

Digital Political Participation, Institutional Quality, and Inclusive Growth: A Bibliometric Review

Yuspina Tandilintin¹, Meldilianus N. J. Lenas²

^{1,2}STIE LPI Makassar, Indonesia

ARTICLE INFO	ABSTRACT
Article history: Received Jun 30, 2026 Revised Jul 12, 2026 Accepted Jul 27, 2026 Keywords: Digital political participation Institutional quality Inclusive growth Developing countries Bibliometric analysis	Political participation is a constituent of development and a mechanism shaping the institutional quality that underpins long-run growth. Yet, the emergence of digital political intermediaries and their developmental consequences has not been systematically assessed. This study maps the intellectual and conceptual structure of research on digital political participation and situates it within the participation–institutions–growth chain. A mixed review design combines bibliometric analysis with a systematic literature review following PRISMA 2020, applied to 173 Scopus-indexed documents (2006–2026) analyzed in VOSviewer. The field is forming rapidly but remains fragmented across 156 sources and 46 countries, with a marked production–influence asymmetry: the Global South produces 43.4% of documents but receives only 14.3% of citations. Four structural deficits and a near-total disconnection between influencer and development literatures indicate that digital participation has ambivalent implications for institutional quality, especially in developing countries. The study delineates digital political participation as a distinct bibliometric object within an economic-development perspective. <i>This is an open access article under the CC BY-NC license.</i> 

Corresponding Author:

Yuspina Tandilintin
STIE LPI Makassar, Indonesia
Email: ytltdilintin@gmail.com

1. INTRODUCTION

Economic development is no longer understood merely as capital accumulation and output growth, but as the expansion of citizens' capabilities and freedoms, within which political participation occupies a constitutive position (Sen, 1999). In this framework, citizens' capacity to engage in political processes is not merely an instrument toward material welfare but a dimension of human development in itself, and simultaneously a mechanism that shapes a nation's institutional quality (Sen, 1999; Acemoglu & Robinson, 2012). Inclusive political institutions tend to generate inclusive economic institutions, whereas extractive institutions that exclude broad participation deter investment, impede innovation, and ultimately depress long-run growth (Acemoglu & Robinson, 2012; Acemoglu et al., 2001). Any fundamental transformation in how citizens participate politically therefore carries non-negligible consequences for development trajectories, particularly in developing countries whose institutional quality is still forming and highly sensitive to changes in patterns of citizen engagement.

Over the past decade, the way citizens access political information and decide on their engagement has been reorganized by actors who occupy no formal position within political institutions. Social media influencers, whose prominence originated in lifestyle, gaming, and entertainment content, have increasingly turned to political subjects, addressing millions of followers on elections, policy controversies, and social justice claims (Riedl et al., 2021; Suuronen et al., 2022; von Sikorski et al., 2025). In Austria, following political influencers has been shown to increase online participation, which in turn predicts higher offline participation over time (Dekoninck & Schmuck,

2022). In Nigeria, social media served as a principal arena of political contestation for young people during the 2019 general elections, granting them agency that conventional party structures did not (Obisesan, 2022). In Indonesia and in a four-country comparison including Hong Kong and Serbia, the same mediation structure through political interest and efficacy has been reproduced among young adults (Venus et al., 2025; Munzir et al., 2025). The phenomenon therefore recurs across institutional settings that differ substantially in party strength, media freedom, and electoral competitiveness.

The urgency of situating this phenomenon within a development perspective has intensified because its consequences now extend beyond individual attitudes into institutional and electoral outcomes. Political parties adapt their messages and policy positions in response to influencer-shaped opinion during campaigns (Ding et al., 2023), and comparative analysis indicates that social influencers may affect election outcomes through their function as digital opinion leaders (Klüver, 2025). Because electoral outcomes and party responsiveness are the mechanisms through which institutional accountability operates, these findings place digital political intermediaries directly within the causal chain of development: actors who influence who holds power and how that power is held accountable also influence the quality of the institutions that determine economic performance (Ding et al., 2023; Klüver, 2025).

This intermediation, however, is ambivalent in ways that are precisely consequential for institutional development. On one hand, influencers can broaden participation by mobilizing citizens previously marginalized from conventional political channels, thereby strengthening the basis of accountability (Obisesan, 2022; Reinikainen et al., 2025). On the other hand, political disinformation circulated through influencer channels is not merely transmitted but actively legitimated through identifiable discursive strategies that render falsehood credible (Igwebuike & Chimunya, 2021); the monetisation of political speech creates a regulatory gap in which the strongest constitutional protections attach to content produced under undisclosed commercial incentives (de Gregorio & Goanta, 2022); and state-aligned actors have incorporated influencer communities into influence operations (Boichak, 2023). The impact of digital participation on institutional quality—and hence on development—therefore cannot be assumed to be unidirectional, but must be determined empirically according to the institutional context in which it operates.

This study focuses on digital political participation as intermediated by influencers, treating it as a distinct analytical object rather than social media use in general, and situates it within the participation–institutions–growth chain. The scope covers Scopus-indexed scholarly literature published between 2006 and 2026 that examines influencers, content creators, or digital opinion leaders in relation to political, civic, or electoral processes, together with literature that explicitly links digital media to economic development, governance, and institutional quality. The study does not examine commercial influencer marketing, nor political communication by institutional actors except where compared against influencers. This delimitation is necessary because the field employs the terms political influencer, social media influencer, digital opinion leader, and content creator without settled distinctions, so that findings published under different labels may or may not concern the same phenomenon (Harff, 2025; Rothut, 2025; von Sikorski et al., 2025).

The research gap is twofold. Substantively, although the literature on influencers and participation is expanding rapidly, no systematic assessment situates it within an economic-development framework, leaving open the question of whether digital participation strengthens or erodes the institutional quality that sustains growth. Structurally, the literature is produced across at least four disciplines whose research fronts may not be in contact, so that contradictions between findings cannot be resolved without mapping the field's structure as a whole. Both gaps can be addressed only through an approach that simultaneously maps the field's architecture and synthesizes its substantive claims. This study is further distinguished from recent development-oriented reviews—including work on fiscal decentralization, institutional quality, and regional growth—by its specific focus on digitally intermediated political participation rather than on fiscal or administrative mechanisms of development.

The novelty of this study lies in three features. First, to the author's knowledge, it is the first review to delineate digital political participation as a distinct object of bibliometric analysis while framing it within an economic-development perspective, rather than subsuming it within broader social media research. Second, it applies a multi-query search strategy with identifier-based

deduplication, a protocol designed for fields whose terminology has not stabilized, which addresses the recall problem that single-query designs create when the same phenomenon carries multiple labels. Third, it integrates conceptual, intellectual, and social structural mapping with substantive thematic synthesis, permitting the identification of structural deficits—such as the disconnection between research fronts—that neither method could establish alone.

The theoretical framework of this study rests on an established causal chain in economic development that links political participation to economic growth through institutional quality as an intervening variable. The first link positions political participation as a constituent of development: citizens' freedom to engage in collective choices is part of human development rather than merely its instrument (Sen, 1999). The second link connects participation to institutional quality: broad participation constrains elite extraction, strengthens accountability, and fosters the inclusive political institutions that are a precondition for inclusive economic institutions (Acemoglu & Robinson, 2012; Acemoglu et al., 2001). Institutions in this sense are the rules of the game that determine transaction costs, incentive structures, and the security of property rights, which in turn shape decisions on investment and innovation (North, 1990). The third link connects institutional quality to growth: cross-country evidence shows institutional quality to be among the most robust determinants of long-run growth, often outweighing geography and trade integration (Rodrik et al., 2004). In developing countries specifically, fiscal decentralization is one of the principal institutional channels connecting local accountability to growth, though its effectiveness depends heavily on institutional quality and citizen participation (Bahasoan et al., 2025). It is into this chain that the political-influencer phenomenon must be situated, as a new mechanism that may either strengthen or weaken the participation–accountability linkage on which development depends.

Accordingly, the study pursues four objectives: to map the global development of research on digital political participation, including publication trends and the most productive sources, authors, countries, and institutions; to identify the conceptual structure of the field through keyword co-occurrence, overlay, and density visualisation; to synthesise the substantive findings thematically, examining theories, methods, variables, convergences, divergences, and limitations; and to formulate research gaps and a future research agenda grounded in those gaps, with emphasis on implications for institutional quality and development. These objectives are pursued across a corpus of 173 Scopus-indexed documents. The contribution is both theoretical—identifying digital political intermediation as a new mechanism modulating the participation–institutions relationship—and practical, demonstrating that the governance of digital political information and investment in citizen digital literacy are components of the institutional-development agenda rather than merely questions of media policy. For Indonesia and other developing countries pursuing fiscal decentralization and the strengthening of local accountability, this understanding is relevant because accountability that functions at the local level is a principal transmission channel from institutional quality to inclusive economic growth (Acemoglu et al., 2001; Rodrik et al., 2004; Bahasoan et al., 2025).

2. RESEARCH METHOD

This study applies a mixed review design that integrates quantitative bibliometric mapping with qualitative systematic synthesis, conducted in accordance with the PRISMA 2020 statement. The rationale for combining the two is methodological rather than additive. Bibliometric analysis produces a reproducible aggregate account of how a field is structured but cannot explain why particular findings diverge; systematic review supplies interpretive depth but, applied alone to a rapidly expanding field, risks selective coverage. Combining them allows the field's architecture and its substantive claims to be assessed together, which is a precondition for identifying structural deficits such as disconnection between research communities that neither method could establish alone.

Scopus was selected as the sole bibliographic source for three reasons: it provides broader coverage of social science and non-Anglophone communication scholarship than comparable databases; it exports structured metadata suitable for bibliometric procedures; and restricting the search to a single database avoids the record-reconciliation errors that arise when merging sources with incompatible metadata schemas. The search proceeded in two complementary stages on 24 July 2026. The first stage captured the political-influencer literature through three graduated Boolean queries combining influencer constructs ("*social media influencer*", "*political influencer*", "*digital opinion leader*", "*content creator*") with participation constructs ("*political participation*", "*civic engagement*", "*political engagement*"). The second stage captured the development intersection

through queries combining digital-media and participation constructs with development and governance constructs ("*economic development*", "*economic growth*", "*governance*", "*institutional quality*", "*developing countries*"). A multi-query strategy was adopted because the field's vocabulary is unsettled, so that a single query systematically under-retrieves work using other labels.

