

# Learning Ideological Embeddings from Information Cascades

---

Corrado Monti,  
Francesco Bonchi

**ISI**

ISI Foundation  
& ISI Global Science  
Foundation

Giuseppe Manco,



---

Istituto di Calcolo  
e Reti ad Alte Prestazioni

Cigdem Aslay,



## Why Ideological Embeddings?

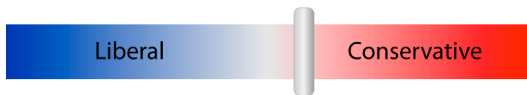
- Many works in opinion modeling assume one axis

## Why Ideological Embeddings?

- Many works in opinion modeling assume one axis
- Often ill-defined too

# Why Ideological Embeddings?

- Many works in opinion modeling assume one axis
- Often ill-defined too



# Why Ideological Embeddings?

- Many works in opinion modeling assume one axis
- Often ill-defined too



# Why Ideological Embeddings?

- Many works in opinion modeling assume one axis
- Often ill-defined too

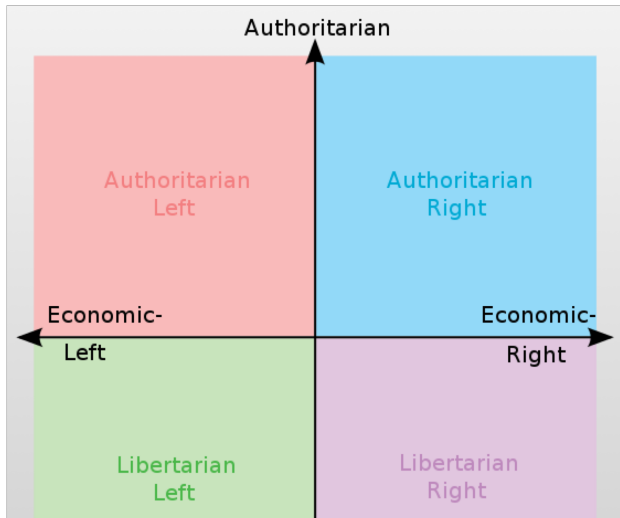


# Why Ideological Embeddings?

Idea: a multi-dimensional ideological space

# Why Ideological Embeddings?

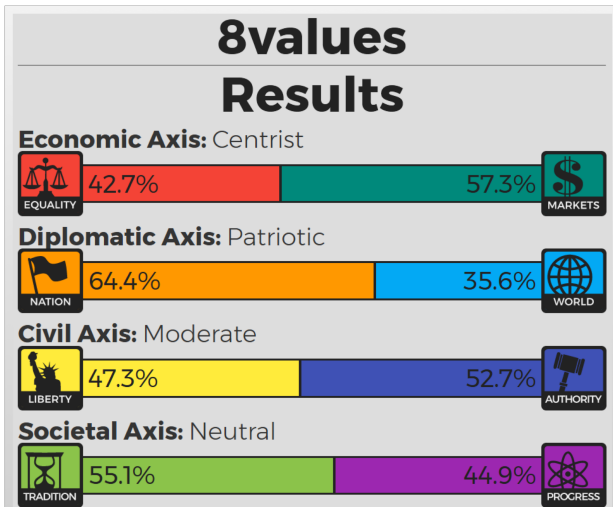
Idea: a multi-dimensional ideological space





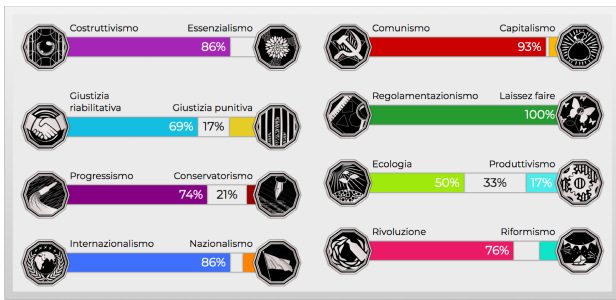
# Why Ideological Embeddings?

Idea: a multi-dimensional ideological space



# Why Ideological Embeddings?

Idea: a multi-dimensional ideological space



# Why Ideological Embeddings?

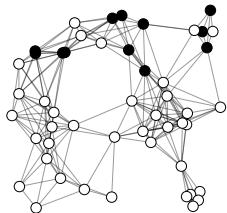
Idea: a multi-dimensional ideological space

- Which behavior might make this observable?

