# The social-psychological reality of conspiracy beliefs: How the sense of precarity and adherence to conspiracy beliefs are intertwined

Lena Adamus

[magdalena.adamus@econ.muni.cz]

18.11.2024 Brno

**Surge of ESB** 

Surge of ESB

ESB (epistemically suspect beliefs) cover a wide range of irrational, paranormal, conspiracy and pseudoscientific beliefs that contradict standard scientific and naturalistic views about the world and have potentially negative societal impact

Surge of ESB

ESB (epistemically suspect beliefs) cover a wide range of irrational, paranormal, conspiracy and pseudoscientific beliefs that contradict standard scientific and naturalistic views about the world and have potentially negative societal impact



Misinformation and disinformation

Surge of ESB

ESB (epistemically suspect beliefs) cover a wide range of irrational, paranormal, conspiracy and pseudoscientific beliefs that contradict standard scientific and naturalistic views about the world and have potentially negative societal impact

Conspiracy mentality conspiracy beliefs
Irrational beliefs

Surge of ESB

Globally more than 20% of people believe in at least one COVID-related conspiracy theory

ESB (epistemically suspect beliefs) cover a wide range of irrational, paranormal, conspiracy and pseudoscientific beliefs that contradict standard scientific and naturalistic views about the world and have potentially negative societal impact

Conspiracy mentality conspiracy narratives
Irrational beliefs

Surge of ESB

Globally more than 20% of people believe in at least one COVID-related conspiracy

Decreased science acceptance

ESB (epistemically suspect beliefs) cover a wide range of irrational, paranormal, conspiracy and pseudoscientific beliefs that contradict standard scientific and naturalistic views about the world and have potentially negative societal impact

conspiracy mentality conspiracy narratives

Irrational beliefs

Surge of ESB

Globally more than 20% of people believe in at least one COVID-related conspiracy

Decreased science acceptance

Increased non-normative socio-political behaviour

ESB (epistemically suspect beliefs) cover a wide range of irrational, paranormal, conspiracy and pseudoscientific beliefs that contradict standard scientific and naturalistic views about the world and have potentially negative societal impact

Conspiracy mentality conspiracy narratives
Irrational beliefs

Surge of ESB

Globally more than 20% of people believe in at least one COVID-related conspiracy

ESB (epistemically suspect beliefs) cover a wide range of irrational, paranormal, conspiracy and pseudoscientific beliefs that contradict standard scientific and naturalistic views about the world and have potentially negative societal impact

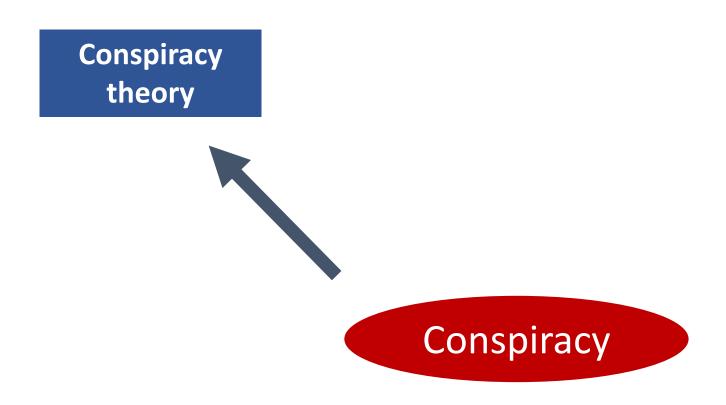
Conspiracy mentality conspiracy narratives
Irrational beliefs

