

CITIZEN JOURNALISM AND THE TRANSFORMATION OF CIVIC ENGAGEMENT PRACTICES IN THE POLITICAL SPACE ON SOCIAL MEDIA

Zulfa Ajda Khoiriyah^{1a*}, Karim Suryadi^{2b}, Dede Iswandi^{3c}, Sapriya^{4d}

¹²³⁴ Universitas Pendidikan Indonesia, Bandung, Indonesia

zulfaajda@upi.edu,
karimsuryadi@upi.edu,
dedeiswandipkn@upi.edu,
sapriya@upi.edu

(*) Corresponding Author
zulfaajda@upi.edu

ARTICLE HISTORY

Received : 20-05-2026

Revised : 07-06-2026

Accepted : 15-07-2026

KEYWORDS

Citizen Journalism;
Civic Engagement;
Political Dynamics;
Social Media;
Digital Political
Participation;

ABSTRACT

The development of digital technology and social media has reshaped patterns of political participation and citizen interaction in the public sphere. One significant phenomenon is citizen journalism, which enables individuals to actively produce and disseminate public information. This study examines the relationships among citizen journalism practices, civic engagement, and political dynamics on social media among Industrial Engineering students at Pasundan University. Using a quantitative correlational design, data were collected through a five-point Likert scale questionnaire from 85 respondents selected via purposive sampling. The data were analyzed using validity, reliability, and Pearson correlation tests. The findings reveal a significant association between citizen journalism and political civic engagement ($r = 0.818$; $p < 0.001$). Civic engagement is also significantly related to political dynamics on social media ($r = 0.724$; $p < 0.001$), while citizen journalism demonstrates a substantial relationship with political dynamics on social media ($r = 0.629$; $p < 0.001$). These results suggest that participation in citizen journalism and civic activities contributes to more active political interactions in digital environments. The study's contribution lies in providing empirical evidence of the interconnected role of citizen journalism, civic engagement, and social media-based political participation among university students, highlighting the importance of digital literacy and citizenship awareness in strengthening democratic engagement in the digital era.

This is an open access article under the CC-BY-SA license.



INTRODUCTION

Over the past two decades, the acceleration of digitalization has transformed the structure of social interaction and patterns of public participation in the public sphere. The development of information and communication technology, particularly social media, has expanded the role of individuals from merely consumers into producers and

distributors of information. This transformation has influenced the formation of identity, the expression of public interests, and the articulation of collective opinions within an increasingly open and network-based public sphere. The intensity of digitalization became even stronger during the Covid-19 pandemic, which accelerated the shift of educational, social, economic, and political activities into online spaces, while simultaneously reinforcing the role of digital spaces as the primary arena for public participation.

The digital public sphere does not merely replicate the conventional public sphere; rather, it creates a dynamic and complex communicative ecosystem. Social media has evolved into the primary medium for political, social, and cultural discourse, characterized by fragmented narratives, algorithmic logic, and new power relations in the production and distribution of information (Kochetkov & Mamychyev, 2024). Although the characteristics of digital communication differ from those of the classical public sphere, Habermas's public sphere theory remains relevant as a normative foundation of democracy, provided that it is reinterpreted to suit the context of contemporary digital communication (Verhoest, 2019). Through social media, citizens can directly engage in public debates, express criticism of policies, and contribute to the formation of public opinion without complete dependence on mainstream media.

Within this context, the practice of citizen journalism has emerged as a form of civic participation in which non-professional individuals are involved in collecting, reporting, analyzing, and disseminating public information. The development of digital technology enables citizens to document social and political events in real time and provide alternative perspectives that are often overlooked by conventional media (Mwaura, 2022). In contemporary democracies, citizen journalism contributes to strengthening transparency, accountability, and public participation by transforming citizens from passive consumers into active actors within the information ecosystem (Thomas, 2012; Yamamoto et al., 2022). This practice also reinforces the role of citizens as watchdogs of power, particularly when mainstream media faces structural, political, or economic limitations.

Several previous studies indicate that the practice of citizen journalism is positively correlated with increased civic engagement, including political discussion, civic participation, and community involvement. Yamamoto, Kushin, and Dalisay (2013) found that citizens' involvement in producing digital news content is associated with greater political and social participation. Other studies confirm that access to and production of political information through social media can increase social capital and expand opportunities for citizens' participation in democratic processes (Zúñiga et al., 2012). Papacharissi (2015) further argues that political engagement on social media is driven not only by political rationality but also by affective dimensions mediated through digital technology.