# Why Ideological Embeddings?

Idea: a multi-dimensional ideological space

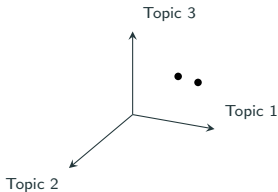
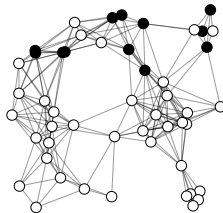
- Which behavior might make this observable?
- Spreading news on social media



# Why Ideological Embeddings?

Idea: a multi-dimensional ideological space

- Which behavior might make this observable?
- Spreading news on social media
- A graph of agents that spread news content
- They spread the same item if they are *ideologically aligned*



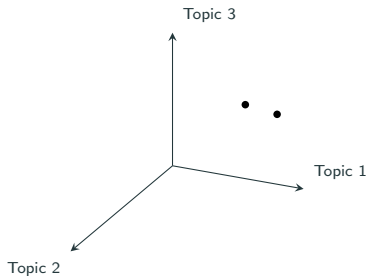
**More in general**

We model **actions**  
that produce **cascades** on a graph  
through **homophily**:

a node imitates a neighbor  
if they are similar in **ideological space**.

# How?

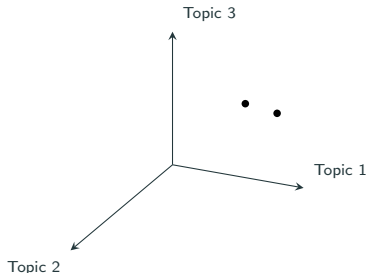
- How to build such a space?
- Let any researcher *define their axis*





# How?

- How to build such a space?
- Let any researcher *define their axis*
- As input, each item must be tagged
  - a news can be “healthcare’ or “migration”
  - Manually or LDA
  - Can be fuzzy
- Those define the axes of our space

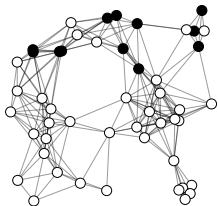


# An example

○ = user, ● = user sharing an item

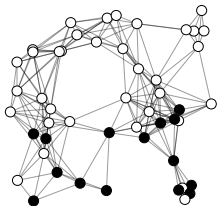
## Item 1

0.9 healthcare +  
0.1 migration



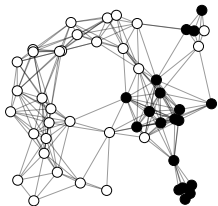
## Item 2

0.9 healthcare +  
0.1 migration



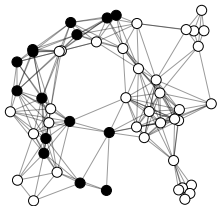
## Item 3

0.1 healthcare +  
0.9 migration



## Item 4

0.1 healthcare +  
0.9 migration

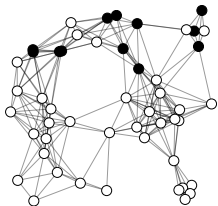


# An example

○ = user, ● = user sharing an item

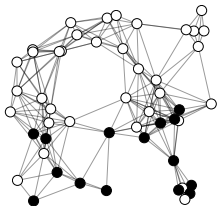
## Item 1

0.9 healthcare +  
0.1 migration



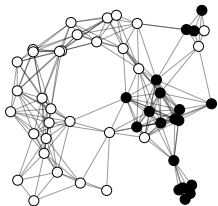
## Item 2

0.9 healthcare +  
0.1 migration



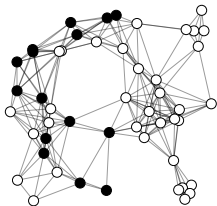
## Item 3

0.1 healthcare +  
0.9 migration

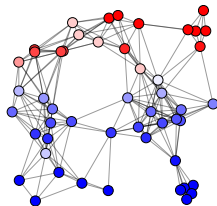


## Item 4

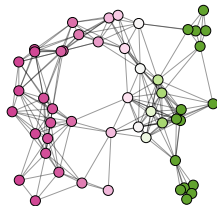
0.1 healthcare +  
0.9 migration



healthcare

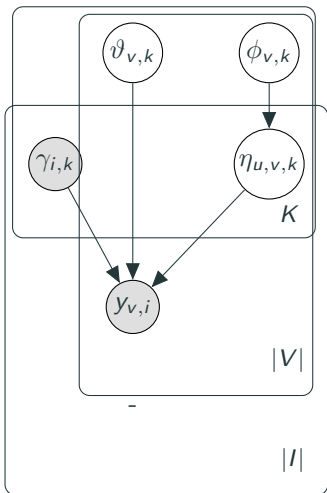


migration



**Formalize these assumptions  
into a model**

# The model



- $\vartheta_{v,z} \in [0, 1] \rightarrow$  node interests
- $\phi_{v,z} \in [0, 1] \rightarrow$  node polarities
- $\eta_{u,v,z} \in [0, 1] \rightarrow$  polarity alignment
- $\gamma_{i,z} \in [0, 1] \rightarrow$  item topics
- $y \in \{0, 1\} \rightarrow$  activation

