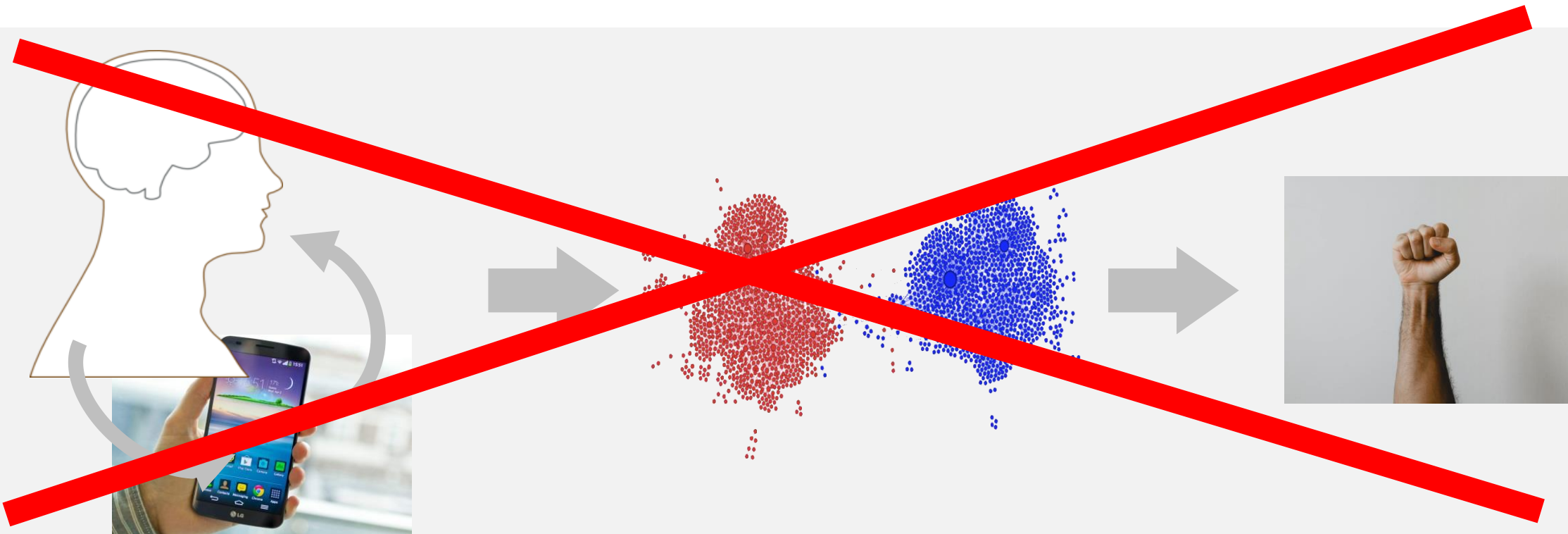


1

Internet & politisk polarisering

Det är svårt att hitta stöd för att internet-användning leder till polarisering.



"Stor polarisering i sociala medier!"

Users Polarization on Facebook and Youtube

Alessandro Bessi, Fabiana Zollo, Michela Del Vicario, Michelangelo Puliga, Antonio Scala, Guido Caldarelli, Brian Uzzi, Walter Quattrociocchi

Published: August 23, 2016 • <https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pone.0159641>

Auditing Radicalization Pathways on YouTube

Manoel Horta Ribeiro, Raphael Ottoni, Robert West, Virgílio A. F. Almeida, Wagner Meira

Echo Chambers: Emotional Contagion and Group Polarization on Facebook

Michela Del Vicario¹, Gianna Vivaldo¹, Alessandro Bessi^{1,2}, Fabiana Zollo¹, Antonio Scala^{1,3}, Guido Caldarelli¹, and Walter Quattrociocchi^{1,*}

¹Laboratory of Computational Social Science, Networks Dept, IMT School for Advanced Studies, 55100 Lucca, Italy

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ABSTRACT

Recent findings showed that users on Facebook tend to select information that adhere to their system of beliefs and to form polarized groups – i.e., echo chambers. Such a tendency dominates information cascades and might affect public debates on social relevant issues. In this work we explore the structural evolution of communities of interest by accounting for users emotions and engagement. Focusing on the Facebook pages reporting on scientific and conspiracy content, we characterize

"Sociala medier minskar polariseringen!"

