The (Normative) Case for Bridging-Based Ranking

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March 2024

Context

bridging

An increase in mutual understanding and trust across divides, creating space for productive conflict, deliberation, or cooperation.

Context



Context

ENGAGEMENT

based ranking for

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BRIDGING

based ranking for



Disclaimer!

Sortedness

Trade-offs

Goal (revisited)

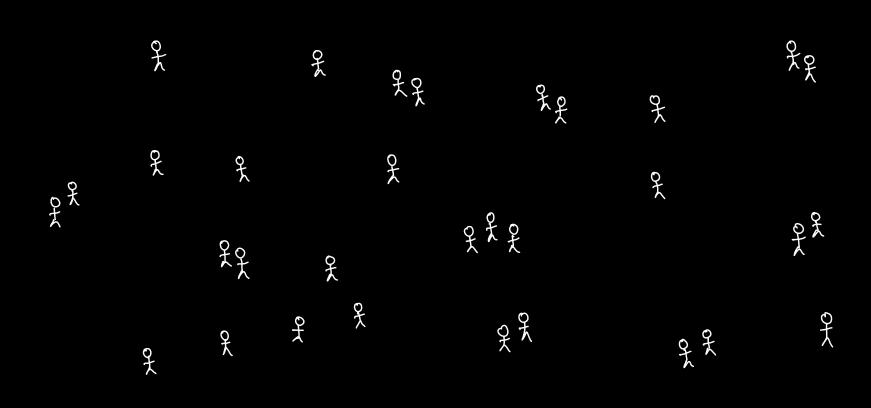
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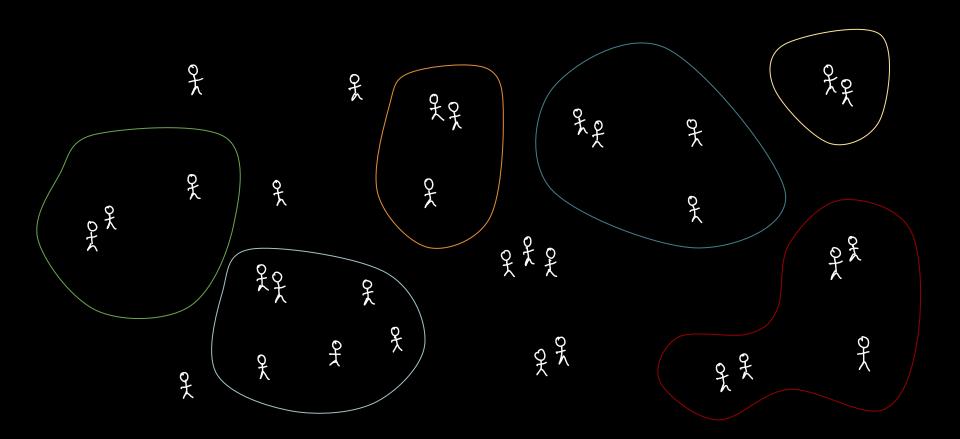
III.