Deduplication was performed on the Scopus Electronic Identifier (EID) rather than on titles, because several records carry bilingual titles that title-based matching fails to recognize as duplicates. Six documents identified as statistical-method papers or off-topic items were removed at the screening stage. The inclusion criteria were: documents examining influencers, content creators, or digital opinion leaders in relation to political, civic, or electoral processes, or explicitly linking digital media to development and governance; publication between 2006 and 2026; document types comprising article, review, book chapter, book, conference paper, and editorial; and Scopus indexing. No language restriction was applied, since such a restriction would eliminate the Ibero-American and Southern European contributions that the corpus shows to be substantial.

The final corpus comprises 173 unique documents combining 119 political-influencer documents and 54 digital-development documents, drawn from 156 sources and 46 countries, published between 2006 and 2026. Of these, 141 documents carry author keywords and form the basis of the co-occurrence analysis. Because the development-stage records were exported without a cited-reference field, bibliographic coupling and co-citation analyses were not conducted on the combined corpus; the analysis focuses on performance, conceptual structure, and social structure, which do not require cited references. Analysis was conducted in VOSviewer using the Scopus CSV reader with full counting. A purpose-built thesaurus file was applied before mapping, merging orthographic and morphological variants of the influencer construct and consolidating development-related terms; without this step, the field's central concepts fragment into peripheral nodes and disappear from the map's core. Keyword co-occurrence used a minimum occurrence threshold of three; clustering used the Louvain method at resolution 1.00. Thematic synthesis followed an abductive procedure in which themes were derived from the cluster solution and validated against full-text reading. The full identification, screening, eligibility, and inclusion process is reported in the PRISMA flow diagram (Figure 1).

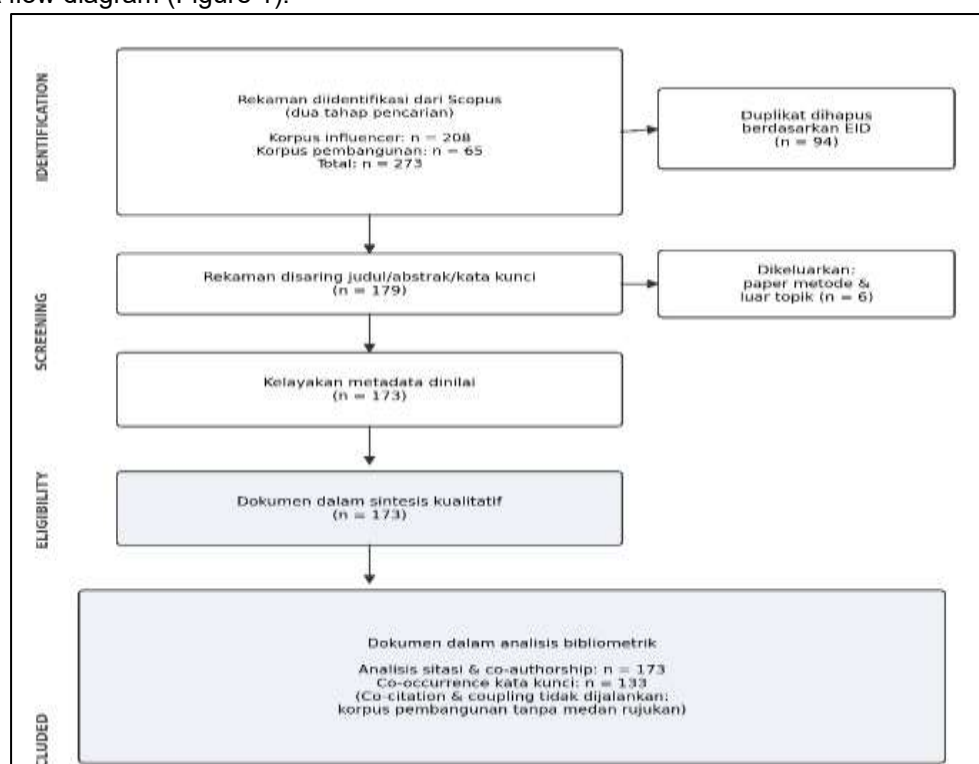


Figure 1. PRISMA 2020 flow diagram

3. RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

Corpus characteristics and the integration of two literatures

The final corpus of 173 unique documents combines two Scopus searches: 119 documents from the political-influencer search and 54 documents from the development-intersection search that explicitly links digital media with economic development, governance, and institutional quality. This combination is not merely additive but a synthesis of two scholarly conversations that have run in parallel: the political-communication literature that studies influencers as actors of persuasion, and the digital-economy and e-government literature that studies technology as an instrument of development. The corpus spans 2006 to 2026, a longer range than the influencer literature alone, because the digital-economy and electronic-governance literature has deeper historical roots. A total of 156 documents (90.2 percent) were published since 2020, and 75 documents (43.4 percent) in 2025–2026, so the corpus remains dominated by recent work despite its deeper foundations. This temporal profile matters for development analysis because it shows that the linkage between digitalized participation and institutional development has become an intensive object of study only within the last five years. Hence, evidence on its long-run consequences is still in an early stage of formation.

Table 1. Summary of key findings and their interpretation from a development perspective

Aspect	Description
Key Findings	The combined corpus of 173 documents (2006–2026) unites the political-influencer literature (119) and the digital-development literature (54). Output surged to 48 documents in 2025. Production is dispersed across 156 sources. Co-occurrence yields four clusters, with a development cluster (developing countries, civic engagement, e-government, digital economy) emerging organically alongside the influencer cluster.
Comparison with Previous Research	The digital-media–participation association reproduces the established meta-analytic pattern. At the same time, the development literature adds an institutional dimension: ICT and electronic governance are associated with accountability, though effects depend on the developed-versus-developing context.
Phenomena and Explanations	A sharp production–influence asymmetry: the Global South produces 43.4 percent of documents but receives only 14.3 percent of citations. Digitalized participation is most consequential precisely in developing countries, yet knowledge authority remains concentrated in the North.
Preliminary Conclusions	The integration reveals that the influencer literature and the development literature barely cite one another, so the potential of digital participation for institutional development remains under-theorized.

Citation distribution and the cross-literature intellectual base

The combined corpus has accumulated 15,870 citations, but this figure is heavily influenced by four canonical works that bridge the two literatures and carry exceptionally high citation counts: a seminal work on the challenges and opportunities of social media (11,254 citations), a study of social media use for news and its links to social capital and civic engagement (1,482 citations), a meta-analysis of social media use and participation (982 citations), and an early study of connections between internet use and political efficacy and participation (585 citations). The presence of these four works is itself a finding: they are the intellectual foundation linking digital media to social capital and civic engagement—precisely the constructs that bridge participation with development. After these four outliers are excluded, the corpus mean falls to 9.3 citations per document with a median of 2, consistent with a field whose majority of documents remain young. The combined-corpus h-index is 23, and 54 documents (31.2 percent) remain uncited.

This heavily skewed distribution—with the three most-cited documents absorbing 86.4 percent of citations—must be interpreted cautiously and not as evidence of a settled intellectual hierarchy. The extreme concentration instead reflects that both literatures rest on a handful of cross-disciplinary foundational works that long predate the recent publication surge. At the same time, the majority of documents that constitute 43.4 percent of the corpus in 2025–2026 have not yet had time to accumulate citations. For economic development, this composition implies that the conceptual bridge between digital media and development rests on the social-capital and civic-engagement

scholarship of the 2010s. In contrast, its application to the institutional context of developing countries is recent and not yet cumulatively validated.

Productivity structure: Lotka's and Bradford's laws

Author-productivity analysis following Lotka's law reveals a highly dispersed structure. Of 415 authors in the combined corpus, the great majority contributed exactly one document, with only 20 authors contributing two or more and only four contributing three or more. Schmuck leads with four documents, followed by Reinikainen, Harff, and Kumar with three each. This near-degenerate distribution is a sign of a field that has not yet institutionalized: no productive, sustained research groups have formed to mark a mature specialism, and merging the two literatures does not alter this picture because both are young and fragmented.

Source-dispersion analysis following Bradford's law reinforces this conclusion. The 173 documents are dispersed across 156 sources, a documents-per-source ratio of only 1.11, and only 14 sources contain two or more documents. The absence of a clear core zone means there is no set of journals a researcher could monitor to remain current, so literature discovery must rely on database querying and citation tracing. More importantly for this study, the dispersion spans two disciplinary families—political-communication journals such as *Political Communication* and *Javnost* on one side, and technology-and-development journals such as *Technology in Society* on the other—confirming that different scholarly communities approach the same object without a shared journal infrastructure. This fragmentation is a structural obstacle to the accumulation of cumulative knowledge about the role of digital participation in development.

Conceptual structure: convergence of influencer and development themes

The conceptual structure of the combined corpus, derived from keyword co-occurrence across the 141 documents carrying author keywords, resolves into four clusters forming a single fully connected component (Figure 2). This full connectedness carries special meaning in the context of merging two literatures: rather than forming two separate archipelagos, the influencer vocabulary and the development vocabulary are integrated within a single conceptual network, indicating that the conceptual bridge between them exists even if it has not yet been systematically developed through cross-citation.

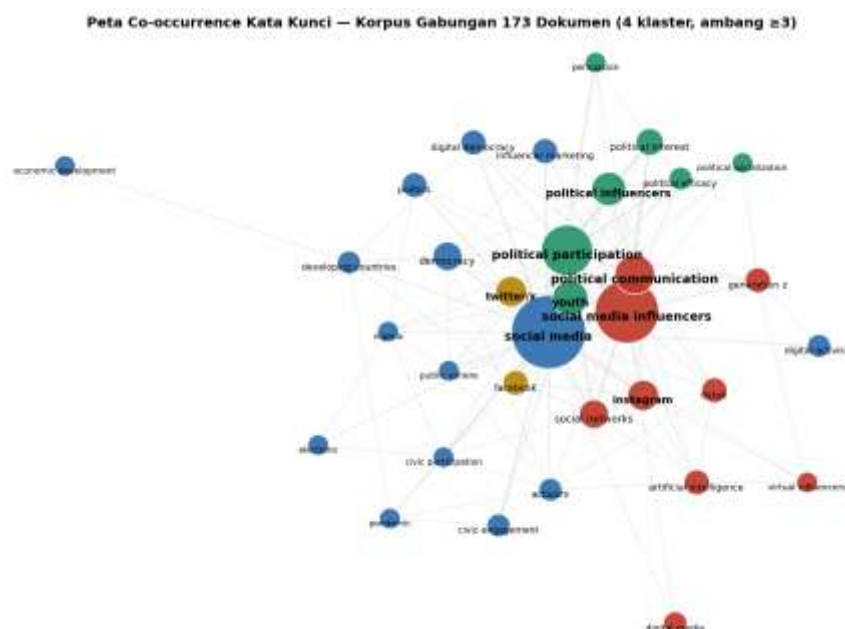


Figure 2. Keyword co-occurrence map of the combined corpus — four clusters **

The first and largest cluster centers on social media and combines democracy, influencer marketing, digital democracy, digital activism, civic engagement, and—most notable for this study—developing countries. The appearance of the developing-countries node alongside democracy and civic

engagement within a single cluster is empirical evidence that the development dimension has fused into the conversation rather than being artificially appended. The second cluster centers on social media influencers and political communication, containing Instagram, artificial intelligence, TikTok, Generation Z, digital media, and virtual influencers, representing the strand that treats influencers as communicative actors while absorbing emerging technology. The third cluster centers on political participation and contains youth, political influencers, political interest, political efficacy, and political socialization—the individual-level theoretical core linking exposure to participatory behavior. The fourth and smallest cluster contains Twitter/X and Facebook, the residue of the platform-descriptive phase.