Facebook news and (de)polarization: reinforcing spirals in the 2016 US election

Michael A. Beam^a, Myiah J. Hutchens^b and Jay D. Hmielowski^b

Testing the effects of Facebook usage in an ethnically polarized setting

Nejla Asimovic^{a,b,1}, Jonathan Nagler^{a,b}, Richard Bonneau^{b,c,d}, and Joshua A. Tucker^{a,b,e}

Depolarization through social media use: Evidence from dual identifiers in Hong Kong

Tetsuro Kobayashi^{id}
City University of Hong Kong, Hong Kong

Abstract

Despite the concern that partisan selectivity in the political use of social media leads to mass polarization, the empirical evidence is mixed at best. Given the possibility that

Antagande:
oliktänkare saknas

Experiment: exponera användare för oliktankare på Twitter

Exposure to opposing views on social media can increase political polarization

Christopher A. Bail^{a,1}, Lisa P. Argyle^b, Taylor W. Brown^a, John P. Bumpus^a, Haohan Chen^c, M. B. Fallin Hunzaker^d, Jaemin Lee^a, Marcus Mann^a, Friedolin Merhout^a, and Alexander Volfovsky^e

^aDepartment of Sociology, Duke University, Durham, NC 27708; ^bDepartment of Political Science, Brigham Young University, Provo, UT 84602; ^cDepartment of Political Science, Duke University, Durham, NC 27708; ^dDepartment of Sociology, New York University, New York, NY 10012; and ^eDepartment of Statistical Science, Duke University, Durham, NC 27708

Edited by Peter S. Bearman, Columbia University, New York, NY, and approved August 9, 2018 (received for review March 20, 2018)

There is mounting concern that social media sites contribute to political polarization by creating “echo chambers” that insulate people from opposing views about current events. We surveyed a large sample of Democrats and Republicans who visit Twitter at least three times each week about a range of social policy issues. One week later, we randomly assigned respondents to a treatment condition in which they were offered financial incentives to follow a Twitter bot for 1 month that exposed them to messages from those with opposing political ideologies (e.g., elected officials, opinion leaders, media orga-

challenges for the study of social media echo chambers and political polarization, since it is notoriously difficult to establish whether social media networks shape political opinions, or vice versa (27–29).

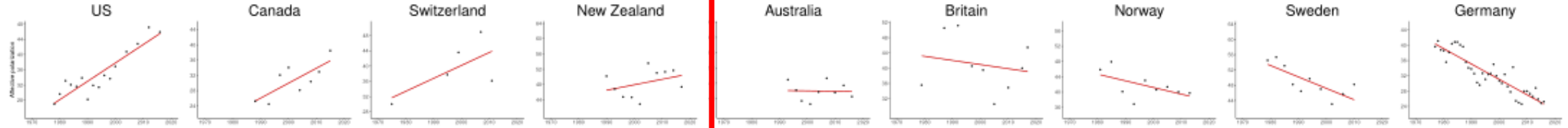
Here, we report the results of a large field experiment designed to examine whether disrupting selective exposure to partisan information among Twitter users shapes their political attitudes. Our research is governed by three preregistered hypotheses. The first hypothesis is that disrupting selective exposure to partisan information will decrease political polarization because of

Slutsats: ökad polarisering

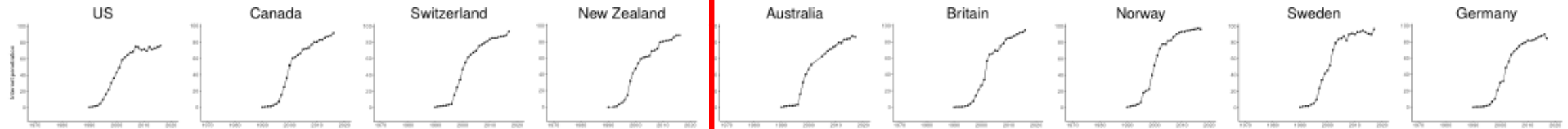
Antagande: ökad internet-användning, ökad polarisering