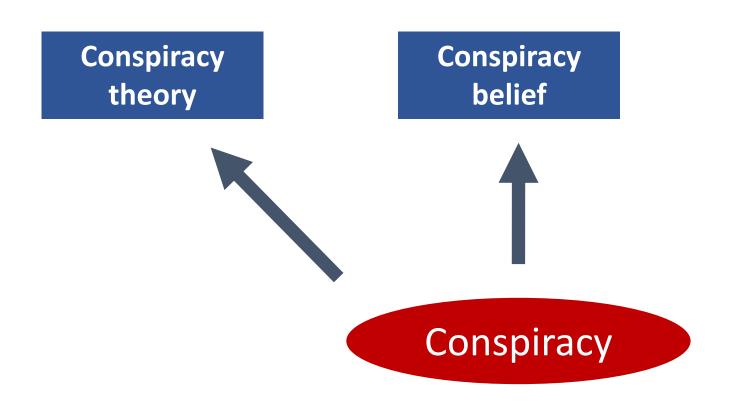
Decreased science acceptance

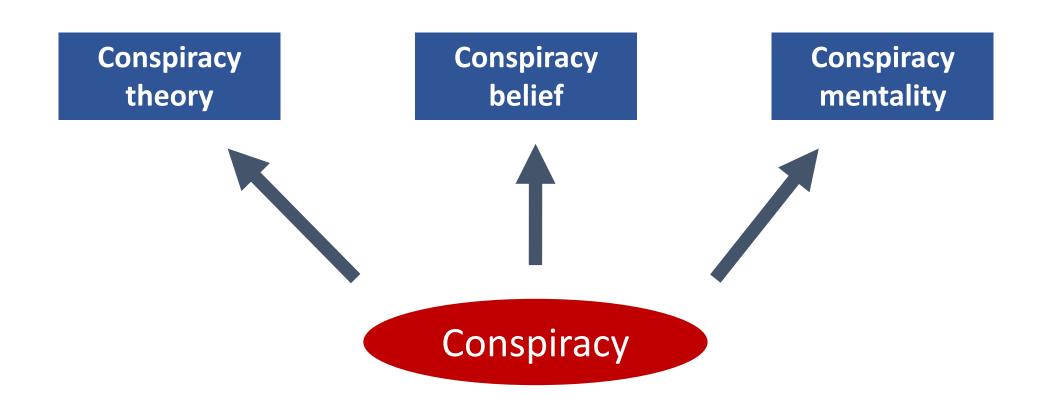
Increased non-normative socio-political behaviour

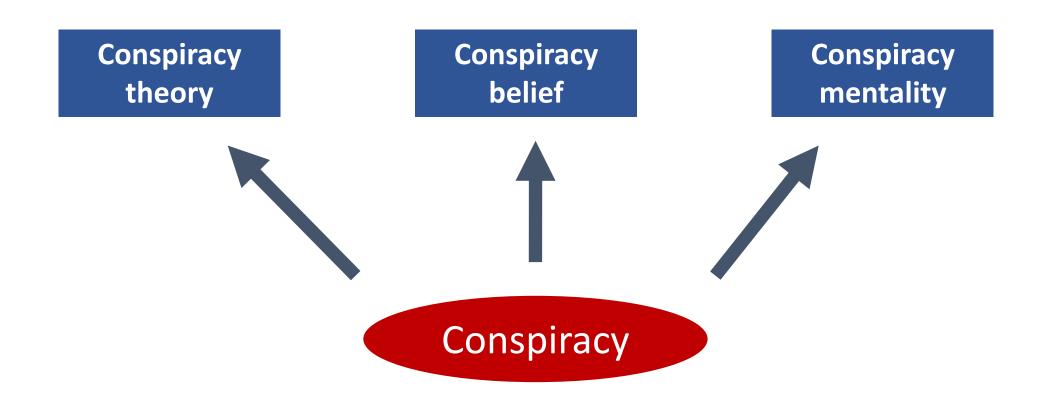
Prejudice against certain social groups











Conspiracy theory



Explanations of events or circumstances pinpointing a powerful group as culprits acting secretly and maliciously for their own benefit and against the common good

Conspiracy theory



Explanations of events or circumstances pinpointing a powerful group as culprits acting secretly and maliciously for their own benefit and against the common good

Conspiracy theory



A theory need to not be necessarily *false* to be considered conspiracist.

