

1. Record Nr.	UNINA9910784312303321
Autore	Huckfeldt R. Robert
Titolo	Political disagreement : the survival of diverse opinions within communication networks / / Robert Huckfeldt, Paul E. Johnson and John Sprague [[electronic resource]]
Pubbl/distr/stampa	Cambridge : , : Cambridge University Press, , 2004
ISBN	1-107-16103-7 1-280-54113-X 0-511-21541-X 0-511-21720-X 0-511-21183-X 0-511-31581-3 0-511-61710-0 0-511-21360-3
Descrizione fisica	1 online resource (xxi, 249 pages) : digital, PDF file(s)
Collana	Cambridge studies in public opinion and political psychology
Disciplina	320/.01/4
Soggetti	Communication in politics Political participation Consensus (Social sciences) Public opinion Democracy
Lingua di pubblicazione	Inglese
Formato	Materiale a stampa
Livello bibliografico	Monografia
Note generali	Title from publisher's bibliographic system (viewed on 05 Oct 2015).
Nota di bibliografia	Includes bibliographical references (p. 235-245) and index.
Nota di contenuto	Cover; Half-title; Series-title; Title; Copyright; Dedication; Contents; Figures; Tables; Acknowledgments; 1 Communication, Influence, and the Capacity of Citizens to Disagree; 2 New Information, Old Information, and Persistent Disagreement; 3 Dyads, Networks, and Autoregressive Influence; 4 Disagreement, Heterogeneity, and the Effectiveness of Political Communication; 5 Disagreement, Heterogeneity, and Persuasion: How Does Disagreement Survive?; 6 Agent-Based Explanations, Patterns of Communication, and the Inevitability of Homogeneity 7 Agent-Based Explanations, Autoregressive Influence, and the Survival

Sommario/riassunto

Political disagreement is widespread within the communication network of ordinary citizens; furthermore, political diversity within these networks is entirely consistent with a theory of democratic politics built on the importance of individual interdependence. The persistence of political diversity and disagreement does not imply that political interdependence is absent among citizens or that political influence is lacking. The book's analysis makes a number of contributions. The authors demonstrate the ubiquitous nature of political disagreement. They show that communication and influence within dyads is autoregressive - that the consequences of dyadic interactions depend on the distribution of opinions within larger networks of communication. They argue that the autoregressive nature of political influence serves to sustain disagreement within patterns of social interaction, as it restores the broader political relevance of social communication and influence. They eliminate the deterministic implications that have typically been connected to theories of democratic politics based on interdependent citizens.

2. Record Nr.	UNINA9910220106503321
Autore	Wolf Charles <1924->
Titolo	Russia's economy : signs of progress and retreat on the transitional road // Charles Wolf, Jr., Thomas Lang
Pubbl/distr/stampa	Santa Monica, CA, : RAND, 2006
ISBN	1-281-18097-1 9786611180973 0-8330-4255-6
Edizione	[1st ed.]
Descrizione fisica	1 online resource (73 p.)
Collana	Rand Corporation Monograph, v.515
Altri autori (Persone)	Lang Thomas <1975->
Disciplina	330.947
Soggetti	Warfare and defence Russia (Federation) Economic conditions 1991- Russia (Federation) Economic policy 1991-
Lingua di pubblicazione	Inglese
Formato	Materiale a stampa
Livello bibliografico	Monografia
Note generali	"MG-515-OSD." "Prepared for the Office of the Secretary of Defense."
Nota di bibliografia	Includes bibliographical references (p. 53-54).
Nota di contenuto	Introduction. Transitional economies ; This report -- The macroeconomy -- Oil and natural gas : prices, production, and exports -- Markets and reform -- International transactions -- Russian military spending -- Conclusions and implications.
Sommario/riassunto	The good news and the bad news about the Russian economy's movement toward becoming a market economy are both abundant; however, the Russian economy can still-16 years after the Soviet Union's demise-be appropriately characterized as transitional. It is the second largest of the economies considered to be transitional (China is the largest), but its position on the broad spectrum of transitional economies is not entirely clear, and neither are the pace and direction of its movement. The authors shed light on ambiguities surrounding Russia's status as a transitional economy by attempting to ans