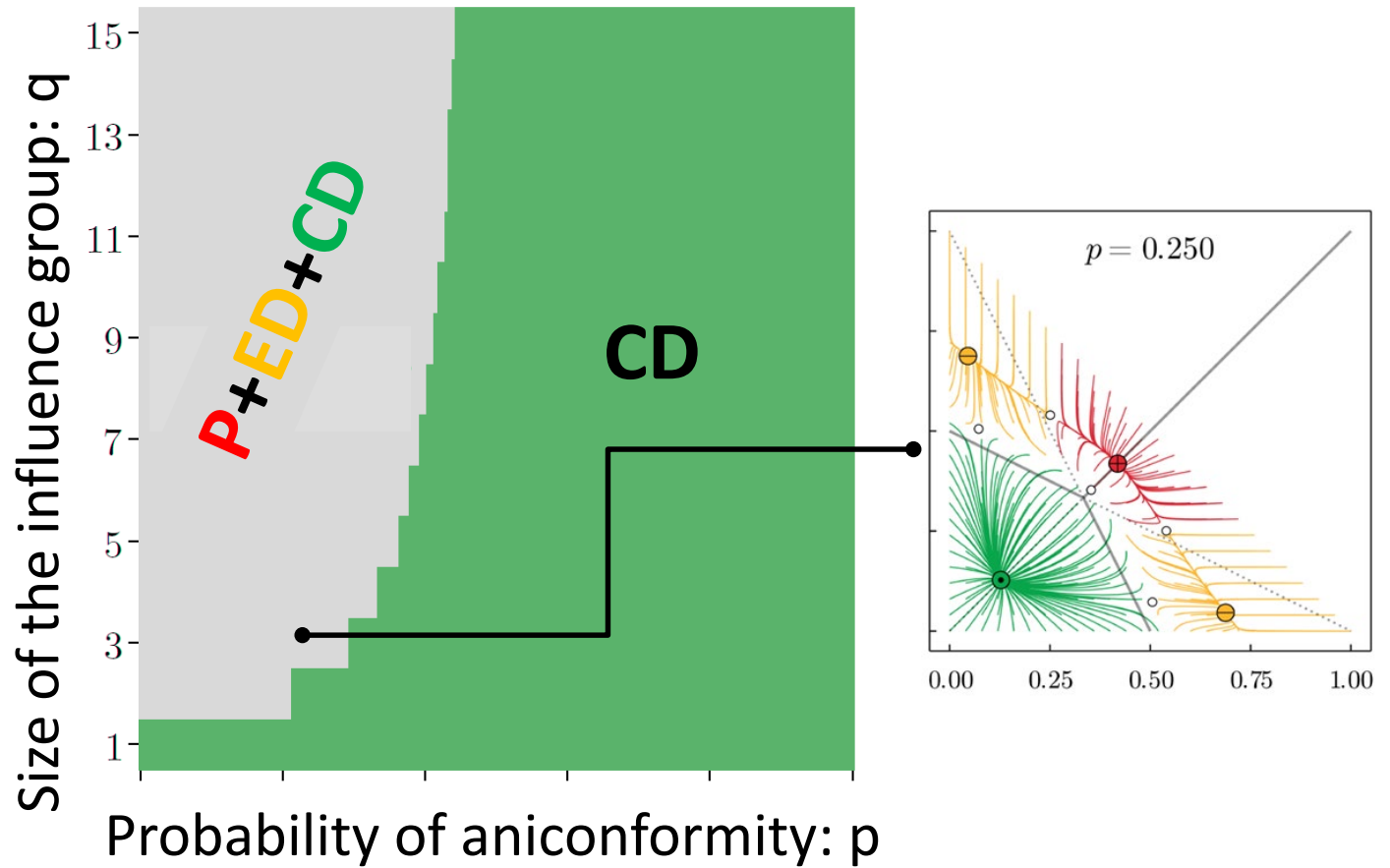


- The size of the influence group (q-panel): $q=3$
- Probability of anticonformity: p
- Ratio of opinion i : $c_i = N_i(t)/N$