Conspiracy theory



The key aspect is the lack of sufficient evidence supporting it

Conspiracy theory

Conspiracy belief

**Conspiracy** theory

**Conspiracy** belief



An individual's belief in a specific conspiracy theory

**Conspiracy** theory

**Conspiracy** belief

**Conspiracy** mentality

**Conspiracy** theory

Conspiracy belief

**Conspiracy** mentality



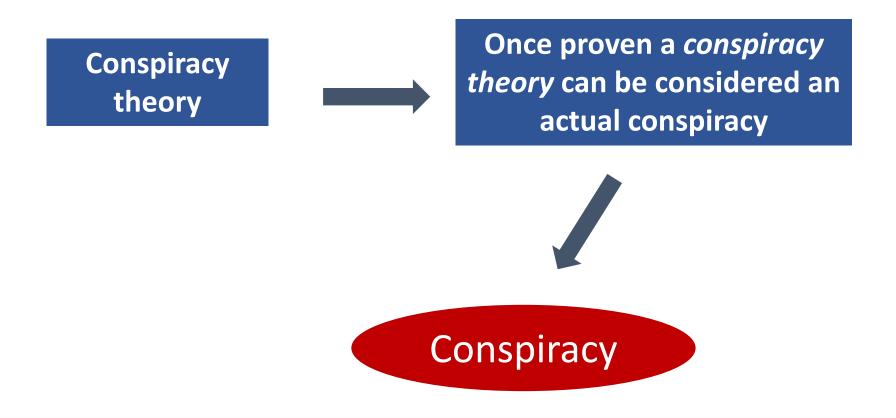
General disposition to see events as caused by conspiracies

Uscinski, 2018

**Conspiracy** theory

Conspiracy theory

Once proven a *conspiracy*theory can be considered an
actual conspiracy



Why people endorse CBs?

Why people endorse CBs?



**Information deficit model** 

(see Ecker et al., 2022)

Why people endorse CBs?



Information deficit model

(see Ecker et al., 2022)

Individual level variables

(see Stasielowicz, 2022)

Why people endorse CBs?



Information deficit model

(see Ecker et al., 2022)

Individual level variables (see Stasielowicz, 2022)



Socio-demographic characteristics, cognitive ability, conspiracy thinking, uncertainty avoidance, need for structure and closure, coping strategies, anxiety, powerlessness, values and beliefs

Why people endorse CBs?



Information deficit model

(see Ecker et al., 2022)

Existential threat model (see van Prooijen, 2020)

**Individual level variables** 

(see Stasielowicz, 2022)

Why people endorse CBs?





Information deficit model

(see Ecker et al., 2022)

(see van Prooijen, 2020)



Individual level variables

(see Stasielowicz, 2022)

The existential threat model assumes that the experience of existential threats triggers sense-making processes that may eventually result in the endorsement of CBs blaming outgroups for the situation

Why people endorse CBs?





Information deficit model

(see Ecker et al., 2022)

(see van Prooijen, 2020)



Individual level variables

(see Stasielowicz, 2022)

The existential threat model assumes that the experience of existential threats triggers sense-making processes that may eventually result in the endorsement of CBs blaming outgroups for the situation

#### **Structural factors**

#### **Structural factors**

Structural factors

#### Structural factors

#### Structural factors

= social or institutional conditions that shape individuals' opportunities and experiences in society;

#### Structural factors

- Structural factors
  - = social or institutional conditions that shape individuals' opportunities and experiences in society;
- Why they are important?

#### Structural factors

- Structural factors
  - = social or institutional conditions that shape individuals' opportunities and experiences in society;
- Why they are important?
   Variation in the type and strength of endorsed CBs between the countries;

#### Structural factors

- Structural factors
  - = social or institutional conditions that shape individuals' opportunities and experiences in society;
- Why they are important?
  Variation in the type and strength of endorsed CBs between the countries;
- Objective conditions vs subjective appraisal



Understood as subjective appraisal of economic insecurity and uncertainty



Understood as subjective appraisal of economic insecurity and uncertainty



Multidimensional phenomenon associated with social status



Understood as subjective appraisal of economic insecurity and uncertainty



Multidimensional phenomenon associated with social status

Apart from subjective appraisal of the financial situation (also referred to as financial insecurity), the experience of precarity encompasses relative deprivation

Precarity

Understood as subjective appraisal of economic insecurity and uncertainty



Multidimensional phenomenon associated with social status

Apart from subjective appraisal of the financial situation (also referred to as financial insecurity), the experience of precarity encompasses relative deprivation (i.e., a belief they are worse off compared to their desired social status),



Understood as subjective appraisal of economic insecurity and uncertainty



Multidimensional phenomenon associated with social status

Apart from subjective appraisal of the financial situation (also referred to as financial insecurity), the experience of precarity encompasses relative deprivation, social exclusion and marginalization,