Table 2. Most frequent author keywords in the combined corpus

Keyword	Occurrences	Cluster
Social media	52	1
Social media influencers	38	2
Political participation	24	3
Political communication	14	2
Youth	11	3
Political influencers	10	3
Twitter/X	8	4
Instagram	8	2
Democracy	7	1
Political interest	6	3
Politics	5	1
Digital democracy	5	1
Influencer marketing	5	1
Artificial intelligence	5	2
Facebook	5	4
TikTok	5	2
Generation Z	5	2
Developing countries	4	1
Civic engagement	4	1
Digital activism	4	1

The overlay visualization in Figure 3 maps each node by its average publication year and reveals a temporal gradient spanning a longer range than the influencer literature alone. Development- and governance-themed nodes tend toward earlier average years, reflecting the historical roots of e-government and digital-economy scholarship, whereas influencer, Generation Z, TikTok, and artificial-intelligence nodes cluster in the most recent years. This gradient traces an intellectual trajectory meaningful for development: the field began with technology-for-governance research in the 2010s, then shifted toward the study of digital persuasion actors and their consequences for participation. This shift implies that scholarly attention has moved from technology as an administrative instrument toward human actors as drivers of participation. This transition opens new questions about how digital political intermediation affects institutional quality.

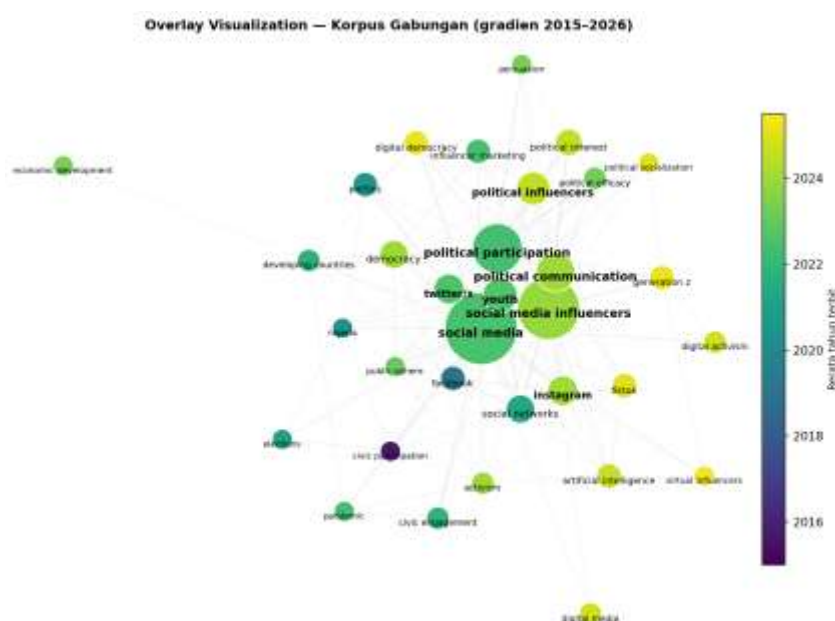


Figure 3. Overlay visualization of the combined corpus — temporal gradient 2015–2026 **

The density visualization reinforces this reading by marking regions of research concentration. High-density regions form around social media, social media influencers, and political participation, which constitute the field's stable core. Sparse regions surround developing countries, e-government, digital economy, artificial intelligence, and disinformation—precisely the nodes most relevant to institutional and developmental questions. This is a consequential mismatch: the concepts carrying the greatest development weight occupy the least-developed regions of the conceptual map. For a development-economics audience, this indicates that scholarly energy has not yet been directed toward the questions most decisive for institutional quality and inclusive growth, and that a deliberate research program linking digital participation to development outcomes would occupy largely open conceptual territory.

Social structure and the North–South knowledge asymmetry

Country co-authorship analysis in Figure 4 maps the collaboration structure of the combined corpus across 46 countries. The map shows the United States as a dominant node connected to several partners, with tightly connected Western European groups. At the same time, many Global South countries—including Nigeria, Indonesia, India, Tanzania, and Kazakhstan—tend to be weakly connected or stand apart. This structure has serious development consequences, because cross-country collaboration is a principal channel of research-capacity transfer, and its absence indicates that developing countries research their own phenomena in isolation, disconnected from the global knowledge network that sets the field's agenda and standards.

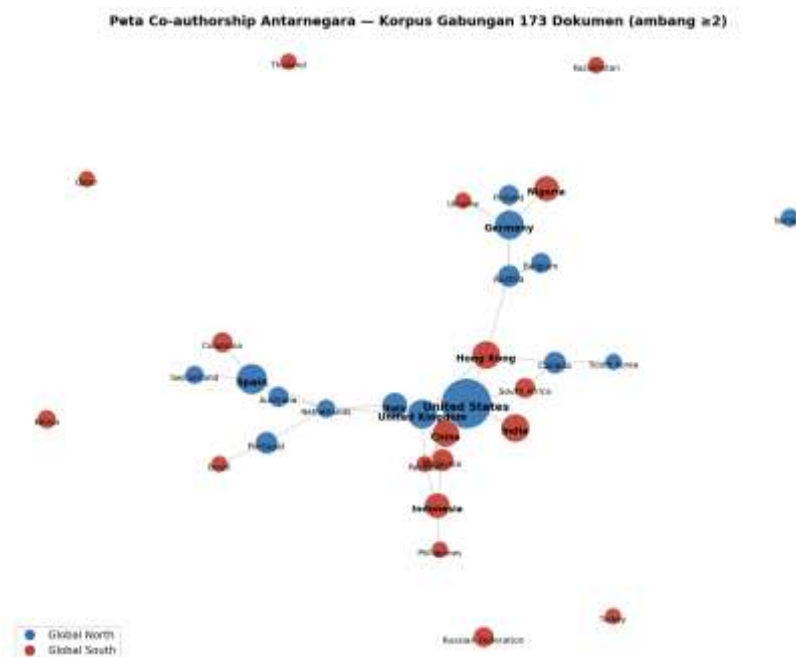


Figure 4. Country co-authorship map of the combined corpus (Global North vs South) **

This asymmetry is sharpest when production is compared with influence (Figure 5). Global South countries contribute 43.4 percent of document appearances but receive only 14.3 percent of citations. In other words, although the phenomenon of digitalized participation and digital development is most consequential precisely in developing countries—where conventional institutions are weak and digital technology becomes a primary rather than supplementary channel—the knowledge produced from those contexts receives far less recognition in the global scholarly conversation. This production–influence asymmetry is a manifestation of the epistemic asymmetry that has long concerned economic development: the authoritative centers of knowledge production remain in the North even as the object of study lies in the South. Indonesia, which occupies a productive position with seven documents yet is nearly absent from the most influential works, faces both a challenge and an opportunity—a challenge because it demonstrates the marginality of Southern voices, and an opportunity because it reveals an untapped contribution niche for researchers able to connect Southern contexts to the global theoretical conversation. For the development agenda, this asymmetry is not merely a matter of academic fairness but a substantive obstacle: digital-governance policy in developing countries tends to be designed on evidence from Northern contexts whose institutions differ fundamentally.

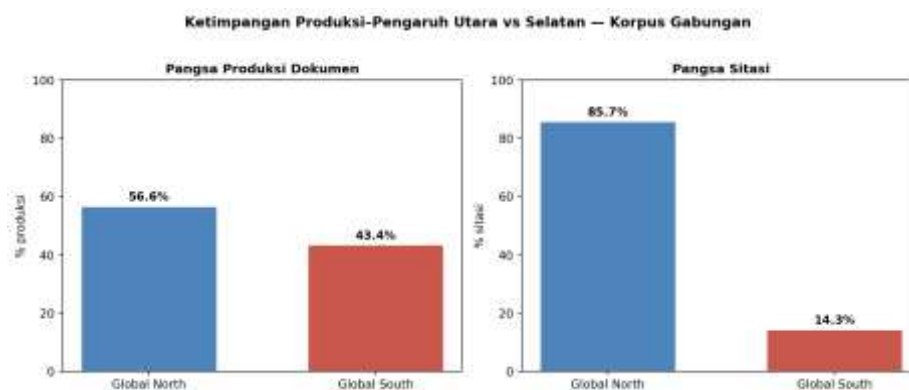


Figure 5. North–South production–influence asymmetry, combined corpus **

Comparison with previous research and explanation of contradictions

To strengthen the validity of the results, the findings of this study were compared with relevant prior literature. The comparison shows substantial consistency at the level of substantive findings and a significant difference at the level of field structure. Substantively, the corpus reproduces the established pattern that digital political exposure is associated with increased participation indirectly, more strongly online than offline and more strongly among younger users, and this convergence strengthens confidence in the influencer-specific results (Dekoninck & Schmuck, 2022; Harff & Schmuck, 2023; Venus et al., 2025). The development literature adds an important layer: research on whether information technology promotes democracy similarly in developed and developing countries finds that the effect depends on institutional context, so the same digital instrument produces different participatory consequences according to a country's initial institutional conditions. The phenomena emerging from the analysis are only partly consistent with theoretical expectation, and the inconsistencies are explicable with clear development implications. First, the authenticity advantage attributed to influencers proves conditional, disappearing where expertise is the relevant credibility criterion (Hubner & Watts, 2024; Harff & Schmuck, 2024; Harff, 2025); this matters for development because if influencer power rests on similarity rather than expertise, the quality of the policy information they circulate is not guaranteed. Second, cross-country variation in effect magnitude contradicts the assumption of a uniform mechanism; the explanation lies in institutional context, since the effect of digital participation varies inversely with the strength of conventional political intermediation (Obisesan, 2022; Munzir et al., 2025; Venus et al., 2025). This proposition is an important theoretical contribution for economic development: it implies that the impact of digitalized participation on institutions is greatest precisely in developing countries where formal institutions are weakest, so both the potential for strengthening and the risk of eroding accountability are highest there. Third, the digital-development literature and the influencer literature barely cite one another despite addressing the same mechanism—digital intermediation of participation—signaling a disconnection between scholarly communities that impedes integrated understanding.

