Understanding and Engaging in Political Discussion

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Center on American Politics, Denver University
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Political Discussion – Road Map

Cognitive Biases – How we systematically misprocess information

Logical Fallacies – Logical mistakes used (often deliberately) to muddle communication

Discussion Format – How the <u>type</u> of conversation matters

News and other information sources – Bias and verification of external content

Short discussion on speech, political correctness, and cancellation

Political Discussion – Caveats

Triage – Each topic could be its own course

Limited representation – Identity, power, etc.

Basics:

Be respectful



Be respectful

Target understanding

Be respectful

Target understanding

Show interest

Be respectful

Target understanding

Show interest

Practice empathy

Be respectful

Target understanding

Show interest

Practice empathy

Ask questions

Be respectful

Target understanding

Show interest

Practice empathy

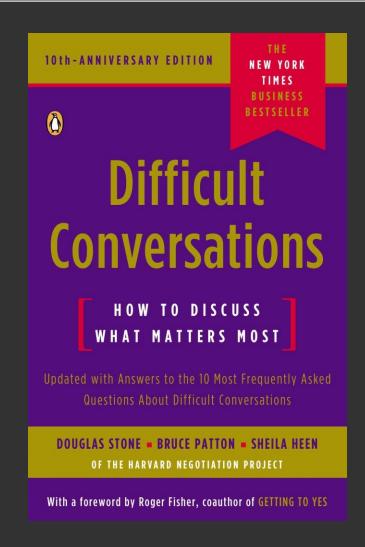
Ask questions

Be humble

Target understanding

Practice empathy

Values vs. Facts



Be respectful

Target understanding

Show interest

Practice empathy

Ask questions

Be humble

Values vs. Facts

Avoid Judgment/Defensiveness

Be respectful

Target understanding

Show interest

Practice empathy

Ask questions

Be humble

Values vs. Facts

Avoid Judgment/Defensiveness "you're wrong because..." vs. "the way I understand it..."

What is cognitive bias? – Affectively motivated error

Blessing/Curse:

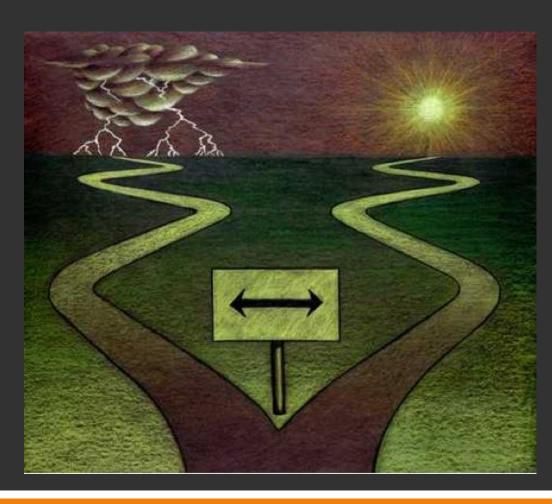


Blessing/Curse:

Heuristics – limited cognitive resources

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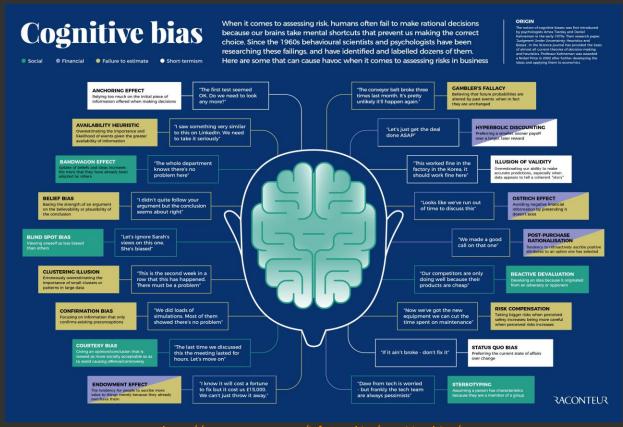
Heuristics – limited cognitive resources

Especially pernicious

Blessing/Curse:

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https://www.raconteur.net/infographics/cognitive-bias/