Understood as subjective appraisal of economic insecurity and uncertainty



Multidimensional phenomenon associated with social status

Apart from subjective appraisal of the financial situation (also referred to as financial insecurity), the experience of precarity encompasses relative deprivation, social exclusion and marginalization, low prestige and esteem,



Understood as subjective appraisal of economic insecurity and uncertainty



Multidimensional phenomenon associated with social status

Apart from subjective appraisal of the financial situation (also referred to as financial insecurity), the experience of precarity encompasses relative deprivation, social exclusion and marginalization, low prestige and esteem, and limited mobility across hierarchically arranged social rungs



Understood as subjective appraisal of economic insecurity and uncertainty



Multidimensional phenomenon associated with social status

Apart from subjective appraisal of the financial situation (also referred to as financial insecurity), the experience of precarity encompasses relative deprivation, social exclusion and marginalization, low prestige and esteem, and limited mobility across hierarchically arranged social rungs and as such is persistently associated with the sense of existential threat





Poverty, once accommodated, may be less of a stressor compared to acute economic shocks and the experience of economic anxiety (Adamus & Grežo, 2021)



People experiencing economic anxiety may become (excessively) suspicious of certain groups – particularly economic, social and political elites – whom they believe to be hostile and responsible for the dire socioeconomic situation.



People experiencing economic anxiety may become (excessively) suspicious of certain groups – particularly economic, social and political elites – whom they believe to be hostile and responsible for the dire socioeconomic situation.

Consequently, CBs become psychological defensive or coping mechanisms (Bukowski et al., 2017; Johnson-Schlee, 2019; Jolley & Paterson, 2020; Kraus et al., 2012; Marchlewska et al., 2017) used as an explanation of an individual's disadvantaged position in society (Adam-Troian et al., 2023). The blame shifting may be associated with lower trust towards institutions and the establishment as being responsible for exploiting and plotting against *ordinary* people (Jovančević & Milićević, 2020; Meuer & Imhoff, 2021; Wagner-Egger et al., 2022).



Associated psychological concepts: Economic/financial anxiety Financial worry

Associated
psychological
concepts:
Economic/financial
anxiety
Financial worry

At the individual level:

At the individual level:

**Precarity** 

Precarity may be associated with various harmful outcomes:

At the individual level:

**Precarity** 

Precarity may be associated with various harmful outcomes:

decline in mental and physical health,

At the individual level:

**Precarity** 

Precarity may be associated with various harmful outcomes:

decline in mental and physical health, lower educational attainment,

At the individual level:

**Precarity** 

Precarity may be associated with various harmful outcomes:

decline in mental and physical health, lower educational attainment, deterioration of cognitive abilities, such as analytic and scientific thinking (de Bruijn & Antonides, 2020; Fiksenbaum et al., 2017; Haushofer & Fehr, 2014).

At the individual level:

**Precarity** 

These outcomes are among protective factors that insulate against the endorsement of CBs (Erlich et al., 2023; Swami et al., 2014).

At the individual level:

**Precarity** 

These outcomes are among protective factors that insulate against the endorsement of CBs (Erlich et al., 2023; Swami et al., 2014).



Thus, if precarity has debilitating effects on cognition, then it is possible for its damaging consequences to include an enhanced CBs endorsement as well.

At the group level:

At the group level:

**Precarity** 

Precariat experiences enhanced levels of existential threats associated with permanent (financial) insecurity and...

At the group level:

**Precarity** 

Precariat experiences enhanced levels of existential threats associated with permanent (financial) insecurity and... may thus show more antiestablishment sentiments and distrust towards political elites (outgroups) whom they hold responsible for the dire situation.

At the group level:

**Precarity** 

Precariat experiences enhanced levels of existential threats associated with permanent (financial) insecurity and... may thus show more antiestablishment sentiments and distrust towards political elites (outgroups) whom they hold responsible for the dire situation.

This may make people who experience precarity more prone to endorse CBs and, in line with the sociofunctional model, use them to explain their own disadvantaged position, shift the blame from themselves, identify the malevolent culprits, and demand that they be punished (Adam- Troian et al., 2023; Douglas et al., 2019; Gabriel et al., 2023; Standing, 2011; van Prooijen, 2023; van Prooijen & van Vugt, 2018).