Four structural deficits and their consequences for institutional development

Based on this series of findings and interpretations, four preliminary conclusions can be drawn regarding research gaps and priorities, all bearing on the capacity to assess development impact. The causal deficit is the most immediate: most evidence rests on cross-sectional self-report designs, while causal designs such as experiments and panel studies are scarce. Hence, the claim that digital participation affects institutional accountability is not causally established. The mechanism deficit follows: the authenticity mechanism on which explanations rest is the least directly tested. The level-of-analysis deficit leaves individual-level and collective-level findings unreconciled, when a bridge between them is needed to understand how individual participation aggregates into the institutional pressure that affects development. The normative and integrative deficit is most fundamental: the literature treating digital participation as a development opportunity and the literature treating it as a democratic risk proceed in parallel without cross-citation, as confirmed by the merging of two barely overlapping corpora in this analysis.

Further gaps are geographic, technological, and populational, each carrying development weight. The sharp North–South asymmetry means policy evidence for developing countries derives largely from contexts whose institutions differ. Generative artificial intelligence and virtual influencers—emerging as new nodes in the conceptual map—remain unexamined for their consequences for the integrity of public information. Electronic governance and the digital economy are studied separately from influencer participation, though both are faces of the same digital transformation. Accordingly, future research should prioritize four directions: linking evidence on the effects of digital participation to measurable indicators of institutional quality and development outcomes; jointly modelling opportunity and risk as dual outcomes of the same digital transformation; cross-regime research treating institution type as a variable; and strengthening Global South research capacity so that the contexts where the phenomenon is most consequential are no longer marginalised in knowledge production. From an economic-development perspective, these four priorities are preconditions for determining whether the digital transformation of participation strengthens or erodes the institutions that sustain inclusive growth.

4. CONCLUSION

This study set out to map the structure of global research on digital political participation, to synthesise its substantive findings, and to situate it within the participation–institutions–growth chain central to economic development. The objectives have been met. The field has produced, across 46 countries and at least four disciplines, a body of work that establishes a cross-nationally replicated finding: exposure to political influencer content is associated with increased participation among young people, operating indirectly through political interest and internal efficacy, more strongly online than offline. Because political interest and efficacy are micro-precursors of the participation that forms accountability pressure, this finding positions digital intermediation as a mechanism that potentially modulates institutional quality. Merging the influencer literature with the digital-development literature in a corpus of 173 documents reveals that the two address the same mechanism yet barely cite one another.

The findings show both similarities and differences with previous studies. They are consistent with the established literature on digital media and participation at the level of substantive effects, which strengthens their credibility. They differ sharply at the level of field structure, since prior bibliometric mappings report concentrated production. In contrast, this field remains dispersed across 156 sources with a single established research group and minimal replication. The reason is developmental rather than substantive: this is an emerging domain still forming its vocabulary, methods, and theoretical commitments, with the majority of its literature less than eighteen months old.

The scientific significance of these results lies in what the mapping reveals about the field's limitations for answering development questions. Four structural deficits were identified—causal, mechanism, level-of-analysis, and normative—and a sharp North–South production–influence asymmetry, in which the Global South produces 43.4 percent of documents but receives only 14.3 percent of citations. Together these establish that the field's principal limitation is not insufficient evidence within established paradigms but insufficient contact between the evidence it already possesses and insufficient representation of the contexts where the phenomenon matters most. The implications are theoretical and practical for economic development. Theoretically, the study positions digital political intermediation as a new mechanism in the relationship between participation and institutional quality. It proposes that its impact varies inversely with the strength of conventional intermediation, so its leverage and its risks are greatest in developing countries with weak institutions. Practically, it documents a regulatory gap in which the strongest constitutional protections attach to monetized political speech, and demonstrates empirically that regulatory scholarship and effects research are not in contact, so policy is being formulated without the evidence that should inform it. For developing countries pursuing fiscal decentralization and the strengthening of local accountability, this implies that the governance of digital political information and citizen digital literacy should be treated as part of the institutional-development agenda, consistent with evidence that the effectiveness of decentralization depends on institutional quality and citizen participation (Bahasoan et al., 2025).

The study has limitations. Reliance on a single database excludes grey literature and non-indexed regional scholarship, likely under-representing Global South research. The corpus's temporal concentration means citation-based analyses reflect exposure time more than influence. Because the development-stage records lacked a cited-reference field, co-citation and bibliographic coupling were not conducted on the combined corpus. Future research should extend the corpus to additional databases with a documented merge protocol. It should prioritize designs that isolate whether the influencer construct explains anything beyond political-content exposure, that jointly model opportunity and risk, that link platform behavior to institutional outcomes, and that treat algorithmic curation and generative artificial intelligence as variables—all as preconditions for determining the net contribution of digital political intermediation to the institutions that sustain inclusive economic growth.

REFERENCES

- Abioye, F., & Nyawo, P. (2020). Women in nation building: breaking down barriers, building bridges. *Agenda*, 34(4), 45–54. <https://doi.org/10.1080/10130950.2020.1774399>
- Acemoglu, D., & Robinson, J. A. (2012). *Why nations fail: The origins of power, prosperity, and poverty*. Crown Business.

- Acemoglu, D., Johnson, S., & Robinson, J. A. (2001). The colonial origins of comparative development: An empirical investigation. *American Economic Review*, 91(5), 1369–1401. <https://doi.org/10.1257/aer.91.5.1369>
- Adeiza, M., & Howard, P. N. (2016). New social media practices: Potential for development, democracy, and anti-democratic practices. *The Palgrave Handbook of International Development*, 577–594. https://doi.org/10.1057/978-1-137-42724-3_32
- Adugu, E., & Broome, P. A. (2021). Exploring Factors Associated With Digital and Conventional Political Participation in the Caribbean. *Research Anthology on Citizen Engagement and Activism for Social Change*, 241–261. <https://doi.org/10.4018/978-1-6684-3706-3.ch013>
- Agrawal, P., Agarwal, T., & Balabantaray, S. R. (2025). Navigating political influence: the mediating role of ISA engagement between political influencers and attitude towards voting behavior amongst first-time voters. *International Journal of Sociology and Social Policy*, 1–18. <https://doi.org/10.1108/IJSSP-12-2024-0628>
- Ait Kharouach, M. (2026). Revolution as Language Event: Literature and Art Production Amid Arab Spring Uprisings. *International Journal of Critical Cultural Studies*, 24(2), 235–251. <https://doi.org/10.18848/2327-0055/CGP/A242>
- Akintayo, J. B., Adetola, A. S., & Ayantuga-Odule, P. M. (2026). A Study of Instagram's Role in Shaping Narratives During Nigeria's 2023 Presidential Election. *Youth Civic Engagement and Political Participation in Digital Spaces*, 217–262. <https://doi.org/10.4018/979-8-3373-5581-8.ch008>
- Albadri, H. A. (2023). The Role and Impact of Social Media Influencers. *Information Sciences Letters*, 12(8), 2685–2696. <https://doi.org/10.18576/isl/120821>
- Alsharawy, A., Anstett, R., & Landgrave, M. (2026). What Is the Effect of Political Influencers on TikTok? Early Results From a Field Experiment With Young Adults. *Political Studies Review*, 24(1), 113–125. <https://doi.org/10.1177/14789299251323741>
- Anisin, A. (2025). How the Internet Changed America. *How the Internet Changed America*, 1–182. <https://doi.org/10.1007/978-3-032-02395-7>
- Azmi, Z., Ann, T. S., Waringin Onn, S., Selamat, N. H., & Ambak, N. J. (2024). Revisiting the concept of women's political ambitions: A case study of Malaysia. *Asian Journal of Women's Studies*, 30(1), 29–50. <https://doi.org/10.1080/12259276.2024.2330246>
- Bahasoan, A. N., Rahmatia, Tajibu, M. J., & Yunus, A. K. F. (2025). The impact of fiscal decentralization on economic growth: A theoretical and empirical review. *International Journal of Environmental Sciences*, 11(13s), 1076–1087.
- Balasundaram, A., Sreedharan, N., Babu, D. D., & Gopinath, P. P. (2024). Social Media Use and Impact on Voters and Candidates in Kerala. *Journal of Creative Communications*. <https://doi.org/10.1177/09732586231223841>
- Barbe, D., & Neuburger, L. (2021). Generation Z and digital influencers in the tourism industry. *Generation Z Marketing and Management in Tourism and Hospitality: The Future of the Industry*, 167–192. https://doi.org/10.1007/978-3-030-70695-1_7
- Basha, H., Mustafa, S., & Mousa, K. M. (2026). Social media and the democratization of political participation: a global perspective. *Frontiers in Political Science*, 8. <https://doi.org/10.3389/fpos.2026.1719957>
- Beccanulli, A. A., Biraghi, S., & Gambetti, R. (2020). Migrant consumers, celebrity culture and technosociality. *Micro and Macro Marketing*, 29(2), 295–324. <https://doi.org/10.1431/97320>
- Ben Ali, M. S. (2020). Does ICT promote democracy similarly in developed and developing countries? A linear and nonlinear panel threshold framework. *Telematics and Informatics*, 50. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.tele.2020.101382>
- Benavides Vanegas, F. S. (2024). Cyber Hate from Reasons to Emotions: Influencers and the Colombian Virtual Agora. *Law and Visual Jurisprudence*, 13, 133–148. https://doi.org/10.1007/978-3-031-51248-3_7
- Boichak, O. (2023). Mapping the Russian Political Influence Ecosystem: The Night Wolves Biker Gang. *Social Media and Society*, 9(2). <https://doi.org/10.1177/20563051231177920>
- Boulianne, S. (2015). Social media use and participation: a meta-analysis of current research. *Information Communication and Society*, 18(5), 524–538. <https://doi.org/10.1080/1369118X.2015.1008542>
- Brandtzaeg, P. B., Haugstveit, I. M., Lüders, M., & Følstad, A. (2015). Participation barriers to youth civic engagement in social media. *Proceedings of the 9th International Conference on Web and Social Media, ICWSM 2015*, 9(1), 578–581.
- Brandtzaeg, P. B., Haugstveit, I. M., Lüders, M., & Følstad, A. (2016). How should organizations adapt to youth civic engagement in social media? A lead user approach. *Interacting with Computers*, 28(5), 664–679. <https://doi.org/10.1093/iwc/iwv041>
- Britto, R. J., Mwithia, J. K., & Nyamboga, E. N. (2026). Analyzing the role of social media in shaping Tanzanian youth political engagement beyond elections: a cross-platform study. *Cogent Social Sciences*, 12(1). <https://doi.org/10.1080/23311886.2026.2663408>