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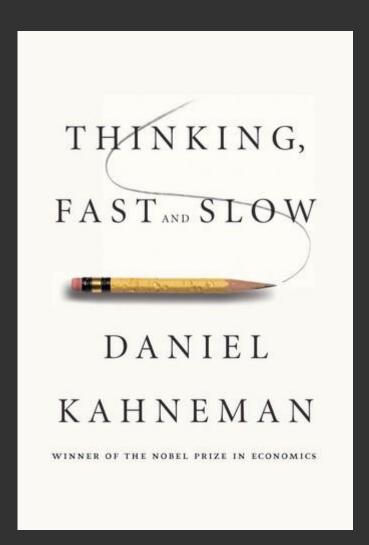
COGNITIVE BIAS CODEX We notice things already primed in We store memories differently based Too Much What Should We anthropomorphic things stick out more than non-bizarre/unfunny things to their key elements Information Remember? We discard specifics We edit and reinforce some memories after the fact. We are drawn to details that We notice flaws in others more easily than we notice flaws in ourselves we aim to preserve autonomy and group status, and avoid irreversible decisions We tend to find stories and patterns even when looking at sparse data To get things done, we tend to ete things we've invested time & energy in We fill in characteristics from immediate, relatable thing We Need We imagine things and people we're familiar with or fond of as To Act Fast we can make an impact and **Not Enough** Meaning Visual & Algorithmic Design: John Manoogian III assumptions onto the past and future List of 188 Cognitive Biases: Wikipedia designhacks.co

https://www.visualcapitalist.com/wp-content/uploads/2017/09/cognitive-bias-infographic.html

Blessing/Curse:

Heuristics – limited cognitive resources Especially pernicious

Kahneman – System 1 vs. System 2



Blessing/Curse:

Heuristics – limited cognitive resources Especially pernicious

Kahneman – System 1 vs. System 2

Selected biases relevant to political communication:

Blessing/Curse:

Heuristics – limited cognitive resources Especially pernicious

Kahneman – System 1 vs. System 2

Selected biases relevant to political communication:

Confirmation Bias: Evidence that supports your beliefs is more compelling

Blessing/Curse:

Heuristics – limited cognitive resources Especially pernicious

Kahneman – System 1 vs. System 2

Selected biases relevant to political communication:

<u>Confirmation Bias</u>: Evidence that supports your beliefs is more compelling Be intentional about investigating the other side Seek out different perspectives

Blessing/Curse:

Heuristics – limited cognitive resources Especially pernicious

Kahneman – System 1 vs. System 2

Selected biases relevant to political communication:

Attribution Error: Your actions are circumstantial, others' are intentional

Blessing/Curse:

Heuristics – limited cognitive resources Especially pernicious

Kahneman – System 1 vs. System 2

Selected biases relevant to political communication:

<u>Attribution Error</u>: Your actions are circumstantial, others' are intentional Develop explanations for people's behavior

Put yourself in their shoes

Blessing/Curse:

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Kahneman – System 1 vs. System 2

Selected biases relevant to political communication:

Anchoring Bias: Judgments are based on the first thing you learn about

Blessing/Curse:

Heuristics – limited cognitive resources Especially pernicious

Kahneman – System 1 vs. System 2

Selected biases relevant to political communication:

Anchoring Bias: Judgments are based on the first thing you learn about Look for/develop new anchors

Get more information

Blessing/Curse:

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Kahneman – System 1 vs. System 2

Selected biases relevant to political communication:

Availability Bias: Likeliness to assess issues by what comes to mind first (similar to anchoring)

Heuristics – limited cognitive resources

Selected biases relevant to political communication:

Availability Bias: Likeliness to assess issues by what comes to mind first (similar to anchoring) Availability Cascades: Echo chambers reinforce the availability of talking points (groupthink)

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Kahneman – System 1 vs. System 2

Selected biases relevant to political communication:

Availability Bias: Likeliness to assess issues by what comes to mind first (similar to anchoring)

Availability Cascades: Echo chambers reinforce the availability of talking points (groupthink)

Get multiple, different perspectives

Develop multiple considerations before moving forward

Blessing/Curse:

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Kahneman – System 1 vs. System 2

Selected biases relevant to political communication:

Streetlight Effect: Likeliness to only search where it is easy to look

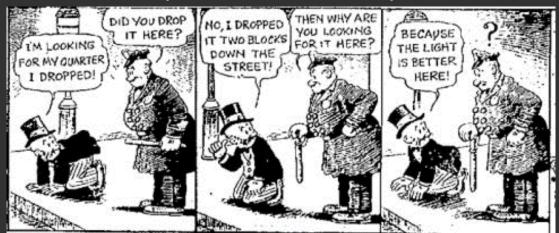
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Selected biases relevant to political communication:

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Kahneman – System 1 vs. System 2

Selected biases relevant to political communication:

<u>Streetlight Effect</u>: Likeliness to only search where it is easy to look Expand your search (don't just read headlines, etc.)