Appendix Figure 7: Potential Explanatory Factors – Plots

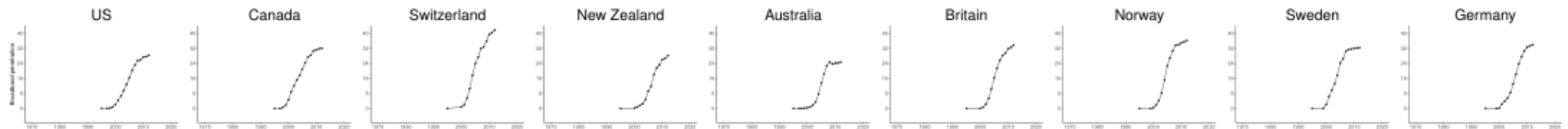
Panel A: Affective Polarization



Panel B: Internet Penetration



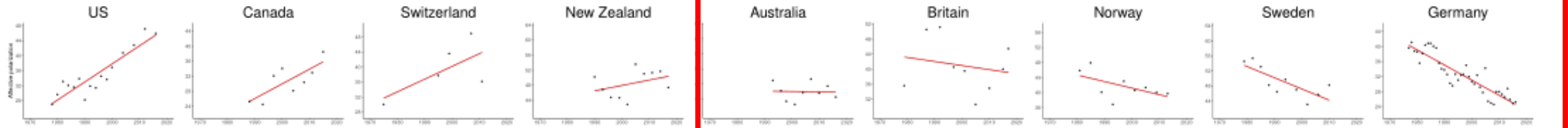
Panel C: Broadband Penetration



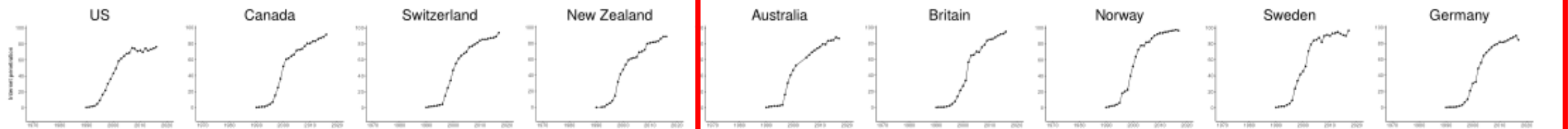
Antagande: ökad internetanvändning, ökad polarisering