- Brooks, R., Gupta, A., Jayadeva, S., Abrahams, J., & Lažetić, P. (2020). Students as political actors? Similarities and differences across six European nations. *British Educational Research Journal*, 46(6), 1193–1209. <https://doi.org/10.1002/berj.3628>
- Buzzetto-Hollywood, N., Banks, T., & Hill, A. (2024). INFORMING ACADEMIA THROUGH UNDERSTANDING OF THE TECHNOLOGY USE, INFORMATION GATHERING BEHAVIORS, AND SOCIAL CONCERNS OF GEN Z. *Informing Science*, 27, 1–19. <https://doi.org/10.28945/5388>
- Campolongo, F., Raniolo, F., & Tarditi, V. (2022). The Party-Influencer: The Constituency Communication of Podemos. *Political Campaigning and Communication*, 115–156. https://doi.org/10.1007/978-3-030-91370-0_5
- Cañas, J. M. (2025). THE “NEW” RIGHT OF RECTIFICATION. ANALYSIS OF THE DRAFT ORGANIC LAW REGULATING THE RIGHT OF RECTIFICATION, WHICH AIMS TO REPLACE THE CURRENT LAW 2/1984. *Revista General de Derecho Administrativo*, 2025-octubre (70).
- Chami, G. (2025). SOCIAL MEDIA AS A CONDUIT FOR CIVIL SOCIETY MOVEMENTS. *From Epic Tales to Digital Trails: Understanding New Mediascapes in Activism*, 11–37. <https://doi.org/10.4324/9781003628910-2>
- Chang, Y., & Fong, E. (2023). Compressed Modernity in Taiwan: Fathers as the Sole Influencers on National Identity. *China Quarterly*, 40(3). <https://doi.org/10.1017/S0305741023000231>
- Cheng, Z., & Li, Y. (2026). Political Content Engagement Model: A large-scale analysis of TikTok political video content features and audience engagement. *Computers in Human Behavior*, 174. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.chb.2025.108808>
- Chisnall, M. (2025). Social media and the carnival that never ends. *Distinktion*. <https://doi.org/10.1080/1600910X.2025.2505449>
- Chung, H., & Cheng, E. W. (2022). Constructing patriotic networked publics: conservative YouTube influencers in Hong Kong. *Chinese Journal of Communication*, 15(3), 415–430. <https://doi.org/10.1080/17544750.2022.2093238>
- Cloete, F. (2021). Policy discrimination, change and entrepreneurship: Political rights for “Coloureds” in South Africa until 1979. *Tydskrif vir Geesteswetenskappe*, 61(2-4), 1260–1286. <https://doi.org/10.17159/2224-7912/2021/v61n4-2a3>
- Corbacho-Valencia, J., Pérez-Seoane, J., & Míguez-González, M. (2026). Virtual Influencers on Instagram: Benefits and Challenges for Brands in the Digital Age. *Revista de Psicología de la Salud*, 17, 261–278. <https://doi.org/10.21134/yx7bcx23>
- Corzo-Cortés, L., Carrillo-Durán, M., & García-García, M. (2025). New forms of digital communication: a systematic review of the literature on virtual influencers. *Revista Mediterránea de Comunicación*, 16(2). <https://doi.org/10.14198/MEDCOM.28712>
- David, L. K., Wang, J., Brooks, W., & Angel, V. (2025). Digital transformation and socio-economic development in emerging economies: A multinational analysis. *Technology in Society*, 81. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.techsoc.2025.102834>
- De Gregorio, G., & Goanta, C. (2022). The Influencer Republic: Monetizing Political Speech on Social Media. *German Law Journal*, 23(2), 204–225. <https://doi.org/10.1017/glj.2022.15>
- Dekoninck, H., & Schmuck, D. (2022). The Mobilizing Power of Influencers for Pro-Environmental Behavior Intentions and Political Participation. *Environmental Communication*, 16(4), 458–472. <https://doi.org/10.1080/17524032.2022.2027801>
- DeMets, S. A., & Spiro, E. S. (2025). Podcasts in the periphery: Tracing guest trajectories in political podcasts. *Social Networks*, 82, 65–79. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.socnet.2025.03.003>
- Ding, C., Jabr, W., & Guo, H. (2023). ELECTORAL COMPETITION IN THE AGE OF SOCIAL MEDIA: THE ROLE OF SOCIAL MEDIA INFLUENCERS. *MIS Quarterly: Management Information Systems*, 47(7), 1647–1662. <https://doi.org/10.25300/MISQ/2022/16422>
- Downey, E., & Jones, M. (2012). Public service, governance and web 2.0 technologies: Future trends in social media. *Public Service, Governance and Web 2.0 Technologies: Future Trends in Social Media*, 1–369. <https://doi.org/10.4018/978-1-4666-0071-3>
- Ebenezer, A. (2022). Fake Political News in Social Media and Youth Participation in Politics in South-East Nigeria. *Journal of Home Economics Research*, 29(2), 86–95.
- Egbunike, N. A. (2023). Political participation and the social media network of young Nigerians. *Journal of African Media Studies*, 15(3), 343–361. https://doi.org/10.1386/jams_00110_1
- Egbunike, N. A. (2025). #NotTooYoungToRun: Nigerian youth are incapable of winning elections. *Media and Communication Systems for Sustainability in Nigeria*, 429–450. https://doi.org/10.1007/978-3-031-75221-6_21
- Egler, T. T. C., Pereira, T. C., Salmenton, J. M., & Cohen, T. D. M. (2025). Technopower on the Twitter platform. *Cidades*(49), 1–13. <https://doi.org/10.15847/cct.38473>

- Enaifoghe, A. (2026). Digital Governance, Democracy, and Inclusion in Developing Countries. *Digital Governance, Democracy, and Inclusion in Developing Countries*, 1–253.
- Esposito, E., & Semenzin, S. (2025). Women's activism online in Italy: Claiming spaces, navigating misogyny, reimagining feminisms. *European Journal of Communication*, 40(4 Special Issue: News media, gender justice and the democratic deficit), 373–390. <https://doi.org/10.1177/02673231251349009>
- Fattouh, D., Jabbour Al Maalouf, N., & Sayegh, E. (2026). From social media to political action? Examining the role of influencers, news, and activism among youth. *Journal of Information Technology and Politics*. <https://doi.org/10.1080/19331681.2026.2630189>
- Fauzi, M. L., Mustofa, I., Maliki, I. A., & Husaini, F. (2026). The Digital Minbar: Repositioning Religious Authority and the Dynamics of Islamic Law in Contemporary Egypt's Virtual Landscape. *MILRev: Metro Islamic Law Review*, 5(1), 178–209. <https://doi.org/10.32332/milrev.v5i1.11109>
- Febrian, H. (2024). Visualizing Authority: Rise of the Religious Influencers on Instagram. *Social Media and Society*, 10(4). <https://doi.org/10.1177/20563051241286850>
- Fecha, J., Antunes, M., Louro, A., & Marcos, A. (2021). Digital Influencers' Role in the XXI Century. *Iberian Conference on Information Systems and Technologies, CISTI*. <https://doi.org/10.23919/CISTI52073.2021.9476281>
- Fedorova, A. (2025). Social media and spoken language in youth civic engagement in Kazakhstan. *Central Asian Survey*. <https://doi.org/10.1080/02634937.2025.2560878>
- Franco, Z., Davis, C. S., Kalet, A., Hooyer, K., Nelson, D., Amin, Q. E., Stevenson, M., Cox, K., Yaspan, A., Perkins, H., Kryshak, T., Kryshak, M., Spelley, R., Abdullah, A., Lord, M., O'Connor, S., & Ahmed, S. M. (2023). Medical School Civic Engagement During COVID-19: Activating Institutions for Equitable Community Response. *Journal of Humanistic Psychology*. <https://doi.org/10.1177/00221678231206202>
- Gil de Zúñiga, H. (2012). Social Media Use for News and Individuals' Social Capital, Civic Engagement and Political Participation. *Journal of Computer-Mediated Communication*, 17(3), 319–336. <https://doi.org/10.1111/j.1083-6101.2012.01574.x>
- Gondwe, G. (2024). Digital natives, digital activists in non-digital environments: How the youth in Zambia use mundane technology to circumvent government surveillance and censorship. *Technology in Society*, 79. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.techsoc.2024.102741>
- Goodfriend, S. (2024). Algorithmic Dissent: Militarized Platforms and Palestinian Political Imagination in Jerusalem. *Journal of Palestine Studies*, 53(3), 36–53. <https://doi.org/10.1080/0377919X.2024.2413463>
- Gorodnova, N. (2023). Application of End-To-End Technologies in Environmental Safety. *Lecture Notes in Networks and Systems*, 706 LNNS, 632–642. https://doi.org/10.1007/978-3-031-36960-5_72
- Gurău, C. (2006). Implementing E-Government Systems in Transition Economics. *Encyclopedia of Digital Government: Volumes 1-3*, 3, 1000–1005. <https://doi.org/10.4018/978-1-59140-789-8.ch150>
- Guzmán-Duque, A., Ibáñez-Peñuela, I., & Gil-Gómez, H. (2023). Social Networks, Social Media, Social Innovation and Technology for Society. *Innovation, Technology and Knowledge Management*, Part F1550, 155–170. https://doi.org/10.1007/978-3-031-40324-8_10
- Harff, D. (2025). Intimate and Opinion-Oriented Communication? Examining Social Media Influencers' Opinion Leader Potential Through Their Political Content. *Mass Communication and Society*. <https://doi.org/10.1080/15205436.2025.2550597>
- Harff, D., & Schmuck, D. (2023). Influencers as Empowering Agents? Following Political Influencers, Internal Political Efficacy and Participation among Youth. *Political Communication*, 40(2), 147–172. <https://doi.org/10.1080/10584609.2023.2166631>
- Harff, D., & Schmuck, D. (2024). Is authenticity key? Mobilization by social media influencers versus celebrities and young people's political participation. *Psychology and Marketing*, 41(11), 2757–2771. <https://doi.org/10.1002/mar.22082>
- Harris, B. C., Foxman, M., & Partin, W. C. (2023). "Don't Make Me Ratio You Again": How Political Influencers Encourage Platformed Political Participation. *Social Media and Society*, 9(2). <https://doi.org/10.1177/20563051231177944>
- Hasan, B. M. M., Rab, M. A. A., & Sahid, M. M. (2020). THE SOCIAL INCUBATOR AND ITS ROLE IN THE POLITICAL PROCESS: A CONSTITUTIONAL STUDY ON THE HISTORICAL CONTEXT AND THE CIVILIZATIONAL FACTOR. *Malaysian Journal of Syariah and Law*, 8(1), 51–68. <https://doi.org/10.33102/mjssl.v8i1.225>
- Hendricks, V. F., & Camilla, M. (2022). The Ministry of Truth: BigTechs Influence on Facts, Feelings and Fictions. *The Ministry of Truth: BigTechs Influence on Facts, Feelings and Fictions*, 1–199. <https://doi.org/10.1007/978-3-030-98629-2>
- Heritier, P. (2024). Hate Speech Anthropologies. Evil, Democracy, and Social Media: Between Popper and Girard. *Law and Visual Jurisprudence*, 13, 111–132. https://doi.org/10.1007/978-3-031-51248-3_6
- Hollander, E. (2025). Activist influencing: therapeutic micro-politics and platformed cultural production. *Feminist Media Studies*. <https://doi.org/10.1080/14680777.2025.2564114>