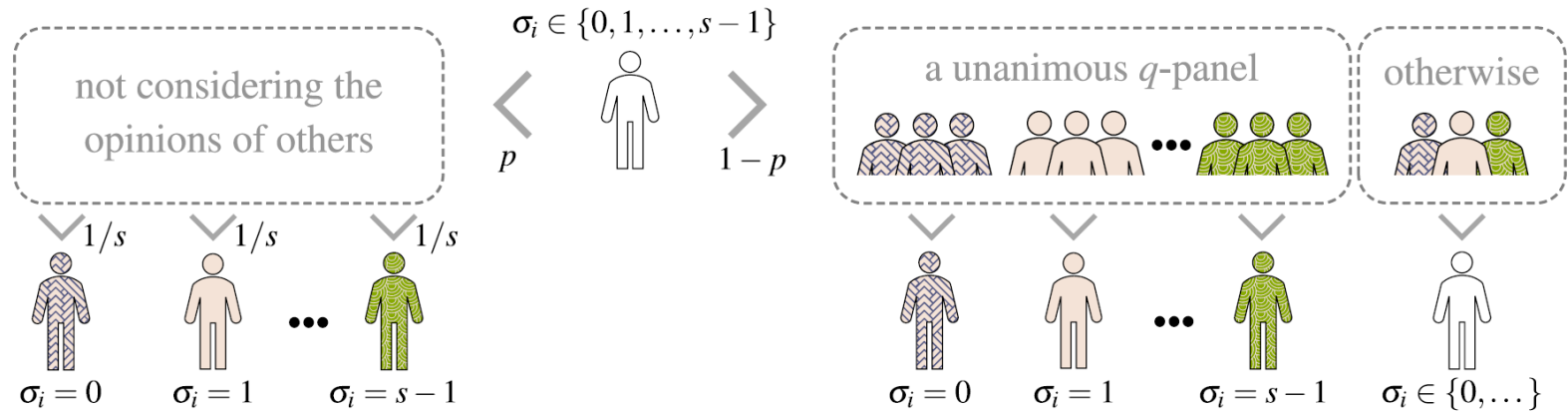
Critical p for agreement



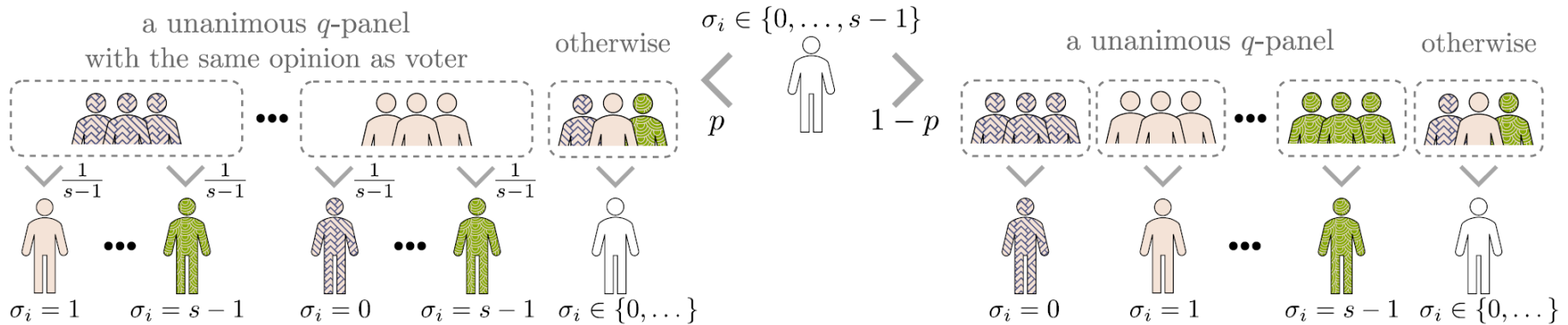
How important is the influence group?



How important are model details?