Appendix Figure 7: Potential Explanatory Factors – Plots

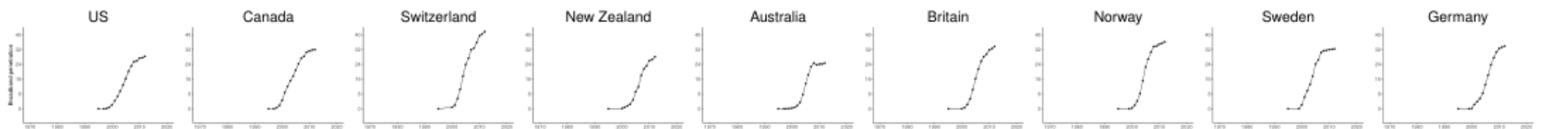
Panel A: Affective Polarization



Panel B: Internet Penetration



Panel C: Broadband Penetration

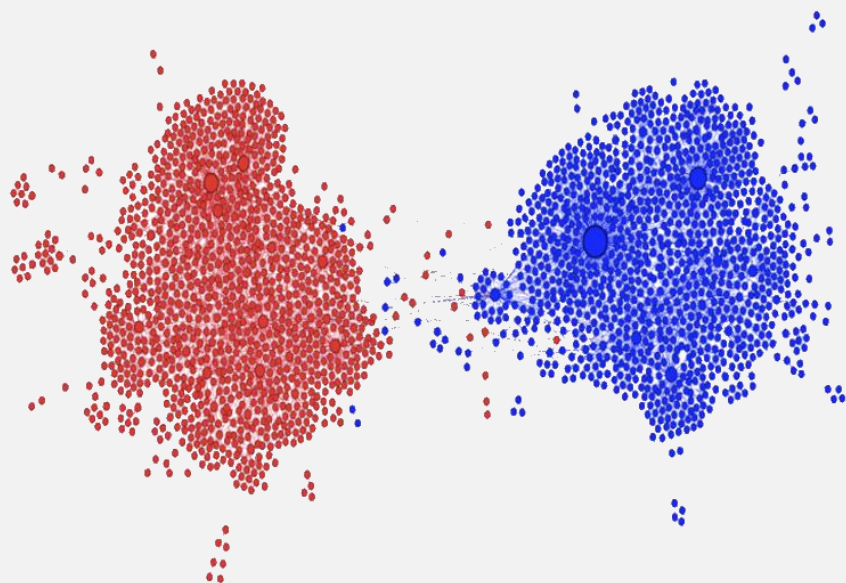


Slutsats: internetanvändning & polarisering delvis oberoende

2

Vänder orsakssambandet

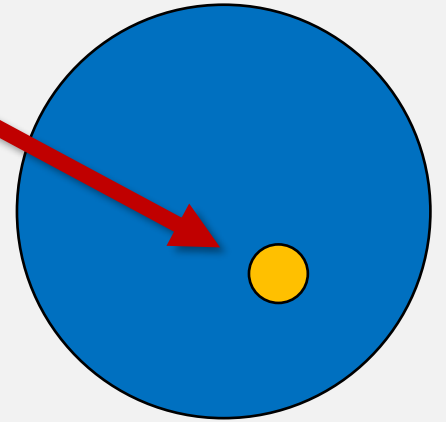
Det går inte utan vidare studera polariserade användare och sedan dra slutsatser om mediet de använde.



Vad många studier visar

Av de som är **polariserade**, hur använder de sociala medier?

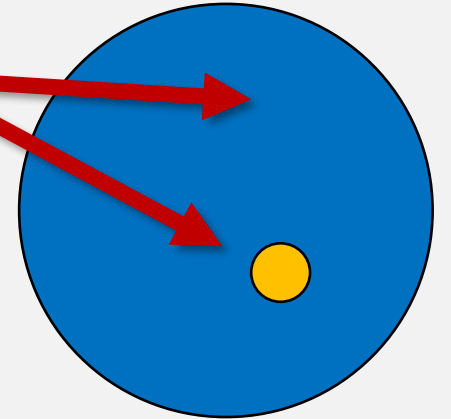
Endast polari-
serade undersöks



Vad studierna INTE visar

Av de som använder sociala medier, hur stor andel blir **polariserade**?

