Equalizing versus Stratification Effects

How people come across and attend to news is a long-standing question for scholars interested in the role of information in facilitating democratic processes. This work is rooted in the philosophical tradition of Harold Laswell and the functionalist framework—which argues that mass media serve important social functions of integration and assimilation (Wright, 1960)—as well as normative assumptions about news as the primer for creating an informed electorate (e.g., Prior, 2007). In this context, scholars have grappled with the problem of stratification versus equalization. That is, universal access to professional journalism and public affairs information ideally decreases information gaps among groups that are otherwise split along lines of socioeconomic status. Equalizing effects work via knowledge gain, as access to high-quality information helps people identify problems, coordinate opportunities for solving those problems, and ultimately enables participation in civic and political action more broadly (Delli Carpini & Keeter, 1996). Stratification effects, in contrast, follow a ‘rich-get-richer’ pattern, where the upper strata of society are better able to leverage information via financial, educational, or other resources like time and access to networks, in ways that exacerbate existing social inequalities (Brady et al., 1995).

The nature of media exposure on social media has forced scholars to revisit issues of equalization and stratification. Content on social media is characterized by endless streams of posts from a variety of sources, where friend updates and memes appear alongside professional news outlets and targeted messaging from political elites. This experience has given rise to perceptions of ‘news-ness’, especially among young people, who no longer differentiate discrete categories of content in mobile, hybrid environments (Edgerly & Vraga, 2020). Thus, understanding the occurrences of and responses to incidental exposure has received significant scholarly interest. Scholarship has examined serendipitous news exposure and information inequality in the form of access to politically relevant information (Bode, 2016; Hermidia et al., 2012), engagement via likes, shares, or comments (Karnowski et al., 2017; Oledorf-Hirsch, 2018), or political knowledge and participation (Lee & Xenos; Lee et al., 2022; Nanz & Matthes, 2022; Valeriani & Vaccari, 2016). The two dominant frameworks for thinking in this area are based on ‘compensatory’ effects, or the ability of information heterogeneity to engage an otherwise disinterested public (Ahmadi & Wohn, 2018), or stratification effects via the ‘Matthew Effect’ (Kümpel, 2020) where increased choice and algorithmic curation (Thorson et al., 2021) allow those with higher levels of interest and efficacy to ‘tune in’ while others seek entertainment and social gratifications as they ‘tune out’ of political life (Prior, 2005).

Empirical findings offer a complicated picture. Studies provide evidence that equalization and stratification are similarly possible, depending on various socio-technical conditions. First, Fletcher and Nielsen (2018) show strong and convincing evidence for equalization effects in terms of news exposure. Using survey data from four Western countries (Italy, Australia, United Kingdom, United States), they find that people who use social media for purposes other than news are exposed to significantly more online news sources, and the effect is stronger among those with lower levels of political interest. In another cross-national sample, semi-structured interviews reveal that this effect is due, at least in part, to stumbling across topics of potential interest based on activities of others on the platform, thus pulling the otherwise disengaged into an information/engagement feedback loop (Mitchelstein et al., 2020). These findings qualify the nature of incidentality, as dependent upon not only information heterogeneity—as traditionally theorized (e.g., Tewksbury et al., 2001)—but also network size and diversity, as larger networks increase the chances of both incidental and purposeful news use (Barnidge, 2021).

Second,