Nowak, B., Stoń, B., Sznajd-Weron, K. (2021) ScieRep 11(1), 6098



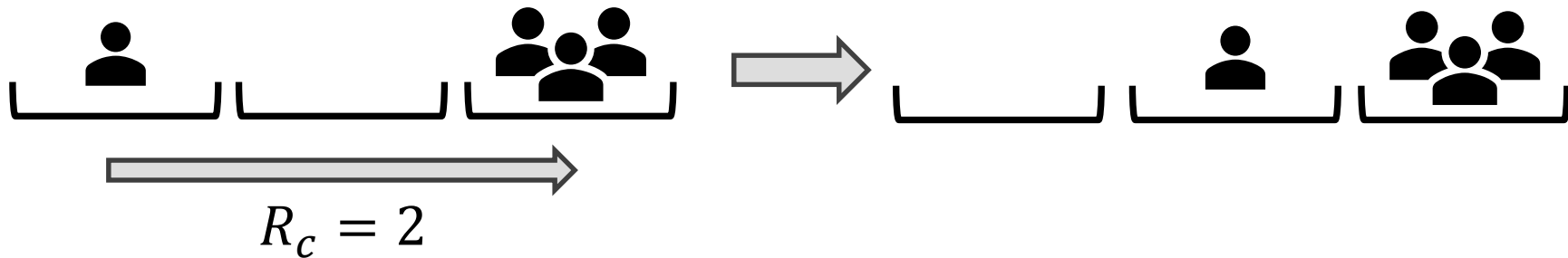
Nowak, B., Sznajd-Weron, K. (2022) Physical Review E 106(1), 014125



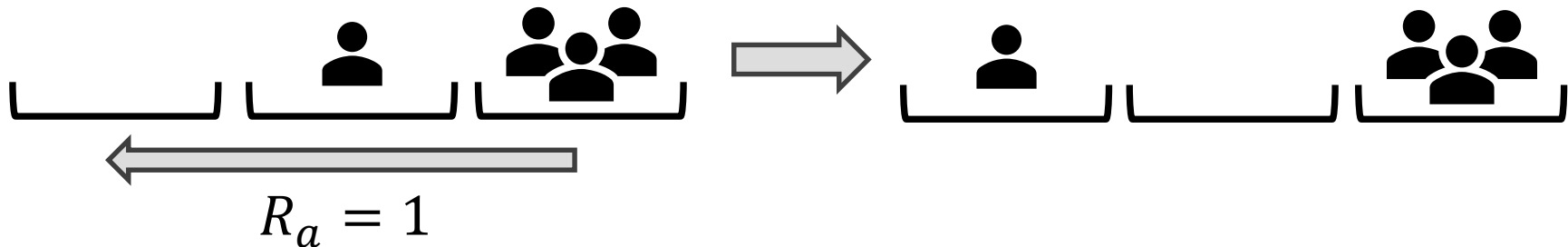
No polarization
without homophily!