Alla undersöks



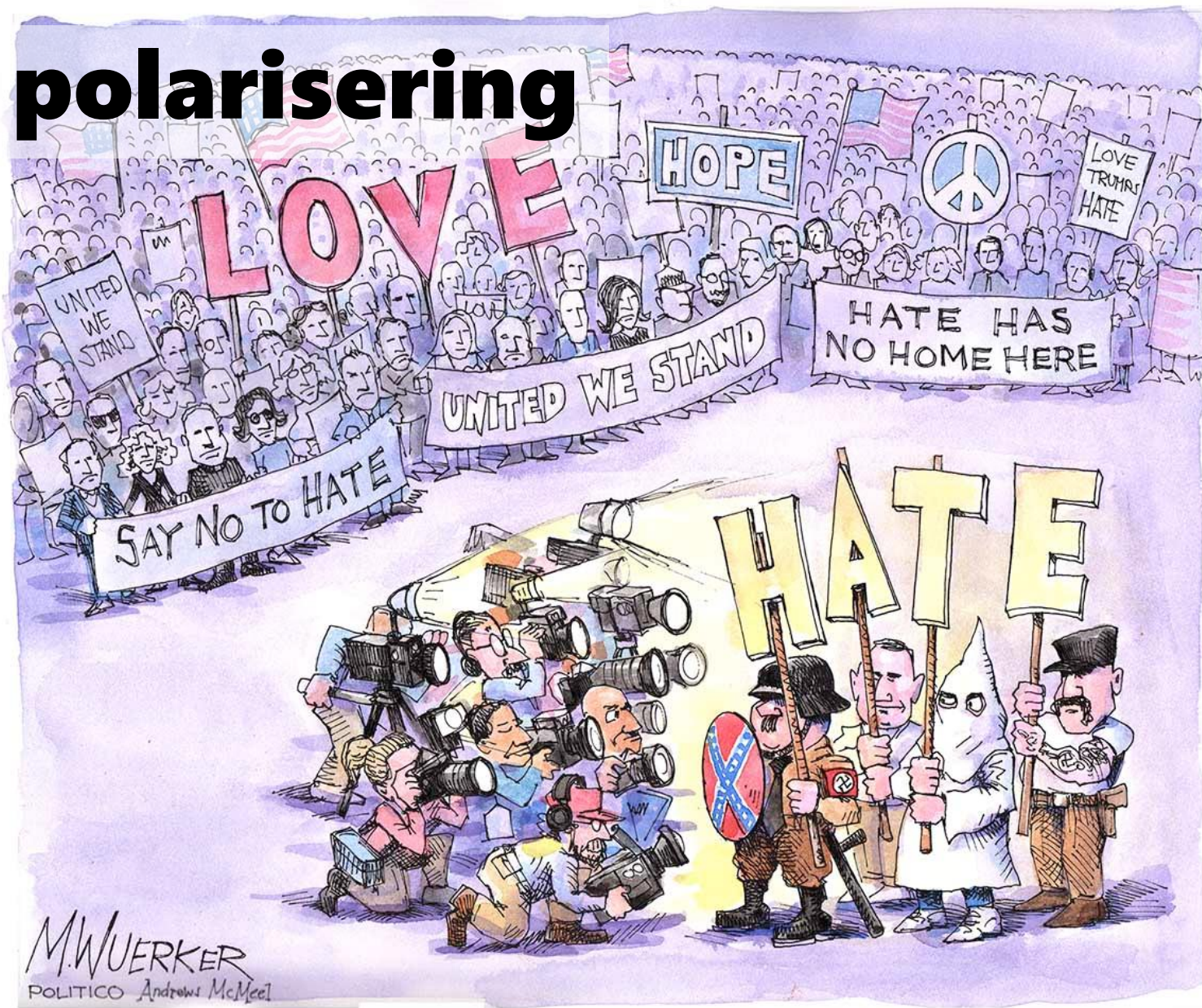
Förväxlar betingade sannolikheter

$$P(\text{polariserad}|\text{medier}) \neq P(\text{medier}|\text{polariserad})$$

3

Upplevd polarisering

Vi upplever att andra människor har mer extrema åsikter än vad de faktiskt har.



Why Are “Others” So Polarized? Perceived Political Polarization and Media Use in 10 Countries

JungHwan Yang, Hernando Rojas, Magdalena Wojcieszak, Toril Aalberg, Sharon Coen, James Curran, Kaori Hayashi, Shanto Iyengar