Adam-Troian et al., (2023). Of precarity and conspiracy: Introducing a socio-functional model of conspiracy beliefs

Replication Adam-Troian et al., 2023



Adam-Troian et al., (2023). Of precarity and conspiracy: Introducing a socio-functional model of conspiracy beliefs

Adamus et al., 2024

**Conspiracy** beliefs

Adamus et al., 2024

**Experience of precarity** 

Conspiracy beliefs

# Understaning the relationships between precarity and CBs

Adamus et al., 2024 **Institutional** trust **Experience of Conspiracy** precarity beliefs

#### Model Info

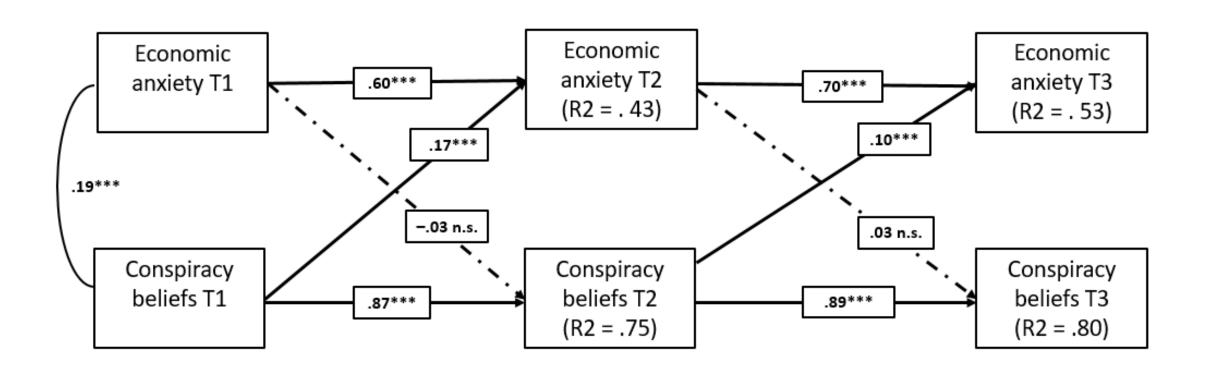
Info	
Estimate	Linear mixed model fit by REML
Call	CT ~ 1 + Eco-anx(rev)+( 1 + Eco-anx(rev)   cntry )
AIC	54566.8406
BIC	54623.7398
LogLikel.	-27282.0623
R-squared Marginal	0.0542
R-squared Conditional	0.2002
Converged	yes
Optimizer	bobyqa

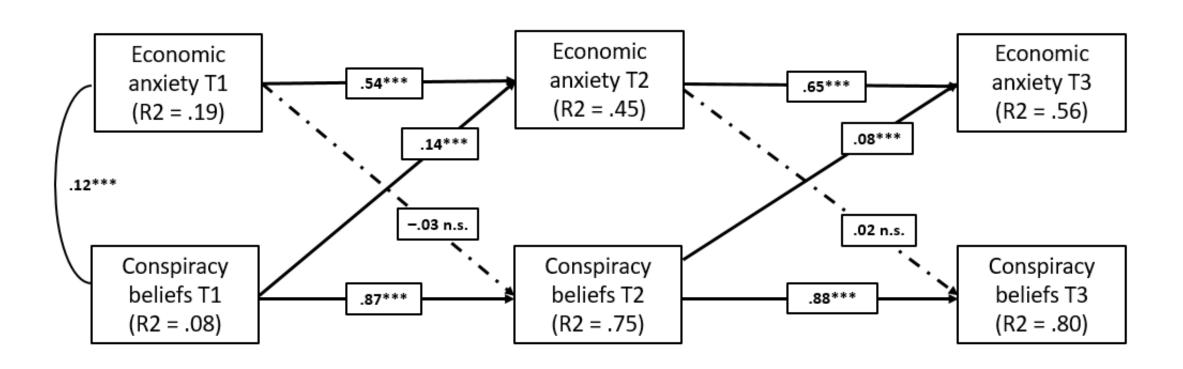
#### Model Info

Info			
Estimate	Linear mixed m	nodel fit by REML	
Call	CT ~ 1 + Eco-a	anx(rev)+( 1 + Eco-an	x(rev)   cntry )
AIC	54566.8406		
BIC	54623.7398	Model Info	
LogLikel.	-27282.0623	Info	
R-squared Marginal	0.0542		
R-squared Conditional	0.2002	Estimate	Linear mi
Converged	yes	Call	CT ~ 1 +
Optimizer	bobyqa		EDUC + A
		<b>_</b> AIC	48671.38