# The algorithm

- Likelihood of observed item  $i$  is  $\Pr(\mathcal{D}_i|\Theta) =$

$$\prod_{u \in \mathcal{D}_i} \Pr(u \in \mathcal{D}_i | \Theta, F_{i,u}) \cdot \prod_{u \notin \mathcal{D}_i} (1 - \Pr(u \in \mathcal{D}_i | \Theta, F_{i,u}))$$

where  $F_{i,u}$  are potential activators

# The algorithm

- Likelihood of observed item  $i$  is  $\Pr(\mathcal{D}_i|\Theta) =$

$$\prod_{u \in \mathcal{D}_i} \Pr(u \in \mathcal{D}_i | \Theta, F_{i,u}) \cdot \prod_{u \notin \mathcal{D}_i} (1 - \Pr(u \in \mathcal{D}_i | \Theta, F_{i,u}))$$

where  $F_{i,u}$  are potential activators

- Simplifying assumption:

$1 - \Pr(u \in \mathcal{D}_i | \Theta, F_{i,u}) \approx \prod_{v \in F_{i,u}} (1 - \Pr(u \in \mathcal{D}_i | \Theta, v \in \mathcal{D}_i)),$   
since we are looking for clusters of alignment

# The algorithm

- Likelihood of observed item  $i$  is  $\Pr(\mathcal{D}_i|\Theta) =$

$$\prod_{u \in \mathcal{D}_i} \Pr(u \in \mathcal{D}_i | \Theta, F_{i,u}) \cdot \prod_{u \notin \mathcal{D}_i} (1 - \Pr(u \in \mathcal{D}_i | \Theta, F_{i,u}))$$

where  $F_{i,u}$  are potential activators

- Simplifying assumption:

$1 - \Pr(u \in \mathcal{D}_i | \Theta, F_{i,u}) \approx \prod_{v \in F_{i,u}} (1 - \Pr(u \in \mathcal{D}_i | \Theta, v \in \mathcal{D}_i)),$   
since we are looking for clusters of alignment

- In this way, we obtain a scalable OGD algorithm:
  - Each potential activation  $u \rightarrow v$  is an example
  - Positive or negative if succeeded or not



# The algorithm

**Input:**  $G = (V, E)$ ; items  $i \in \mathcal{I}$  with topics  $\gamma_i \in \mathbb{R}^K$ , activations  $\mathcal{D}_i \subseteq V$ .

**Output:** Polarities  $\phi_u$  and interests  $\vartheta_u$  for all  $u \in V$ .

1 Initialize  $\phi$  and  $\vartheta$  as  $|V| \times K$  matrices.

2 **for** number of epochs **do**

3     **for**  $i \in \mathcal{I}$  **do**

4         **for**  $v \in \mathcal{D}_i$  **do**

5             **for**  $u \in \{u \in \mathcal{D}_i \mid (v, u) \in E\}$  **do**

6                 Update  $\phi, \vartheta$  by ascending the gradient:

$$\nabla_{\phi, \vartheta} \log \left( \sum_k \gamma_{i,k} \cdot \vartheta_{u,k} \cdot p(u, v, k) \right)$$

7             **for**  $u \in \text{SAMPLE}(\{u \notin \mathcal{D}_i \mid (v, u) \in E\})$  **do**

8                 Update  $\phi, \vartheta$  by ascending the gradient:

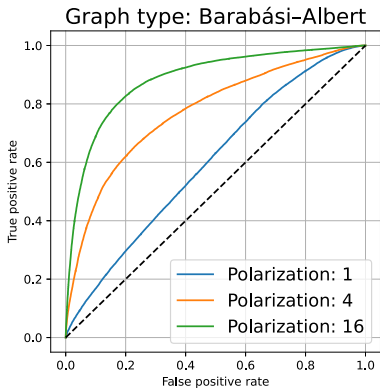
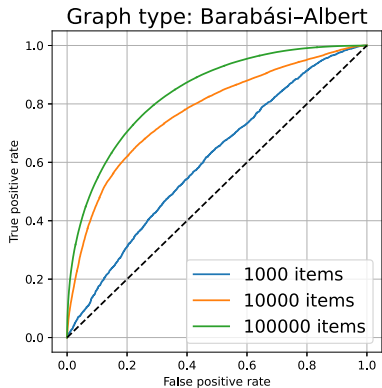
$$\nabla_{\phi, \vartheta} \log \left( 1 - \sum_k \gamma_{i,k} \cdot \vartheta_{u,k} \cdot p(u, v, k) \right)$$