- Hubner, A. Y., & Watts, J. (2024). Agents of Change or Counterarguing? Investigating the Source Credibility of Celebrity Versus Traditional Experts on Health and Political Behaviors. *Journalism and Mass Communication Quarterly*. <https://doi.org/10.1177/10776990241297653>
- Igwebuike, E. E., & Chimuanya, L. (2021). Legitimizing falsehood in social media: A discourse analysis of political fake news. *Discourse and Communication*, 15(1), 42–58. <https://doi.org/10.1177/1750481320961659>
- Intyaswati, D., Calingacion, B. D., Venus, A., & Ayuningtyas, F. (2026). Cross-Cultural Insights into Political Influence: Gen Z's Engagement with Political Influencers in Indonesia and the Philippines. *Southern Communication Journal*. <https://doi.org/10.1080/1041794X.2026.2652856>
- Iswanto, D., Handriana, T., Nazwin Rony, A. H., & Sangadji, S. S. (2024). Influencers in Tourism Digital Marketing: A Comprehensive Literature Review. *International Journal of Sustainable Development and Planning*, 19(2), 739–749. <https://doi.org/10.18280/ijssdp.190231>
- Ivaldi, E., Bonatti, G., & Soliani, R. (2017). An Indicator for the Measurement of Political Participation: The Case of Italy. *Social Indicators Research*, 132(2), 605–620. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s11205-016-1303-8>
- Jaggi, S., Kumar, A., & Kumar, A. (2026). From Rallies to Reels: The Digital Transformation of Indian Political Campaigning. *Modern Political Marketing and Relational Capital: Navigating the Digital Frontier*, 179–189. <https://doi.org/10.1108/978-1-83708-712-920261009>
- Kamau, S. C. (2016). Engaged online: Social media and youth civic engagement in Kenya. *Digital Activism in the Social Media Era: Critical Reflections on Emerging Trends in Sub-Saharan Africa*, 115–140. https://doi.org/10.1007/978-3-319-40949-8_6
- Kaplan, A. M., & Haenlein, M. (2010). Users of the world, unite! The challenges and opportunities of Social Media. *Business Horizons*, 53(1), 59–68. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.bushor.2009.09.003>
- Karlovitz, T. J. (2020). The Democratization of Technology - and Its Limitation. *Managing Customer Experiences in an Omnichannel World: Melody of Online and Offline Environments in the Customer Journey*, 13–25. <https://doi.org/10.1108/978-1-80043-388-520201004>
- Kasadha, J. (2020). Does social media matter in developing democracies? Examining its impact on citizen political participation and expression in Uganda. *Journal of Public Affairs*, 20(1). <https://doi.org/10.1002/pa.1981>
- Kaur, A., Kaur, G., & Sandhu, R. (2026). Influencers, Icons, and Impact: Reimagining Youth Civic Power Through Digital Mobilization. *Youth Civic Engagement and Political Participation in Digital Spaces*, 263–288. <https://doi.org/10.4018/979-8-3373-5581-8.ch009>
- Kaur, M., & Verma, R. (2022). Influence of Use of Different Media on Political Attitude and Political Participation. *Indian Journal of Marketing*, 52(3), 36–49. <https://doi.org/10.17010/ijom/2022/v52/i3/168656>
- Kelder, T. A. J., Van de Kerkhof, J., & De Gregorio, G. (2025). Political influencers. *Elgar Encyclopedia of Political Communication: Volume 1-3*, 3, 246–250. <https://doi.org/10.4337/9781035301447.vol3.00063>
- Kenski, K., & Stroud, N. J. (2006). Connections between Internet use and political efficacy, knowledge, and participation. *Journal of Broadcasting and Electronic Media*, 50(2), 173–192. https://doi.org/10.1207/s15506878jobem5002_1
- Khunsiri, W., Pattanachatchai, N., Nanthawatsiri, P., Thiamsakul, S., & Intaratat, D. (2025). The use of communication platforms and cognitive heuristics in political decision-making of Thailand novice voters. *Edelweiss Applied Science and Technology*, 9(3), 2531–2542. <https://doi.org/10.55214/25768484.v9i3.5840>
- Kianpour, M., & Shams, M. (2026). From Newcomers to Life Coaches: The Emergence of Micro-Influencers in Canada's Immigration Ecosystem. *Journal of International Migration and Integration*. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s12134-026-01385-y>
- Kissas, A. (2024). Populist everyday politics in the (mediatized) age of social media: The case of Instagram celebrity advocacy. *New Media and Society*, 26(5), 2766–2785. <https://doi.org/10.1177/14614448221092006>
- Klüser, K. J. (2025). From Entertainment to Engagement? Entertainment Figures' Political Messaging and Audience Responses in the Digital Age. *Political Communication*, 42(6), 968–991. <https://doi.org/10.1080/10584609.2025.2498526>
- Klüver, H. (2025). Social Influencers and Election Outcomes. *Comparative Political Studies*, 58(13), 2973–2999. <https://doi.org/10.1177/00104140241306955>
- Korčák, J., Novák, R. A., & Pavlů, D. (2025). MISINFORMATION AND INFLUENCE OPERATIONS IN ELECTIONS: GLOBAL TRENDS AND THE 2024 ROMANIAN CASE. *IDIMT 2025 - ICT in Business: AI Everywhere? Glory and Disgrace of AI - 33rd Interdisciplinary Information Management Talks*, 293–300. <https://doi.org/10.35011/IDIMT-2025-293>
- Kustudic, M., Xue, B., Zhong, H., Tan, L., & Niu, B. (2021). Identifying communication topologies on Twitter. *Electronics (Switzerland)*, 10(17). <https://doi.org/10.3390/electronics10172151>

- Kwong, Y. (2026). How Hong Kong Frames Taiwan in the National Security Law Era? A Comparative Study on Pro-Government and Pro-Democracy Online Influencers. *Journal of Asian and African Studies*. <https://doi.org/10.1177/00219096261416511>
- Kwong, Y. H. (2025). Why are Exit Voices Louder? Exploring the Rise of “Migrant Influencers” From Hong Kong. *International Migration Review*. <https://doi.org/10.1177/01979183251352394>
- Lee, F. L. F., & Tse, C. H. (2025). The critical online diasporic infosphere and counter-public sustenance in an autocratizing society. *Information Communication and Society*, 28(9), 1590–1607. <https://doi.org/10.1080/1369118X.2024.2430627>
- Lee, Y. (2025). Blaming feminists, claiming pain: Anti-feminist discourse and electoral mobilization by New Men's Solidarity in South Korea. *Women's Studies International Forum*, 112. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.wsif.2025.103159>
- Leidig, E., & Bayarri, G. (2023). Not Your Grandma's Fascism: Fame, Femininity, and Race in Far-Right Postcolonial India and Brazil. *Social Politics*, 30(1), 239–267. <https://doi.org/10.1093/sp/jxac013>
- López, M. P., & Butler, S. L. P. (2025). Violence As a Content Creation Strategy on Instagram: Reach and Interaction with International Conflicts in the Profiles of Political Influencers in Spain. *Tripodos*(58). <https://doi.org/10.51698/tripodos.2025.58.06>
- López, M. P., & Vizcaino, F. B. (2024). Political Influencers on Instagram: The New Digital Agents of Political Engagement in Spain. *Recerca*, 29(2). <https://doi.org/10.6035/recerca.7657>
- Luhtakallio, E., & Meriluoto, T. (2024). Fame democracy? Social media and visibility-based transformation of the public sphere. *Distinktion*, 25(3), 318–342. <https://doi.org/10.1080/1600910X.2023.2263818>
- Luna-Reyes, L. F. (2017). Opportunities and challenges for digital governance in a world of digital participation. *Information Polity*, 22(2-3), 197–205. <https://doi.org/10.3233/IP-170408>
- Lütgens, J. (2026). Memes, Influencers and Political Socialization: Exploring Youth Engagement With Entertaining Digital Content. *Forum Qualitative Sozialforschung*, 27(2). <https://doi.org/10.17169/fqs-27.2.4628>
- Lynn, T., Rosati, P., & Nair, B. (2020). Calculated vs. Ad Hoc publics in the #Brexit discourse on Twitter and the role of business actors. *Information (Switzerland)*, 11(9). <https://doi.org/10.3390/INFO11090435>
- Magos, S. R., & Pureco, G. G. (2022). #RevocaciónDeMandato en México 2022, a look from Technopolitics. *VISUAL Review. International Visual Culture Review / Revista Internacional de Cultura*, 9(Monographic). <https://doi.org/10.37467/revvisual.v9.3548>
- Mak, V. S., & Poon, A. K. (2024). Digital activism and citizenship: a case study of “yellow” food influencers and political consumerism in Hong Kong. *Food, Culture and Society*, 27(4), 1107–1125. <https://doi.org/10.1080/15528014.2023.2187574>
- Makse, H. A., & Zava, M. (2024). The Science of Influencers and Superspreaders: Using Networks and Artificial Intelligence to Understand Fake News, Pandemics, Markets, and the Brain. *Understanding Complex Systems*, Part F4274, 1–447. <https://doi.org/10.1007/978-3-031-78058-5>
- Manogna, B. S., Paul, G. R., Syed, S. M., Sharma, A., Babu, G., & Kumar, A. (2026). Political Empowerment via Social Media? Following Political Influencers, Internal Political Efficacy, and Participation Among Youth. *Modern Political Marketing and Relational Capital: Navigating the Digital Frontier*, 23–38. <https://doi.org/10.1108/978-1-83708-712-920261002>
- Matassi, O., & Boczkowski, P. J. (2020). Social media in Ibero-America. Review article. *Profesional de la Información*, 29(1). <https://doi.org/10.3145/epi.2020.ene.04>
- Matveieva, O., Khutkyy, D., & Kolesnykov, O. (2025). “Who, if not us?” Explaining the success of the biggest crisis-response fundraising campaigns in Ukraine. *Social Sciences and Humanities Open*, 12. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ssaho.2025.102037>
- Maurat, J. I. C. (2025). Analyzing Voter Behavior for Targeted Advertising in the 2025 Philippine Midterm Election using Social Network Analysis. *IEEE Symposium on Wireless Technology and Applications, ISWTA*. <https://doi.org/10.1109/ISWTA68114.2025.11329641>
- Mendoza-Rincón, B., Riano-Garzón, M., Cepeda-Pineda, D., Araque-Castellanos, F., González-Gutiérrez, O., & Rivera-Porras, D. (2025). Psychosocial Factors Associated with Youth Political Participation: A Systematic Review. *Gaceta Médica de Caracas*, 133(3), 910–934. <https://doi.org/10.47307/GMC.2025.133.3.22>
- Metet, O. C. (2026). X-Space (Twitter) and Emergence of New Political Constituencies among New Age Social Media Users in East Africa. *De Gruyter Contemporary Social Sciences Handbooks*, 38, 225–243. <https://doi.org/10.1515/9783111439112-012>
- Meth, S., Lee, K. Y., & Yang, S. (2015). Factors influencing Facebook users' political participation: Investigating the Cambodian case—Pacific Asia Conference on Information Systems, PACIS 2015 - Proceedings.
- Mikola, B. (2026). Editorial: The role of political influencers in electoral campaigns. *Frontiers in Political Science*, 8, 1–3. <https://doi.org/10.3389/fpos.2026.1861803>