Blessing/Curse:

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Kahneman – System 1 vs. System 2

Selected biases relevant to political communication:

Halo Effect: Someone looks good in one area and is assumed good in another

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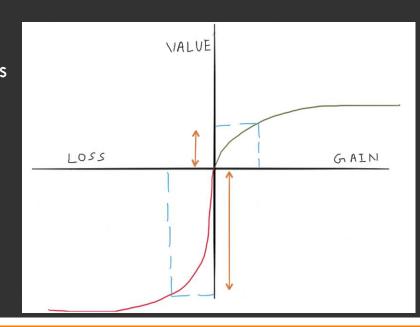
Compare the contexts

Affirm why you like them "I love The Rock, but that doesn't mean he should be President."

Political Discussion — Biases

Selected biases relevant to political communication:

Prospect Theory: Losses are more impactful than gains



Political Discussion – Biases

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Kahneman – System 1 vs. System 2

Selected biases relevant to political communication:

<u>Prospect Theory</u>: Losses are more impactful than gains

Put yourself in the shoes of those who stand to lose

Political Discussion – Biases

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Kahneman – System 1 vs. System 2

Selected biases relevant to political communication:

General Strategies:

Political Discussion — Biases

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Selected biases relevant to political communication:

General Strategies:

Slow Down (Use system 2)

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Political Discussion — Biases

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Be humble

Acknowledge these biases

What are fallacies? – Logical errors in reasoning

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Problems with fallacies:

Communication breakdown

What are fallacies? — Logical errors in reasoning

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Incorrect, often harmful, conclusions (e.g. policy)

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Straw Man: Arguing against a position that doesn't exist

Problems with fallacies:

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Straw Man: Arguing against a position that doesn't exist Example: "Democrats want to eliminate free speech"

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Selected fallacies relevant to political communication:

Straw Man: How to avoid your fallacy

Example: "Democrats want to eliminate free speech"

Restate the argument of the other person

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Selected fallacies relevant to political communication:

Straw Man: How to counter their fallacy

Example: "Democrats want to eliminate free speech"

For you: Restate the argument of the other person

Restate your own position

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Selected fallacies relevant to political communication:

Red Herring: Redirecting an argument to a new topic to avoid an issue

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Example: "Well, what about your stance on..."

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Stay on topic

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Example: "Well, what about your stance on..."

Stay on topic

"That's a different issue, we can discuss that after we finish this one..."

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Selected fallacies relevant to political communication:

False Dichotomy: Presenting a complex issue as having only two outcomes

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Example: "The contest between capitalism and socialism is over: capitalism has won."

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Explore a "middle-ground"

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"What about a system that has a mix of both?"

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Selected fallacies relevant to political communication:

Equivocation: Using ambiguous words to mean multiple things

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<u>Equivocation</u>: Using ambiguous words to mean multiple things Bias as a preference versus bias as a mistake

What are fallacies? – Logical errors in reasoning

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Selected fallacies relevant to political communication:

Equivocation: How to avoid your bias

Bias as a preference versus bias as a mistake

Be consistent with definitions

Problems with fallacies:

Communication breakdown

Selected fallacies relevant to political communication:

Equivocation: How to resist their bias

"I would agree if we were using that definition..."

What are fallacies? — Logical errors in reasoning

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Selected fallacies relevant to political communication:

Ad hominem: Attacking someone's character to attack their position

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Focus on the issue

Explain the irrelevance

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Selected fallacies relevant to political communication: Lightening Round

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Example: All Republicans are racist

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Example: All Republicans are racist

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Appeal to Authority: Relying on someone's status to justify a position (similar to Halo Effect)

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<u>Slippery Slope</u>: Baselessly claiming an action will lead to increasingly extreme outcomes Example: Same-sex marriage will lead to legal bestiality

<u>Appeal to Authority</u>: Relying on someone's status to justify a position (similar to Halo Effect) Example: Gov. Ron DeSantis said masks don't work so I don't have to wear one...

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Problems with fallacies:

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General Strategies:

What are fallacies? — Logical errors in reasoning

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Patiently and tactfully clarify when necessary

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Structure the conversation ahead of time (see next section)

Different kinds of conversation:

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Different purposes

Different roles

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Debate:

Purpose: to win

Roles: Competitors

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Roles: Competitors

Lecture:

Purpose: to teach/learn

Roles: Mentor/Mentee

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Different roles

Debate:

Purpose: to win

Roles: Competitors

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Roles: Mentor/Mentee

Deliberation:

Purpose: to generate, innovate

Roles: Collaborators

Different kinds of conversation:

Different roles

Debate:

Lecture:

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Roles: Collaborators



Gregory Bateson – A Theory of Play and Fantasy

The type of conversation can be negotiated beforehand!