**Results: synthetic data**

# Results on synthetic data

Num. items	AUC ROC	Avg. Prec.
1000	0.607	0.543
10000	0.773	0.733
100000	0.840	0.815

$p$	AUC ROC	Avg. Prec.
1	0.601	0.534
4	0.773	0.733
16	0.884	0.857

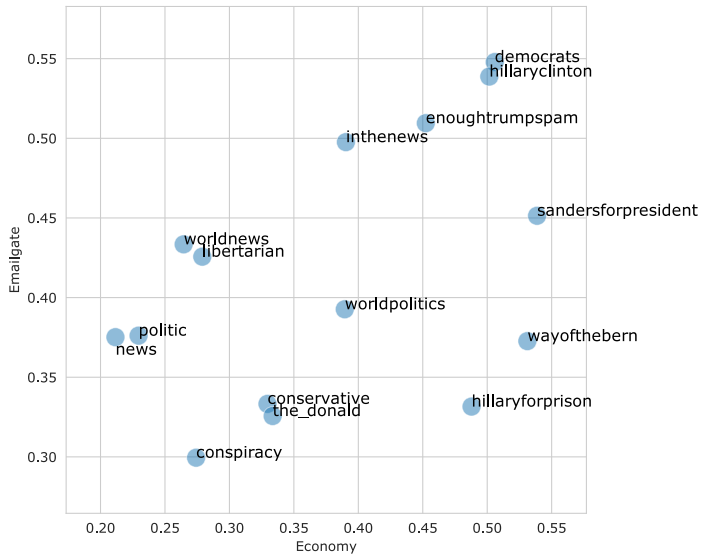


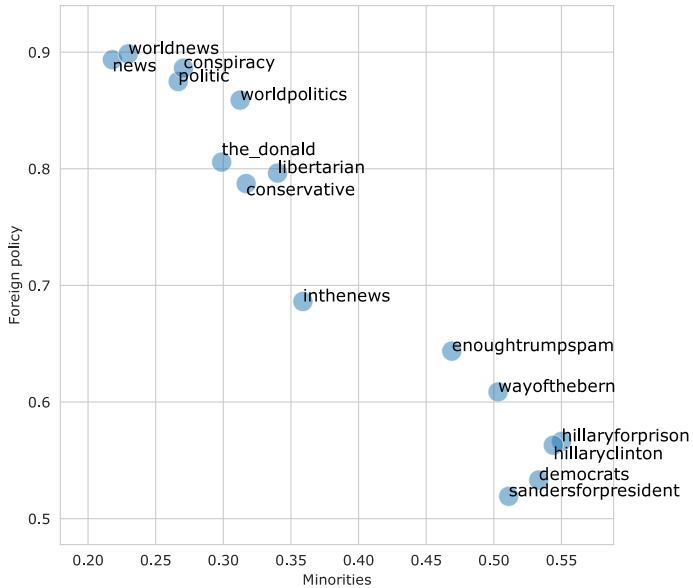
**Results: real data & interpretability**

- Nodes: 50 political subreddits
- Action: posting a URL  $\rightarrow$  22 047 items
- Graph: complete
- 5 topics identified automatically with doc2vec
  - Economy, Emailgate, Foreign policy, Campaign, Minorities

Follows assumptions:

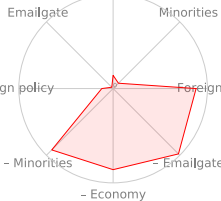
*action spreads if nodes are ideologically aligned*