. Sortedness

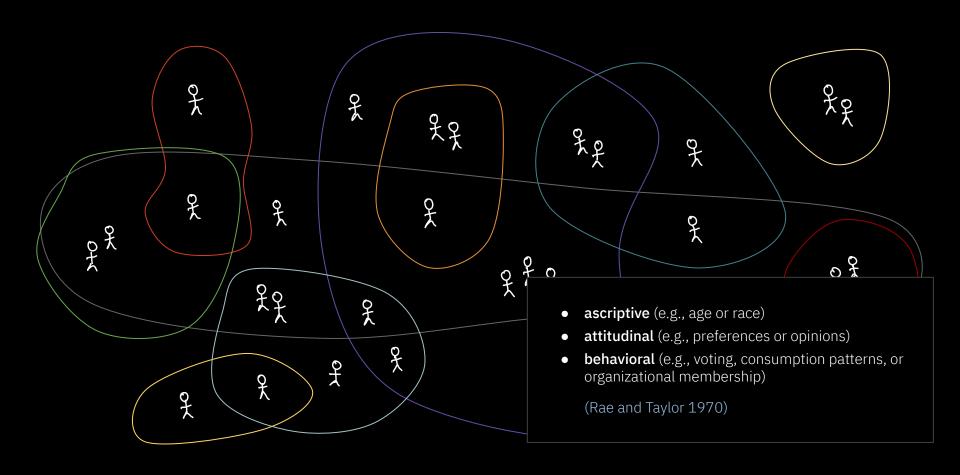
II. Trade-offs

III. Goal (revisited)









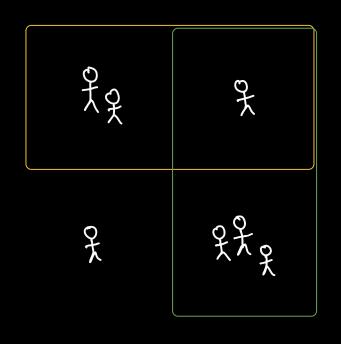


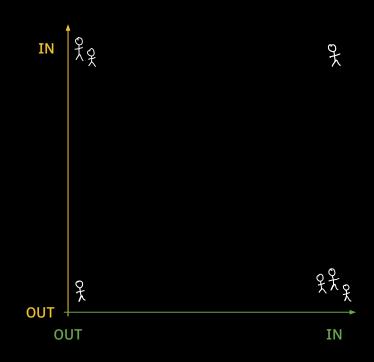
How to quantify the overall amount of crosscutting?

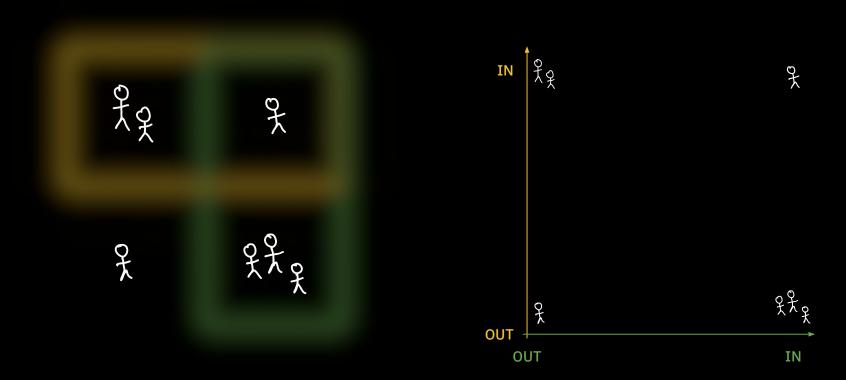


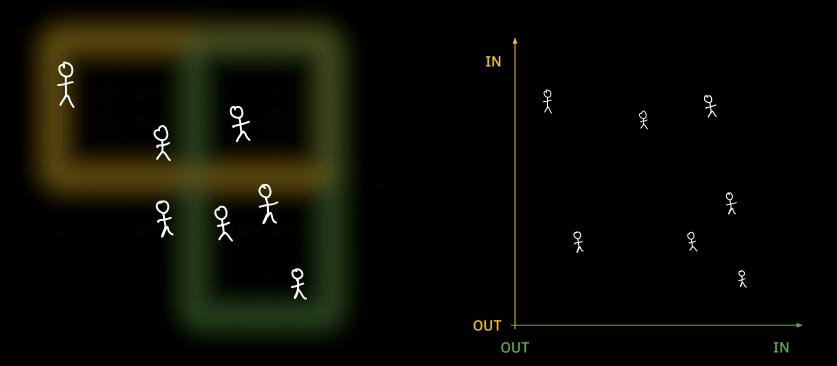
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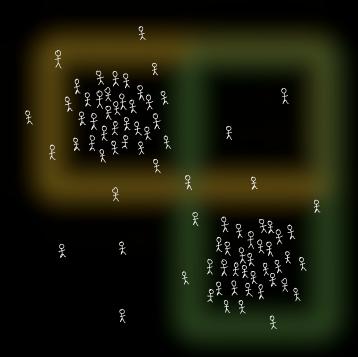