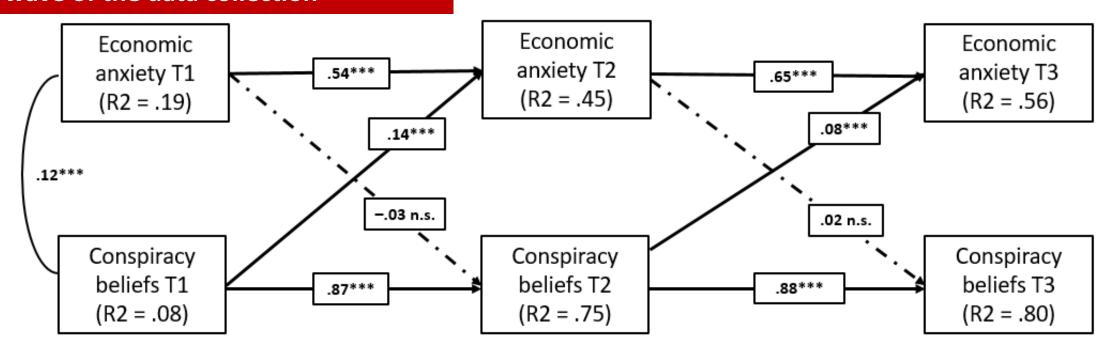
#### Model Info

Info	
Estimate	Linear mixed model fit by REML
Call	CT ~ 1 + Eco-anx(rev) + RELIG + POLID + POLXTRM + SUBJ-poor-HEALTH + CHRONIC-ILL + LIFE-SATIS + EDUC + AGE + SEX + PRECARITY+( 1 + Eco-anx(rev)   cntry )
AIC	48671.3821
BIC	48882.7638
LogLikel.	-24362.7195
R-squared Marginal	0.0759
R-squared Conditional	0.2157
Converged	yes
Optimizer	bobyqa