- Morozova, N. I., Opeykina, T. V., Korobkina, N. I., Savitskaya, O. E., & Radionova, E. A. (2022). Management of Sustainable Socio-Economic Development of the Territory and the Education System in the Transition to the Innovative Model of Economic Development. *Education in the Asia-Pacific Region*, 65, 193–200. https://doi.org/10.1007/978-981-16-9069-3_20
- Moussa, W., Mgadmi, N., Guachaoui, A., & Regaieg, R. (2024). How Does the Digital Economy Influence the Pursuit of Sustainable Development Goals?. *Journal of Telecommunications and the Digital Economy*, 12(3), 213–240. <https://doi.org/10.18080/jtde.v12n3.930>
- Munzir, A. A., Neureiter, A., Matthes, J., Chan, M., & Bojic, L. (2025). From sparks to action: the role of political influencers for young adults' political efficacy and political participation in Austria, Hong Kong, Indonesia, and Serbia. *Frontiers in Political Science*, 7. <https://doi.org/10.3389/fpos.2025.1620631>
- Naderer, B. (2023). Influencers as political agents? The potential of an unlikely source to motivate political action. *Communications*, 48(1), 93–111. <https://doi.org/10.1515/commun-2021-0006>
- Nicoll, S. (2022). Empowering Pre-service Teachers: Perhaps Being an Influencer Is a Good Thing?. *Empowering Teachers and Democratising Schooling: Perspectives from Australia*, 223–237. https://doi.org/10.1007/978-981-19-4464-2_15
- North, D. C. (1990). *Institutions, institutional change and economic performance*. Cambridge University Press. <https://doi.org/10.1017/CBO9780511808678>
- Obia, V. (2025). Regulating Social Media in Nigeria: Regulatory Annexation and the Struggle for Digital Freedom. *Regulating Social Media in Nigeria: Regulatory Annexation and the Struggle for Digital Freedom*, 1–143. <https://doi.org/10.1007/978-3-031-95001-8>
- Obisesan, O. F. (2022). The '#tag Generation': Social Media and Youth Participation in the 2019 General Election in Nigeria. *Africa Development*, 47(2), 107–145. <https://doi.org/10.57054/ad.v47i2.2202>
- Ogenga, F. (2026). #REJECTFINANCEBILL2024 Gen Z's Social Media Activism, Democracy, and Governance in Kenya. *The Routledge Companion to Digital Media and Democracy*, 377–399. <https://doi.org/10.4324/9781003477570-37>
- Olanihun, S. Z., Oloyede, I. B., Adelabu, O., Sanusi, B. O., Talabi, F. O., Obajuluwa, T. M., Adefemi, V. O., Aderibigbe, A. A., Olaseinde, O. B., Olatunji, O., Adetunji, F. F., & Bello, S. A. (2026). Social Media Use For Political Socialization and Participation Among Gen Z (1997–2012) in Universities in Osun State, Nigeria. *International Research Journal of Multidisciplinary Scope*, 7(2), 1437–1447. <https://doi.org/10.47857/irjms.2026.v07i02.010089>
- Omanga, D., Mare, A., & Mainye, P. (2023). Digital Technologies, Elections and Campaigns in Africa. *Digital Technologies, Elections and Campaigns in Africa*, 1–266. <https://doi.org/10.4324/9781003429081>
- Orozco Macías, A. F., & Madrid Garcés, P. J. (2025). Influencer and Content Creators Digital in the Congress of the Republic of Colombia 2022: Professional politicians or by eventuality?. *Doxa Comunicacion*, 2025-January-June(40), 341–360. <https://doi.org/10.31921/doxacom.n40a2055>
- Papaioannou, T. (2024). Articulating Sustainable Fashion through Digital Storytelling: Actualizing Citizenship in Vlogging of H&M's "Conscious" Collection. *The Palgrave Handbook of Consumerism Issues in the Apparel Industry*, 483–506. https://doi.org/10.1007/978-3-031-59952-1_23
- Patel, K., Binjola, H., & Siddiqui, T. (2020). Indian social media politics: new era of election war 1. *RUDN Journal of Studies in Literature and Journalism*, 25(1), 184–192. <https://doi.org/10.22363/2312-9220-2020-25-1-184-192>
- Pathak-Shelat, M., & Bhatia, K. V. (2020). Engaging the World: Social Media Literacy for Transcultural Citizenship. *The Handbook of Media Education Research*, 399–412. <https://doi.org/10.1002/9781119166900.ch37>
- Patrick, H. O., Ndlovu, J., Patrick, R. T. I., Akpan, U. J., & Olasupo, O. (2025). Is Evangelicalism Now Politically Prophetic or Prophetically Political? Interrogating Clergy and 'Politricks' in the 21st Century. *African Journal of Religion, Philosophy and Culture*, 6(4), 7–25. <https://doi.org/10.31920/2634-7644/2025/v6n4a1>
- Pelevina, N., & Salojärvi, V. (2025). YouTube as a narrative battlefield: Brazilian social media influencers and the Russian war in Ukraine. *Communication Review*, 28(4), 363–386. <https://doi.org/10.1080/10714421.2025.2545676>
- Pellegrino, A., & Abe, M. (2023). Leveraging Social Media for SMEs: Findings from a Bibliometric Review. *Sustainability (Switzerland)*, 15(8). <https://doi.org/10.3390/su15087007>
- Pereira, M. J. d. S., Cardoso, A., Canavaro, A., Figueiredo, J., & Garcia, J. E. (2023). Digital Influencers' Attributes and Perceived Characterizations and Their Impact on Purchase Intentions. *Sustainability (Switzerland)*, 15(17). <https://doi.org/10.3390/su151712750>
- Pérez-Escobar, M., Alcaide-Pulido, P., & Del Toro, A. (2023). NEW INFORMATION REFERENTS OF Z GENERATION: STUDYING THE ROLE OF INFLUENCERS IN TIKTOK AS CONTENT DISSEMINATORS. *Prisma Social*, 40, 262–288.