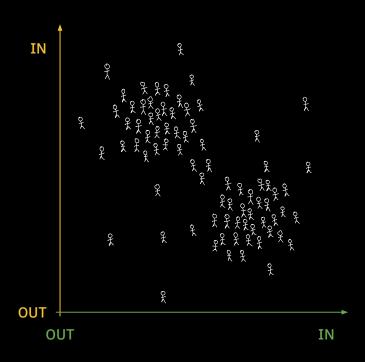


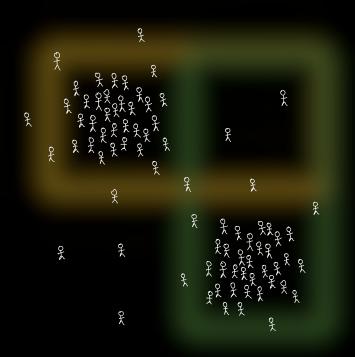


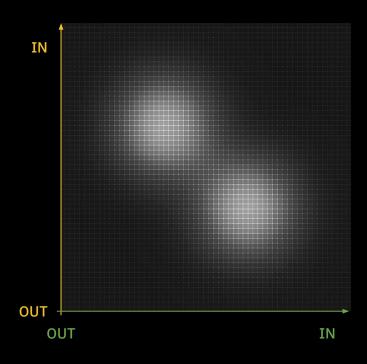


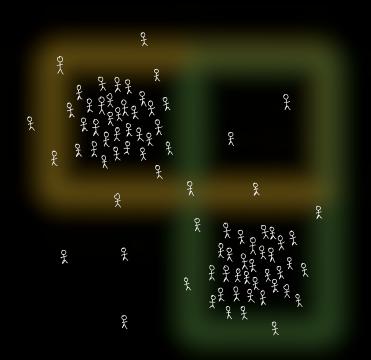


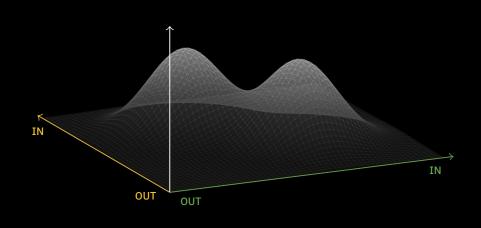




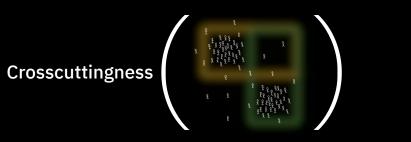


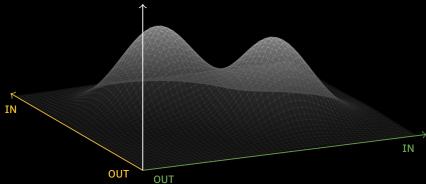






Crosscutting ∝ **Dependence**

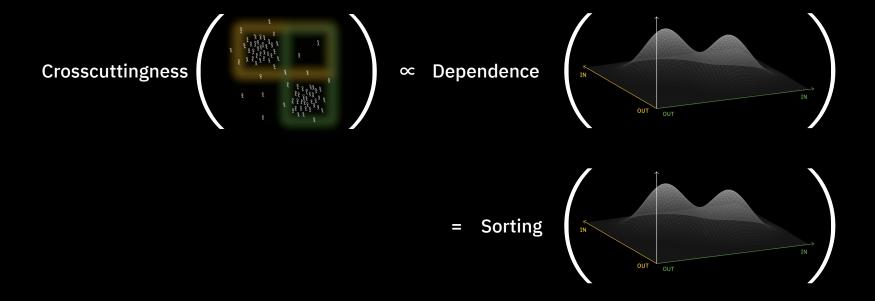


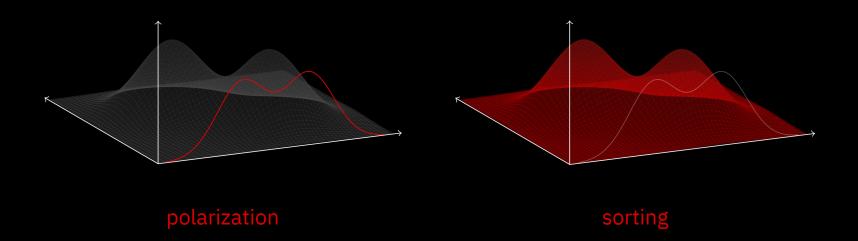


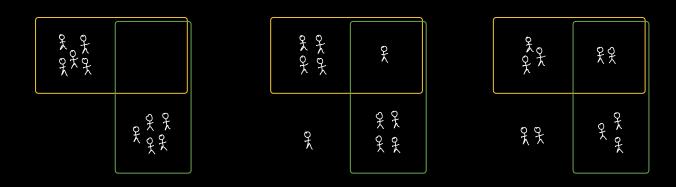
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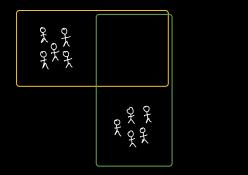
Crosscutting ∝ Dependence = Sorting