First published: 13 September 2015

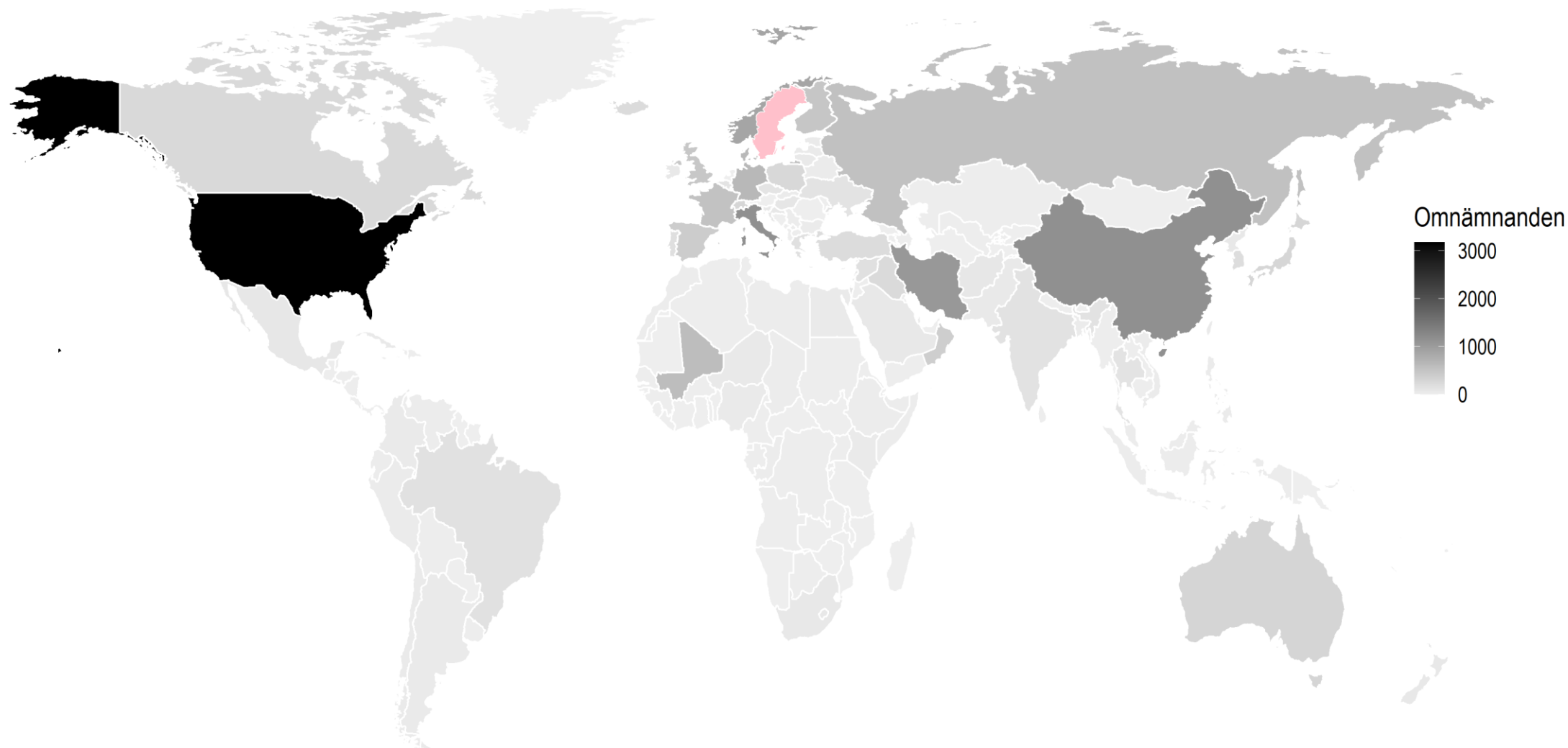
Editorial Record: First manuscript received January 11, 2016 and April 5, 2016; manuscript received on June 1, 2016

This study tests the associations between news media use and perceived political polarization, conceptualized as citizens' beliefs about partisan divides among major political parties. Relying on representative surveys in Canada, Colombia, Greece, India, Italy, Japan, South Korea, Norway, the United Kingdom, and the United States, we test whether perceived polarization is related to the use of television news, newspaper, radio news, and online news media. Data show that online news consumption is systematically and consistently related to perceived polarization, but not to attitude polarization, understood as individual attitude extremity. In contrast, the relationships between traditional media use and perceived and attitude polarization is mostly country dependent. An explanation of these findings based on exemplification is proposed and tested in an experimental design.