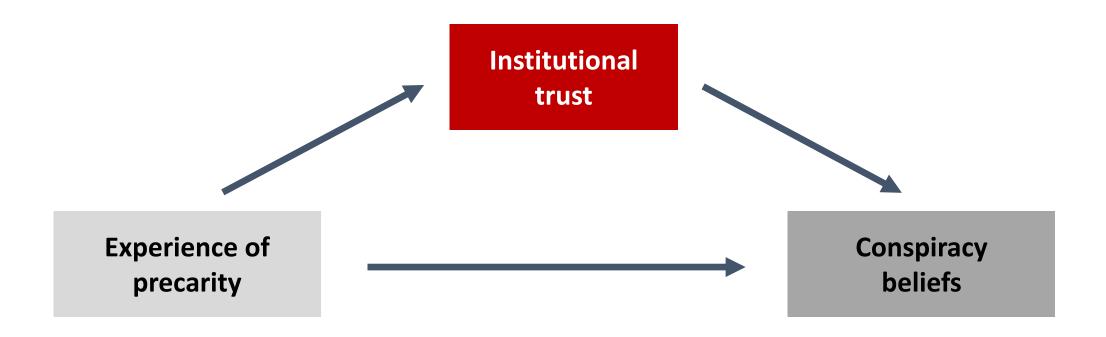




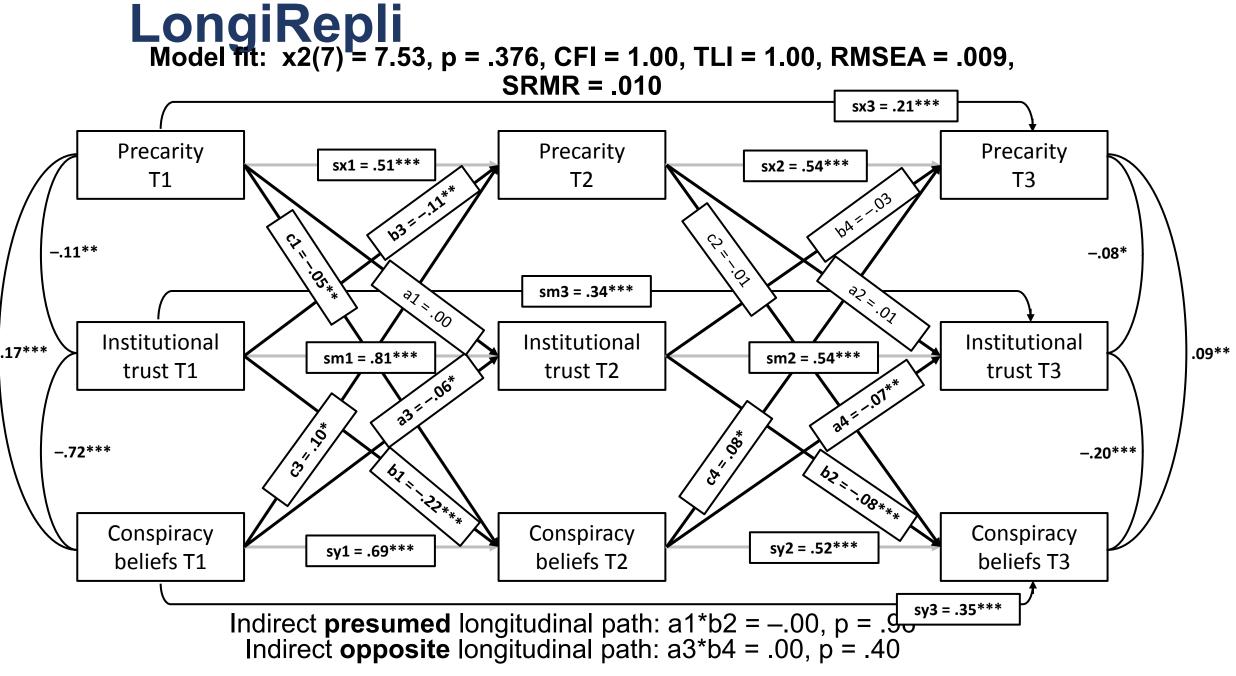
age, gender, education and subjective socio-economic status measured in the first wave of the data collection



# Understaning the relationships



#### onderstaining the relationships.



# The social psychological reality of CBs

# The social psychological reality of CBs

 Sense-making processes and conspiracy mentality may be an inherent aspect of human psychology but they manifest themselves more easily under specific structural conditions.

# The social psychological reality of CBs

 Structural factors and their associations with individual characteristics and experiences of existential threats would open an interesting avenue for understanding the psychology of CBs and developing more effective anti-CBs interventions

quality of democratic institutions and governance

- quality of democratic institutions and governance
- corruption

- quality of democratic institutions and governance
- corruption
- socioeconomic inequality

- quality of democratic institutions and governance
- corruption
- socioeconomic inequality
- economic development and GDP per capita

- quality of democratic institutions and governance
- corruption
- socioeconomic inequality
- economic development and GDP per capita
- precarity and economic anxiety

- quality of democratic institutions and governance
- corruption
- socioeconomic inequality
- economic development and GDP per capita
- precarity and economic anxiety
- institutional trust

- quality of democratic institutions and governance
- corruption
- socioeconomic inequality
- economic development and GDP per capita
- precarity and economic anxiety
- institutional trust
- anomie

- quality of democratic institutions and governance
- corruption
- socioeconomic inequality
- economic development and GDP per capita
- precarity and economic anxiety
- institutional trust
- anomie

(e.g., Alper, 2023; Cordonier et al., 2021; Hornsey et al., 2023; Hornsey & Pearson, 2022; Jetten et al., 2022)

- quality of democratic institutions and governance
- corruption
- socioeconomic inequality
- economic development and GDP per capita
- precarity and economic anxiety
- institutional trust
- anomie

(e.g., Alper, 2023; Cordonier et al., 2021; Hornsey et al., 2023; Hornsey & Pearson, 2022; Jetten et al., 2022)

- quality of democratic institutions and governance
- corruption
- socioeconomic inequality
- economic development and GDP per capita
- precarity and economic anxiety
- institutional trust
- anomie

(e.g., Alper, 2023; Cordonier et al., 2021; Hornsey et al., 2023; Hornsey & Pearson, 2022; Jetten et al., 2022)



Individual-level factors

Conspiracy beliefs