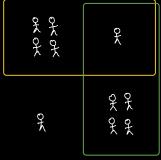


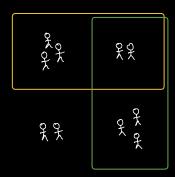




MORE SORTED





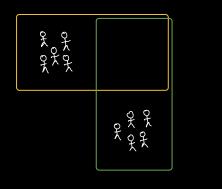


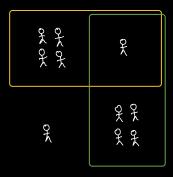
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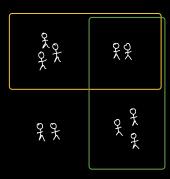
LESS SORTED

PERFECT DEPENDENCE

~INDEPENDENCE







MORE SORTED LESS SORTED

PERFECT DEPENDENCE

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NO CROSSCUTTING

EVERYBODY CROSSCUTTING

Mechanism 1

Conversion



FXAMPLES

common ground
symmachy / common enemies
surprising validation

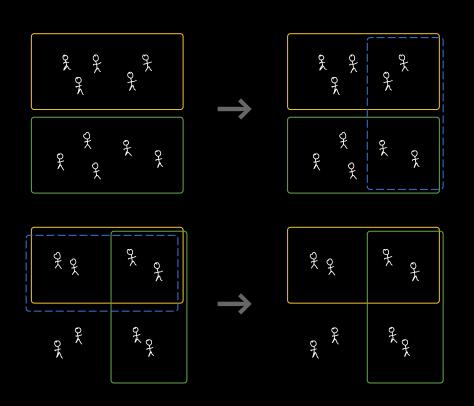
consilience

weak / long ties

"complicate the narratives"

Mechanism 2

Adding or removing groups/dimensions

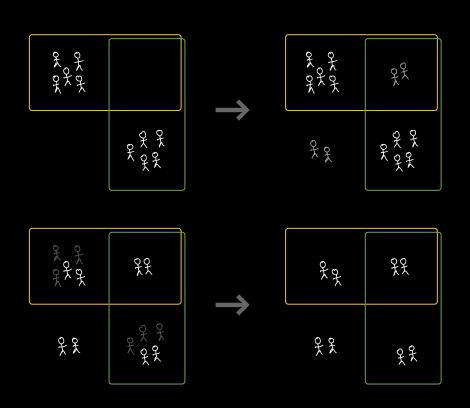


EXAMPLES

humanization
intergroup contact
depoliticization

Mechanism 3

Entry or exit of people



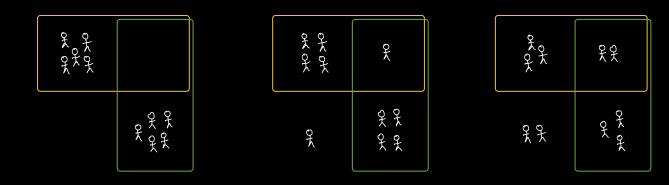
EXAMPLES

migration
generational change
account creation / deletion

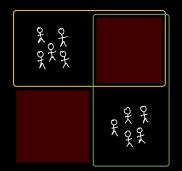
Most bridging algorithms use "diverse approval".