General model with anticonformity

Conformity = positive, attractive

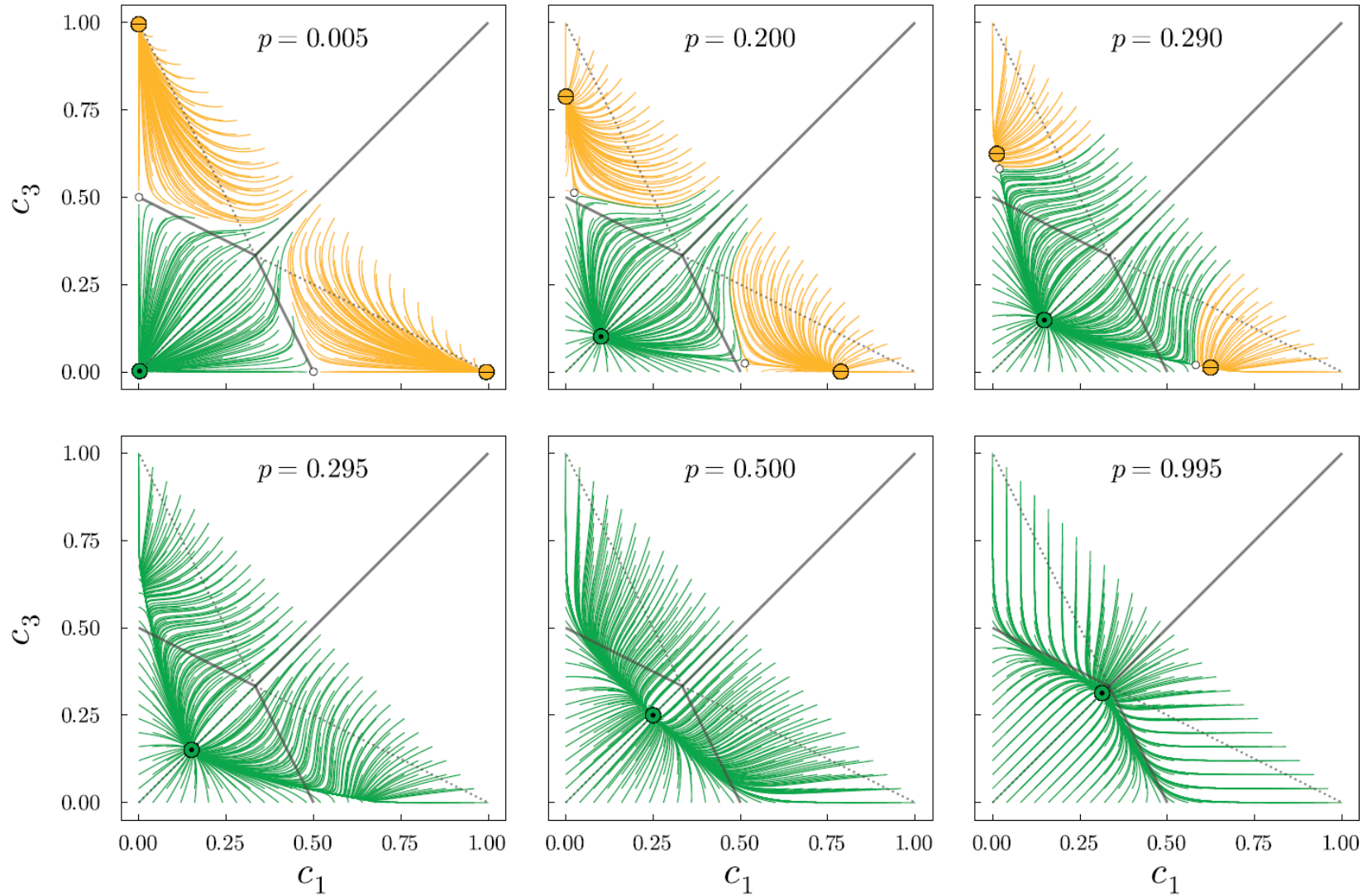


Anticonformity = negative, repelling



- Lipiecki, A., Sznajd-Weron, K. (2022) *Polarization in the three-state q-voter model with anticonformity and bounded confidence*, Chaos, Solitons and Fractals
- Grabisch M, Li F. (2020) *Anti-conformism in the Threshold model of collective behavior*. Dynam Games Appl

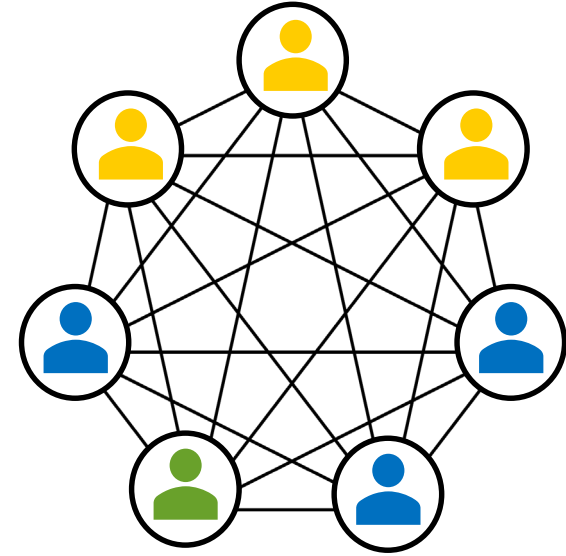
No polarization for $R_c = 2$ (no BC)