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"Let's agree that we will try to find a compromise'

"I promise to respect your values if you promise to respect mine"

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"Let's agree that we will try to find a compromise"

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"We should take turns making out points and not talk over each other..."

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"Let's agree that we will try to find a compromise"

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Define and agree to the roles:

The type of conversation can be negotiated beforehand!

"Let's agree that we will try to find a compromise"

"I promise to respect your values if you promise to respect mine"

"We should take turns making out points and not talk over each other..."

Define and agree to the roles:

Many arguments result from both parties trying to be the mentor

The type of conversation can be negotiated beforehand!

Define and agree to the roles:

Stop and take stock – conversations can construct roles, reset as necessary

The type of conversation can be negotiated beforehand!

Define and agree to the roles:

Be aware of other roles your fellow brings to the discussion Identity roles are especially important and can lead to defensiveness Defensiveness can make collaborators into competitors

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The type of conversation can be negotiated beforehand!
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Defensiveness can make collaborators into competitors

Meaning is socially constructed (roles, format, substance)

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Identity roles are especially important and can lead to defensiveness

Defensiveness can make collaborators into competitors

Meaning is socially constructed (roles, format, substance)

Be aware that these can be in flux and might require negotiation

But this also allows for correction and better conversation

Approach news media and other information brokers with caution

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News Biases:

Newness Bias

Approach news media and other information brokers with caution

News Biases (errors):

Newness Bias

Profit-Motive

Approach news media and other information brokers with caution

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Negative

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News information management:

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News information management:

Framing

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Agenda-Setting

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Newness Bias

Profit-Motive

Negative

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News information management:

Framing

Priming

Agenda-Setting

Context Omissions

Approach news media and other information brokers with caution

News Biases (errors):

Newness Bias

Profit-Motive

Negative

Sensational

News information management:

Framing

Priming

Agenda-Setting

Context Omissions

Quotes

Approach news media and other information brokers with caution

News Biases (errors):

Newness Bias

Profit-Motive

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News information management:

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Agenda-Setting

Context Omissions

Quotes

Insinuations

Approach news media and other information brokers with caution

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Deep Fakes

Approach news media and other information brokers with caution

News Biases (errors):

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News information management:

Framing

Priming

Agenda-Setting

Context Omissions

Quotes

Insinuations

Deep Fakes

Lies

News engagement strategies:

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Subscribe to a variety of news services

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Get non-news information (journals, CSPAN, etc.)

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Face validity

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Are you triggered?

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Are you triggered?

Fake-news detection strategies:

BREAKING NEWS CONSUMER'S HANDBOOK

FAKE NEWS EDITION

- 1. Big red flags for fake news: ALL CAPS, or obviously photoshopped pics.
- A glut of pop-ups and banner ads? Good sign the story is pure clickbait.
- 3. Check the domain! Fake sites often add ".co" to trusted brands to steal their luster. (Think: "abcnews.com.co")
- 4. If you land on an unknown site, check its "About" page. Then, Google it with the word "fake" and see what comes up.
- 5. If a story offers links, follow them. (Garbage leads to worse garbage.) No links, quotes, or references? Another telltale sign.
- 6. Verify an unlikely story by finding a reputable outlet reporting the same thing.
- Check the date. Social media often resurrects outdated stories.
- 3. Read past headlines. Often they bear no resemblance to what lies beneath.
- Photos may be misidentified and dated. Use a reverse image search engine like TinEye to see where an image really comes from.
- 10. Gut check. If a story makes you angry, it's probably designed that way.
- 11. Finally, if you're not sure it's true, don't share it! Don't. Share. It.



ONTHEMEDIA.ORG

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Not all bad

Has political correctness gotten out of control?

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Left and Right issue

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Is it a threat to democracy?

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Democratic purpose of free speech:

Has political correctness gotten out of control?

Left and Right issue

Is it a threat to democracy?

Democratic purpose of free speech:

Need for civic education

Need for idea innovation

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Danger, incitement, libel, secrets, commercial, obscenity, context

Has political correctness gotten out of control?

Left and Right issue

Is it a threat to democracy?

Democratic purpose of free speech:

Need for civic education

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Silencing versus de-platforming

Political Discussion – Conclusion



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Thank you!

Questions?