- Postrekhnina, R. (2025). Holding Influencers Accountable: When Election Disinformation Turns Criminal. *George Washington Law Review*, 93(3), 669–700.
- Pöyry, E., & Reinikainen, H. (2024). Remember to vote!: How do people respond to social media influencers promoting political participation?. *De Gruyter Contemporary Social Sciences*, 23, 35–50. <https://doi.org/10.1515/9783111036106-004>
- Rakhmonov, A., Masalieva, O., Gulimov, A., Xolov, O., Rajapov, M., Khodjaeva, N., Mukhamadiev, T., & Gaimnazarov, O. (2025). THE IMPACT OF SOCIAL MEDIA ON POLITICAL PARTICIPATION AND DEMOCRATIC ENGAGEMENT AMONG YOUTH IN EMERGING ECONOMIES. *Archives for Technical Sciences*, 17(33), 1071–1080. <https://doi.org/10.70102/afts.2025.1833.1071>
- Ranieri, M., Rosa, A., & Manca, S. (2016). UNLOCKING THE POTENTIAL OF SOCIAL MEDIA FOR PARTICIPATION, CONTENT CREATION, AND E-ENGAGEMENT: Students' Perspectives and Empowerment. *E-Learning and Social Media: Education and Citizenship for the Digital 21st Century*, 249–274. <https://doi.org/10.1108/978-1-68123-430-420251016>
- Rashi, T., & Schleifer, R. (2023). The Ethics of Psychological Warfare—Lessons from Israel. *Democracy and Security*, 19(2), 199–210. <https://doi.org/10.1080/17419166.2023.2210472>
- Reinikainen, H., Borchers, N. S., Suuronen, A., & Strandberg, K. (2025). Lighting the participatory spark? The role of social media influencers in initiating political participation. *Nordicom Review*, 46(1), 25–54. <https://doi.org/10.2478/nor-2025-0002>
- Riedl, M., Schwemmer, C., Ziewiecki, S., & Ross, L. M. (2021). The rise of political influencers-perspectives on a trend towards meaningful content. *Frontiers in Communication*, 6. <https://doi.org/10.3389/fcomm.2021.752656>
- Rodrik, D., Subramanian, A., & Trebbi, F. (2004). Institutions rule: The primacy of institutions over geography and integration in economic development. *Journal of Economic Growth*, 9(2), 131–165. <https://doi.org/10.1023/B:JOEG.0000031425.72248.85>
- Rohlinger, D. A., Rose, K., Warren, S., & Shulman, S. (2023). Does the Musk Twitter Takeover Matter? Political Influencers, Their Arguments, and the Quality of Information They Share. *Socius*, 9. <https://doi.org/10.1177/23780231231152193>
- Rothut, S. (2025). Promoting Politics: Political Social Media Influencers, Their Online Engagement, and Implications for Democracy. *American Behavioral Scientist*. <https://doi.org/10.1177/00027642251344206>
- Ruiz-Pérez, M. A. (2026). Alt-tech in Spain: mapping the Spanish far-right ecosystem on Telegram. *Observatorio*, 20, 127–148. <https://doi.org/10.15847/OBS20262875>
- Salte, L. (2022). Visual, Popular and Political: The Non-profit Influencer and the Public Sphere. *Javnost*, 29(4), 371–387. <https://doi.org/10.1080/13183222.2022.2147776>
- Samarkhanov, A., Junusbekova, G., Kenzhin, Z., & Yesmagambetov, D. (2025). The impact of socioeconomic and political factors on the development of e-government in developed and developing countries. *Problems and Perspectives in Management*, 23(4), 554–565. [https://doi.org/10.21511/ppm.23\(4\).2025.38](https://doi.org/10.21511/ppm.23(4).2025.38)
- Sarwar, B., Sarwar, A., Mugahed Al-Rahmi, W., Almogren, A. S., Salloum, S., & Habes, M. (2023). Social media paradox: Utilizing social media technology for creating better value for better social outcomes: Case of developing countries. *Cogent Business and Management*, 10(2). <https://doi.org/10.1080/23311975.2023.2210888>
- Sen, A. (1999). *Development as freedom*. Oxford University Press.
- Serrão, B. O., Sarmiento, M. J., & Santana, J. P. (2022). CHILDREN'S DIGITAL ACTIVISM IN TIMES OF PANDEMIC. *Educação e Sociedade*, 43. <https://doi.org/10.1590/ES.257004>
- Shahin, S., & Ng, Y. M. M. (2022). Connective action or collective inertia? Emotion, cognition, and the limits of digitally networked resistance. *Social Movement Studies*, 21(4), 530–548. <https://doi.org/10.1080/14742837.2021.1928485>
- Situmorang, T. P., & Ritonga, A. D. (2025). TikTok and Politics: A Bibliometric Mapping of Research Trends. *Studies in Media and Communication*, 13(3), 212–224. <https://doi.org/10.11114/smc.v13i3.7616>
- Skoric, M. M., & Poor, N. (2013). Youth Engagement in Singapore: The Interplay of Social and Traditional Media. *Journal of Broadcasting and Electronic Media*, 57(2), 187–204. <https://doi.org/10.1080/08838151.2013.787076>
- Smyth, T. N., & Best, M. L. (2013). Tweet to trust: Social media and elections in West Africa. *ACM International Conference Proceeding Series*, 1 FULL PAPER, 133–141. <https://doi.org/10.1145/2516604.2516617>
- Sukumar, G., Ramakrishnan, M., Gurusamy, B., Nagaraj, S. B. P., & Arivazhagan, V. (2025). Impact of Virtual Influencers on Brand Promotion: A Normative Study. *AIP Conference Proceedings*, 3305(1). <https://doi.org/10.1063/5.0269764>

- Sumartias, S., Dewi, E. A. S., Sjoraida, D. F., Budiana, H. R., & Ratnasari, E. (2025). From Memes to Activism: A Bibliometric Analysis of Digital Democracy Research in Indonesia (2014-2024). *Ethiopian Renaissance Journal of Social Sciences and Humanities*, 12(1), 1–31. <https://doi.org/10.4314/erjssh.v12i1.1>
- Suuronen, A., Reinikainen, H., Borchers, N. S., & Strandberg, K. (2022). When Social Media Influencers Go Political: An Exploratory Analysis on the Emergence of Political Topics Among Finnish Influencers. *Javnost*, 29(3), 301–317. <https://doi.org/10.1080/13183222.2021.1983367>
- Takeuchi, H., & Eid, K. (2026). Scrolling Forward, Sliding Backward: How Social Media Threatens the Functionality of Democracy. *Social Sciences*, 15(2). <https://doi.org/10.3390/socsci15020143>
- Taras, R. (2023). Thucydides' meditations on fear: Examining contemporary cases. *Thucydides' Meditations on Fear: Examining Contemporary Cases*, 1–199.
- Tavalla, R., & Matiuța, C. (2025). TikTok and the affective politics of digital populism: Nationalist youth mobilization in the 2024-2025 Romanian elections. *Romanian Journal of Political Science*, 25(1), 95–118. <https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.18034781>
- Taylor, A. G., & Ha, L. (2025). The Instagram Influencer and the Working Poor in the COVID-19 Pandemic. *Western Journal of Communication*, 89(3), 609–629. <https://doi.org/10.1080/10570314.2025.2479284>
- Tian, L., Liang, F., & Huang, Z. A. (2025). China Defenders From Abroad: Exploring Pro-China Foreign Political Influencers on X/Twitter. *Social Media and Society*, 11(3). <https://doi.org/10.1177/20563051251358526>
- Timofeeva, L., Ryabchenko, N., Malysheva, O., & Gnedash, A. (2022). THE DIGITAL SOCIO-POLITICAL AGENDA AND ITS CONCEPTUALIZATION WITHIN THE NEW MEDIA ECOLOGY FRAMEWORK. *Polis. Political Studies*(2), 37–51. <https://doi.org/10.17976/jpps/2022.02.04>
- Tsyhviintsev, I. (2025). SHAKAL-EXPRESS AS A POLITICAL-AFFECTIVE TECHNOLOGY: CANCEL CULTURE, MORAL JUDGMENT, AND DIGITAL ACTIVISM AMONG UKRAINIAN GENERATION Z DURING WARTIME. *Kyiv-Mohyla Law and Politics Journal*, 2025(11), 140–154. <https://doi.org/10.18523/2414-9942.11.2025.140-154>
- Twumasi, Y. A., & Dzahene-Quarshie, B. (2022). Shaping the Perceptions of Fashion Consumers by Influencers on Digital Platforms in the Era of COVID-19. *International Journal of E-Entrepreneurship and Innovation*, 12(2). <https://doi.org/10.4018/IJEEI.314466>
- Usher, B. (2021). The celebrified columnist and opinion spectacle: Journalism's changing place in networked public spheres. *Journalism*, 22(11), 2836–2854. <https://doi.org/10.1177/1464884919897815>
- Venus, A., Intyaswati, D., Ayuningtyas, F., & Lestari, P. (2025). Political participation in the digital age: Impact of influencers and advertising on Generation Z. *Cogent Arts and Humanities*, 12(1). <https://doi.org/10.1080/23311983.2025.2520063>
- von Sikorski, C., Merz, P., Heiss, R., Bassler, M., Buyny, C., Hildebrand, S., Streller, C., & Wicki, E. (2026). Both AI-generated and human influencers can correct misinformation: Investigating the effectiveness of corrections for polarized and non-polarized issues. *Computers in Human Behavior*, 176. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.chb.2025.108845>
- von Sikorski, C., Merz, P., Heiss, R., Karsay, K., Naderer, B., & Schmuck, D. (2025). The Political Role of Social Media Influencers: Strategies, Types, and Implications for Democracy—An Introduction. *American Behavioral Scientist*. <https://doi.org/10.1177/00027642251344208>
- Wang, G., & Suliman, L. (2025). Social media influencers and the construction of Qatar's public image: opportunities and emerging contradictions. *Online Media and Global Communication*, 4(4), 798–827. <https://doi.org/10.1515/omgc-2025-0028>
- Wasike, B. (2023). I Am an Influencer, and I Approve This Message! Examining How Political Social Media Influencers Affect Political Interest, Political Trust, Political Efficacy, and Political Participation. *International Journal of Communication*, 17, 3110–3132.
- Yang, K. C. C., & Kang, Y. (2021). Livestreaming Influencers, Influence Types, and Political Participation: A Case Study of Taiwan's 2020 Presidential Election. *Asiascape: Digital Asia*, 8(1-2), 92–118. <https://doi.org/10.1163/22142312-12340133>
- Yavaşçalı, A. H., & Tiryakioğlu, F. (2026). Media Influence on Voting Behavior across Generations in Türkiye: A Two-Step Flow Theory Perspective. *Romaya Journal: Researches on Multidisciplinary Approaches*, 2026(1).
- Young, B. J. (2026). EVANGELICALISM FROM BUSH TO TRUMP (2000s–Present). *The Routledge History of Evangelical Christianity in America*, 146–164. <https://doi.org/10.4324/9781032697116-11>
- Younus, M., Nurmandi, A., Mutiarin, D., Luhur Prianto, A., Abdul Manaf, H., & Irawan, B. (2024). Running Digital Political Marketing Movement for Election 2024: A Case Study of Pakistan. *Journal of Political Marketing*. <https://doi.org/10.1080/15377857.2024.2438379>
- Yuan, C., & Gu, R. (2025). Digital governance and economic development in Africa. *Applied Economics Letters*. <https://doi.org/10.1080/13504851.2025.2584468>

- Zaytsev, A. D., & Sharakhina, L. V. (2026). Virtual Influencers as a New Subject of Communication: How Young Audience Perceives Them. *Proceedings of the 2026 Communication Strategies in Digital Society Seminar, ComSDS 2026*, 384–389. <https://doi.org/10.1109/ComSDS69583.2026.11493861>
- Zhang, Y., Castro, L., Esser, F., & Bovet, A. (2025). A multilevel network approach to revealing patterns of online political selective exposure. *PLOS ONE*, 20(9 September). <https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pone.0332663>
- Zheng, A. (2020). Analysis on the Social and Economic Impacts of Internet Platforms : (Based on Survey Data from WeChat (China) during 2019-2020). *2020 ITU Kaleidoscope: Industry-Driven Digital Transformation, ITU K 2020*. <https://doi.org/10.23919/ITUK50268.2020.9303187>
- Zoughbi, S. (2017). Securing government information and data in developing countries. *Securing Government Information and Data in Developing Countries*, 1–307. <https://doi.org/10.4018/978-1-5225-1703-0>
- Zúquete, J. P. (2024). AGAINST THE GLOBAL PRISON-SOCIETY: The Far Right's Language of the Opposition to the Great Reset. *Far-Right Newspeak and the Future of Liberal Democracy*, 189–204. <https://doi.org/10.4324/9781003436737-15>
- Zyad, H. (2023). An exploration of the effects of social media on youth online and offline sociopolitical engagement. *Education, Citizenship and Social Justice*, 18(1), 71–84. <https://doi.org/10.1177/17461979211048676>