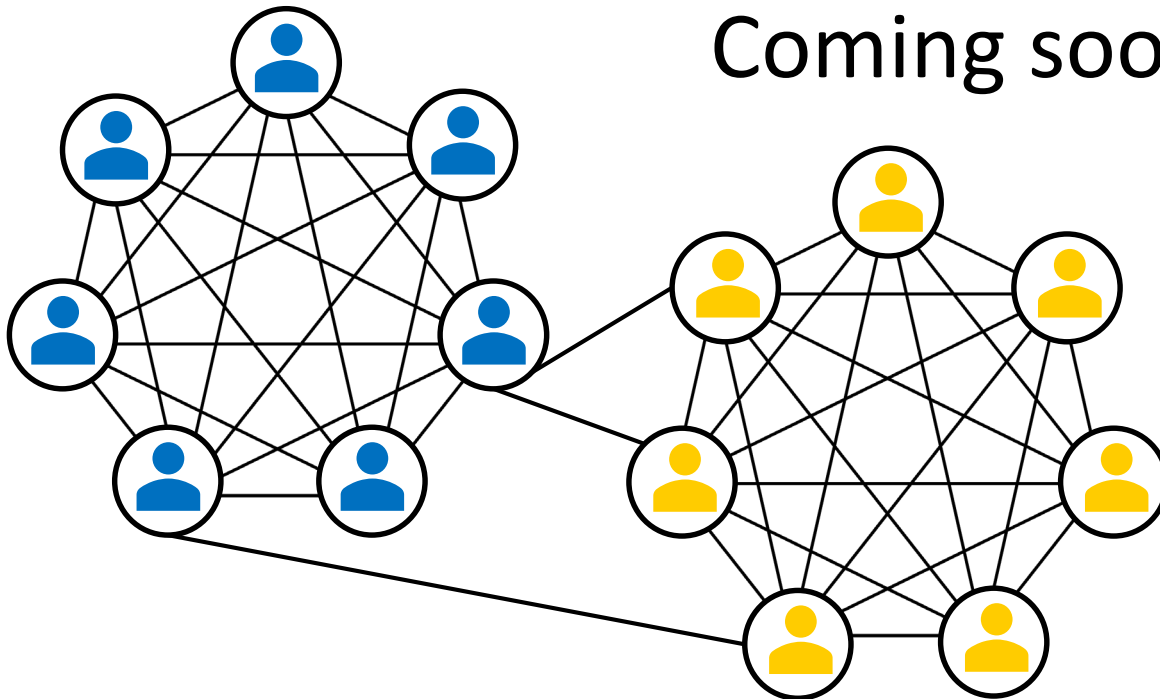
So far ...

One community

Can we depolarize it?



Coming soon ...



Summary

- No polarization without homophily (BC) [1,3,4]
- Shift by one (MAYA) is not needed for polarization [2]
- No extreme dominance without anticonformity [1,2]
- Smaller anticonformity = larger polarization [1]
- Polarization (social psychology) is a process ...
- Critical level of anticonformity for agreement [1]

Literature on non-binary q-voter model

[1] Lipiecki, A., Sznajd-Weron, K. (2022) Chaos, Solitons and Fractals

[2] Doniec, M., Lipiecki, A., Sznajd-Weron, K. (2022) Entropy

[3] Nowak, B., Sznajd-Weron, K. (2022) Physical Review E

[4] Nowak, B., Stoń, B., Sznajd-Weron, K. (2021) Scientific Reports



Decision making

Example 2: Wildlife control method

(1) doing nothing

(2) nonlethal

(3) lethal





Science of The Total Environment

Volume 579, 1 February 2017, Pages 685–693



Public acceptance of management methods
under different human–wildlife conflict
scenarios