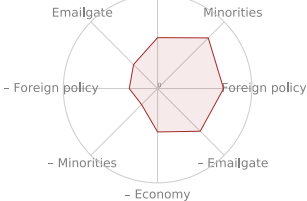
### the\_donald

Economy



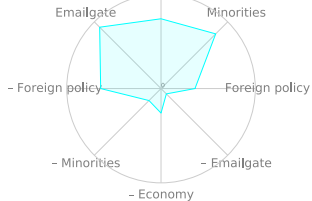
### republican

Economy



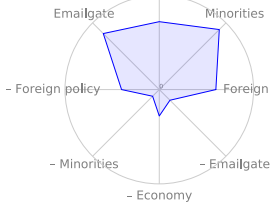
### democrats

Economy



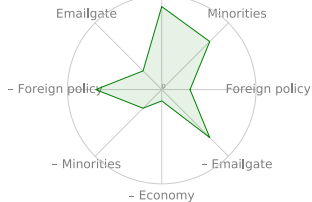
### hillaryclinton

Economy



### sandersforpresident

Economy

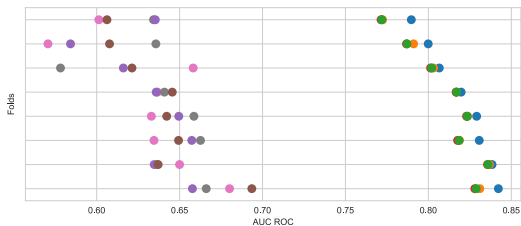




**Results: real data & predictive power**

# Results: real data & predictive power

Reddit dataset:



Algorithm	AUC ROC	Difference	Avg. Precision	Time (s)
● Our MIP model	$0.820 \pm 0.019$	$0.000 \pm 0.000$	$0.777 \pm 0.022$	7.1
● Barbera model	$0.812 \pm 0.022$	$-0.008 \pm 0.005$	$0.790 \pm 0.018$	6.4
● Original inf. + Topics	$0.811 \pm 0.022$	$-0.009 \pm 0.006$	$0.781 \pm 0.018$	10.1
● Original information	$0.810 \pm 0.022$	$-0.009 \pm 0.006$	$0.785 \pm 0.018$	9.5
● node2vec, d=128	$0.639 \pm 0.028$	$-0.180 \pm 0.024$	$0.660 \pm 0.033$	11.6
● node2vec + Topics, d=128	$0.638 \pm 0.028$	$-0.182 \pm 0.016$	$0.650 \pm 0.031$	14.5
● node2vec + Topics, d=11	$0.634 \pm 0.024$	$-0.186 \pm 0.019$	$0.634 \pm 0.033$	8.7
● node2vec, d=11	$0.633 \pm 0.034$	$-0.186 \pm 0.024$	$0.641 \pm 0.036$	7.3

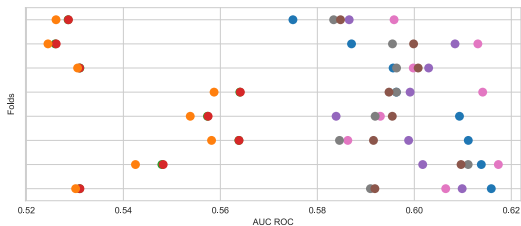
## Results: real data & predictive power

Twitter dataset:

- Nodes: 738 users
- Items: 3 624 retweets
- Topics: political hashtags
- Graph: retweet

# Results: real data & predictive power

Twitter dataset:



Algorithm	AUC ROC	Difference	Avg. Precision	Time (s)
● Our MIP model	$0.601 \pm 0.015$	$0.000 \pm 0.000$	$0.435 \pm 0.013$	83.1
● node2vec, d=11	$0.603 \pm 0.011$	$0.003 \pm 0.018$	$0.431 \pm 0.010$	480.5
● node2vec + Topics, d=128	$0.596 \pm 0.007$	$-0.004 \pm 0.014$	$0.427 \pm 0.008$	561.7
● node2vec + Topics, d=11	$0.599 \pm 0.009$	$-0.002 \pm 0.015$	$0.425 \pm 0.009$	485.3
● node2vec, d=128	$0.594 \pm 0.009$	$-0.007 \pm 0.014$	$0.425 \pm 0.006$	523.1
● Original inf. + Topics	$0.544 \pm 0.016$	$-0.057 \pm 0.016$	$0.391 \pm 0.020$	985.7
● Original information	$0.544 \pm 0.016$	$-0.057 \pm 0.016$	$0.391 \pm 0.020$	965.4
● Barbera model	$0.541 \pm 0.015$	$-0.060 \pm 0.015$	$0.387 \pm 0.019$	75.9

# Conclusions

# Conclusions

- **Ideological embeddings**
  - Multidimensional, axes defined through items
  - Interpretable
- Our model is
  - an **interpretation** of reality
  - a way to make **predictions**
- Algorithm combines interpretability, predictive power and scalability
- Probabilistic model can be valid tools for social science

Code & data:

<https://github.com/corradomonti/ideological-embeddings>

**Thanks!**

`corrado.monti@isi.it`