Stor upplevd
polarisering på nätet

Länder som nämns i SVT:s medierapportering på nätet

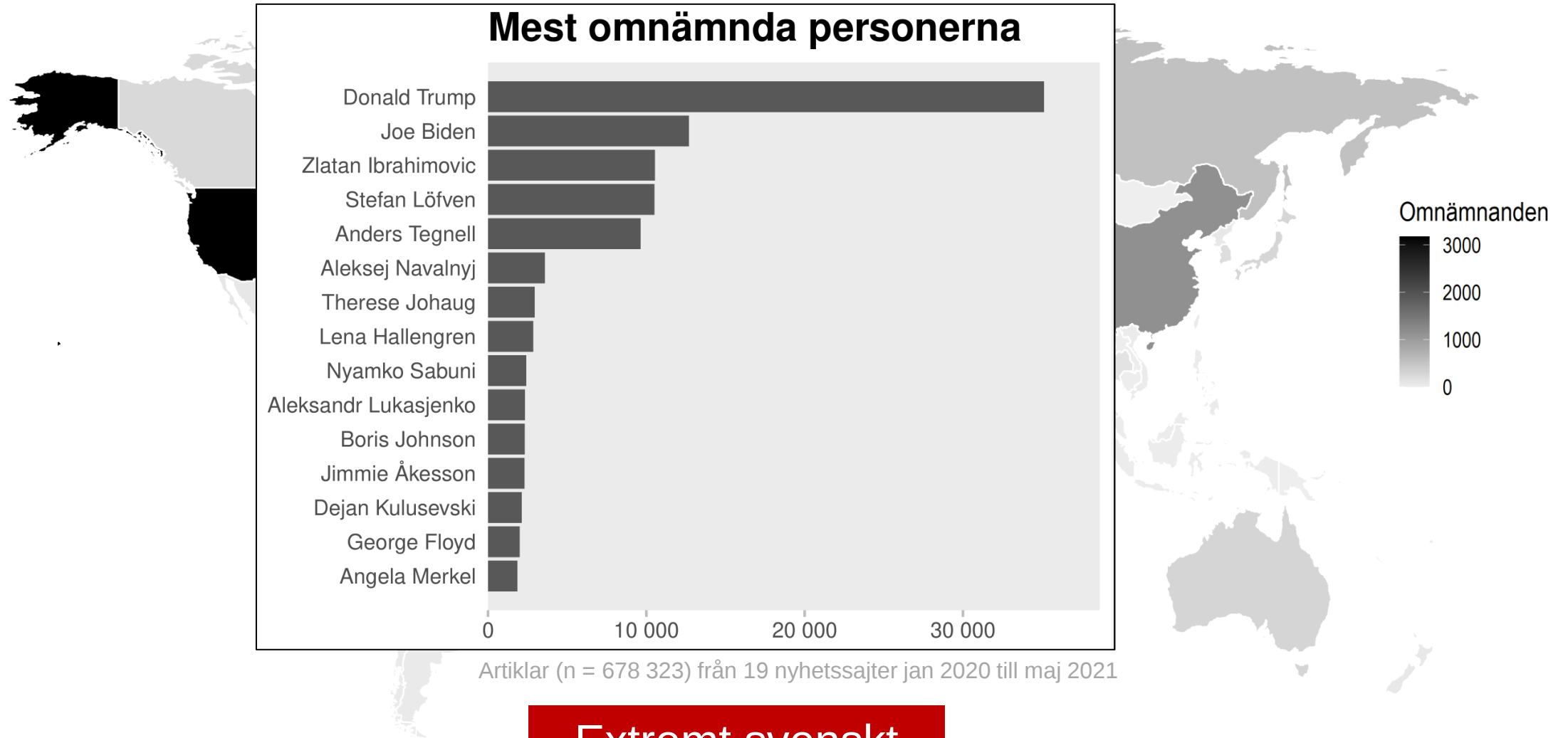
Ju mörkare färg, desto fler omnämnananden (artiklar n = 57 074)



Data från 2019-12-29 till 2020-09-06

Länder som nämns i SVT:s medierapportering på nätet

Ju mörkare färg, desto fler omnämningen (artiklar n = 57 074)



**Extremt svenskt
fokus på USA**

Data från 2019-12-29 till 2020-09-06

Slutsatser

1. Orsaksfrågan.

Förväxla inte befintlig polarisering med att sociala medier leder till polarisering. Ökad valfrihet kan därför minska polarisering.

2. Upplevd polarisering.

En minoritet skapar majoriteten av innehåll. Högljudda användare får stor uppmärksamhet. Extrema exempel ökar upplevd polarisering.

3. Bra eller dåligt?

Debatt förutsätter polarisering. Hur vi beter oss mot varandra är viktigare än att vi tycker lika om allt.