[Vasilios Liordos](#)^a  , [Vasileios J. Kotsiotis](#)^b, [Marina Georgari](#)^a, [Kerasia Baltzi](#)^a, [Ioanna Baltzi](#)^a

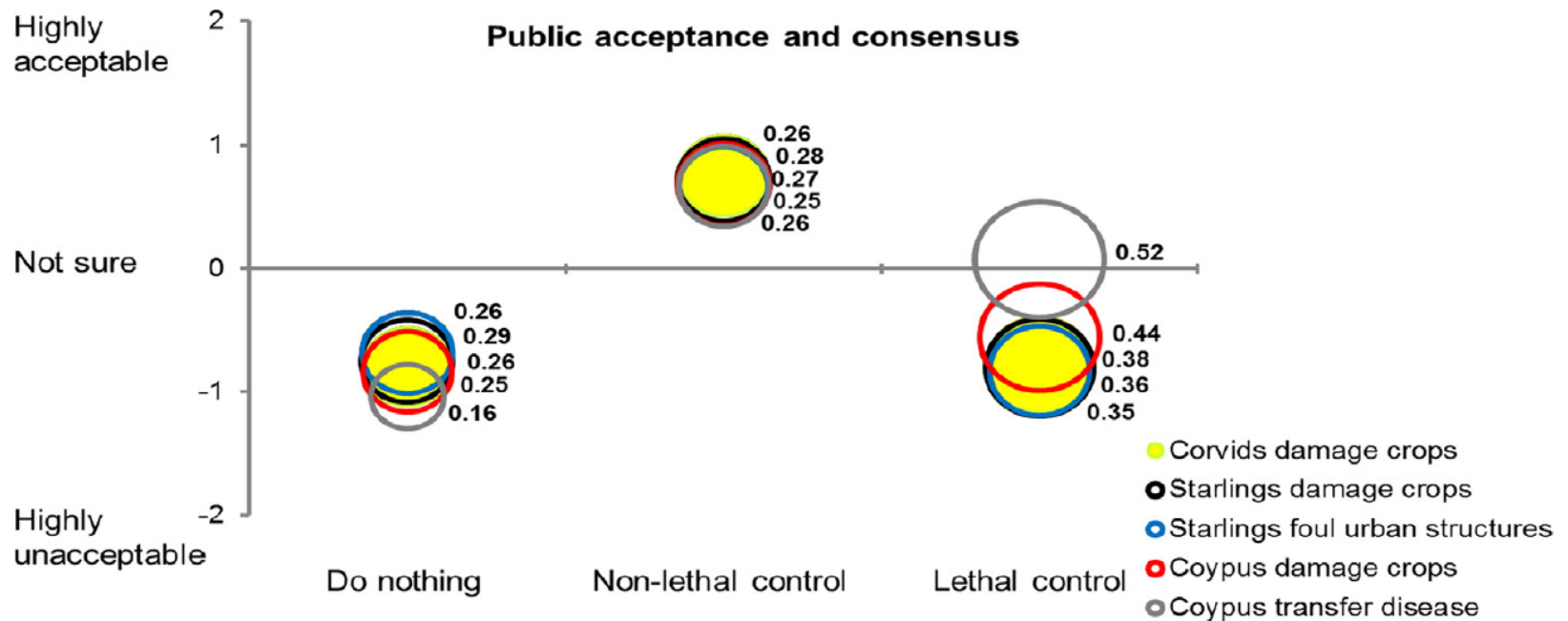
Decision making

Example 2: Wildlife control method

(1) doing nothing

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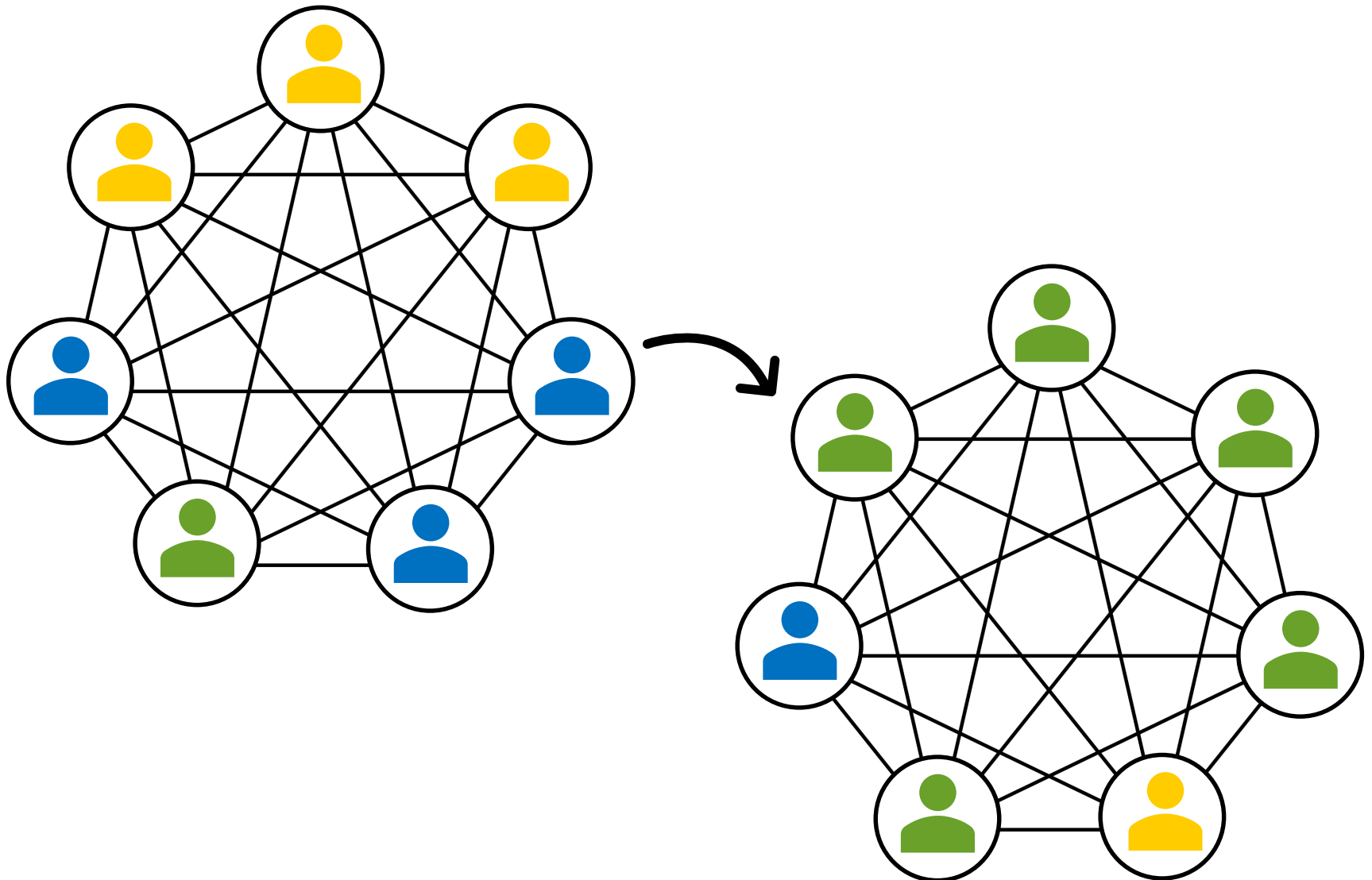
The M.A.Y.A. product design principle



“The adult public’s taste is not necessarily ready to accept the logical solutions to their requirements if the solution implies too vast a departure from what they have been conditioned into accepting as the norm.,”

— Raymond Loewy (1951)

Can we depolarize community?



Cross-community polarization