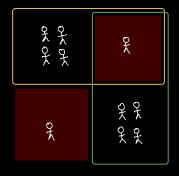


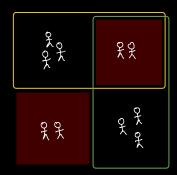




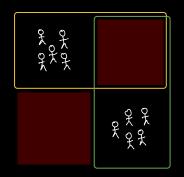
MORE SORTED LESS SORTED

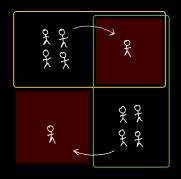


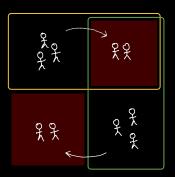




MORE SORTED







MORE SORTED

Cognitive "biases"

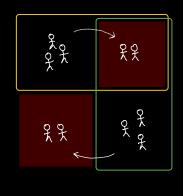
- mere-exposure effect
- illusory truth effect
- experience effects
- anchoring
- pressures to conform

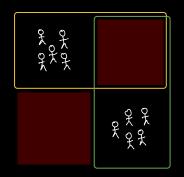
Learning

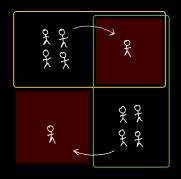
- learning new facts
- discovering new interests

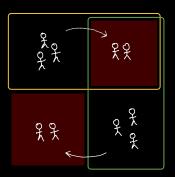
Algorithmic incentives (Brady et al., 2023)

- observational learning
- reinforcement learning
- intentional strategic adaptation









MORE SORTED

. Sortedness

II. Trade-offs

III. Goal (revisited)

I. Sortedness

Trade-offs

III. Goal (revisited)

II.

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Sorting is real.	
Sorting is bad.	Unsorting is good.

Sorting is real.

Direct measurement:

(e.g., Abrams et al. 2015, Kaplan et al. 2022)

- ↑ correlations between issue positions
- "no evidence of polarization; the middle has not shrunk"
- ↑ geographic sorting

Explains empirical trends:

(Levendusky 2009; Abrams & Fiorina 2015; Fiorina 2017)

- ↑ difference in approval ratings
- ↓ split ticket voting
- campaigning to convince → campaigning to mobilize
- ↑ affective polarization

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Sorting is bad.

- ↑ pigeonholing / stereotyping
- ↓ representation of nuanced, crosscutting positions (Fiorina 2016)
- † risk of civil war (Selway 2011; Gubler and Selway 2012; Siroky and Hechter 2016)

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Unsorting is good.

- ↑ "surprising validators" (Glaeser and Sunstein 2014)
- ↑ extent to which any majority will have something in common with a minority
- ↑ weak/long ties → ↑ economic outcomes
 (Jahani et al., 2023)

Sortedness by other names:

safeguards against factionalism

James Madison, The Federalist No. 10 (1787)

"intersection of social circles"

Georg Simmel, Soziologie (1908)

"overlapping memberships"

Robert Dahl, A Preface to Democratic Theory (1956)

"overlapping consensus"

John Rawls, *Political Liberalism* (1993)

"diverse diversities"

Amartya Sen, *Identity and Violence* (2006)

"connected society" / "polypolitanism"

Danielle Allen, Justice by Means of Democracy (2023)

Unsorting is bad.	Diverse approval (may) have side-effects.

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- too neutral a goal (e.g., QAnon)
- absurd if taken to the extreme
- may be useful for social capital, trust, and belonging
- makes engaging in politics more complicated
- may be manipulative

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Diverse approval (may) have side-effects.

- may disadvantage minority or non-centrist perspectives
- may privilege those who are good at articulation
- may incentivize bothsidesism (false balance)
- may surface ideas with diverse but incompatible support (e.g., removing §230)

I. Sortedness

Trade-offs

III. Goal (revisited)

II.

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I. Sortedness

II. Trade-offs

III. Goal (revisited)



Build a recommender that unsorts because it would be better than the status quo, so is justified (for now). Also, exists in a broader context so likely not able to overcome all the other tendencies towards divisiveness in society.





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Build a recommender that has no systematic tendency towards sorting or unsorting.



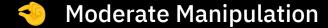
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Build a recommender that unsorts, except in certain protected ways (or only in certain greenlit ways).



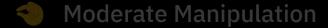
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Mirror

Build a recommender that gives people an accurate understanding of the degree of sorting that is present in a population. ("Show people the bridging that already exists.")

Manipulation

Build a recommender that has no systematic tendency towards sorting or unsorting.

Moderate Manipulation

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Mandate

Build a recommender that unsorts, but only if it has a mandate to do so (e.g., via democratic decision or individual consent).

bridging.systems

→ lukethorburn.com

Thanks to the many collaborators & mentors who have contributed to or informed this work →

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