Conceptually, citizen journalism can be identified through three main dimensions: production, namely individuals' involvement in creating content related to social and political issues; reporting, which refers to the activity of documenting events directly and delivering them to the public in real time, thereby strengthening citizens' watchdog function over power; and distribution and verification, namely the process of disseminating information through digital networks while simultaneously verifying the accuracy of information before it is shared (Bowman & Willis, 2003; Pain, 2018). Collectively, these three dimensions shape citizens' journalistic competence, which is not only technical but also ethical and critical within the digital information ecosystem.

Meanwhile, civic engagement in the digital context is defined as individuals' involvement in activities that contribute to community life and democratic processes, encompassing cognitive dimensions (awareness and understanding of public issues), affective dimensions (concern and emotional attachment to the community), and behavioral dimensions (concrete actions in responding to and contributing to public issues through various digital media) (Adler & Goggin, 2005; Ekman & Amnå, 2012). Within this framework, political dynamics on social media are understood as an active arena in which public opinion is formed, debated, and mobilized through interactions among digital citizens who bring diverse interests and perspectives, extending beyond a mere passive reflection of existing political conditions (Kochetkov & Mamychyev, 2024).

Nevertheless, the literature also notes that political engagement on social media does not always result in substantive political participation. Several studies criticize the phenomenon of slacktivism, a form of symbolic engagement that risks having minimal real impact on political change. In addition, most previous studies have focused

on the general public or Western societies, while empirical studies specifically examining the relationship between citizen journalism, civic engagement, and political dynamics on social media among university students in Indonesia remain relatively limited. In fact, university students constitute a strategic group in the process of digital democratization due to their position as active social media users as well as future intellectual and political elites.

Although this study on citizen journalism does not use samples from students majoring in social sciences or communication studies, this selection is theoretically grounded in the argument that the phenomena of citizen journalism and civic engagement in the digital era are interdisciplinary and not exclusive to groups with formal education in media or politics. As highly active social media users, Industrial Engineering students are actors who both shape and are influenced by information and political dynamics in digital spaces. Furthermore, because of their non-social and non-political academic backgrounds, findings from this group potentially provide a more general representation of youth digital participation.

Based on these research gaps, this study aims to empirically examine the practice of citizen journalism among Industrial Engineering students at Pasundan University and its relationship with the level of civic engagement and political dynamics on social media. This research focuses on analyzing the relationship between students' involvement in the production and distribution of public information and the forms of digital political participation that develop within the online public sphere.

Nevertheless, the literature also notes that political engagement on social media does not always translate into meaningful democratic participation. The phenomenon of slacktivism suggests that digital engagement may remain symbolic and have limited impact on actual political processes. Moreover, although numerous studies have examined the relationships between citizen journalism, civic engagement, and political participation, most have focused on the general public, media users, or populations in Western contexts. Empirical evidence from Indonesia remains limited, particularly regarding how these variables interact among university students who are intensively exposed to digital communication environments.

This study addresses this gap by focusing on Industrial Engineering students at Pasundan University. Unlike students from communication, journalism, or political science disciplines, Industrial Engineering students do not receive formal training in media production or political communication. Consequently, their engagement in citizen journalism emerges primarily from everyday digital practices rather than professional or disciplinary knowledge. Examining this group provides a broader understanding of how citizen journalism and civic engagement develop among digitally connected youth beyond media-related academic backgrounds. This perspective constitutes the study's novelty by extending the discussion of citizen journalism from media-oriented populations to students in non-social science disciplines, thereby offering new empirical insights into the role of digital participation in shaping political interactions on social media.

Based on these considerations, this study aims to examine the relationship between citizen journalism practices, civic engagement, and political dynamics on social media among Industrial Engineering students at Pasundan University. Specifically, the study investigates how students' involvement in producing, reporting, and disseminating public information is associated with their civic engagement and participation in digital political interactions within the contemporary online public sphere.

METHODS

This study was conducted in the Industrial Engineering Study Program at Pasundan University. The selection of research subjects was based on several substantive considerations. First, engineering students, like university students in general, are an integral part of the ecosystem of active social media users in Indonesia. Therefore, engineering students cannot be separated from the phenomena of citizen journalism and digital political dynamics that constitute the focus of this study. Second, most previous studies on this topic have tended to use samples from communication studies, political science, or other social science programs, whose students are curricularly exposed to intensive digital literacy and civic education. By selecting Industrial Engineering students, this study aims to examine whether these phenomena also occur organically among students who do not possess formal educational

backgrounds in media or politics. Consequently, the findings are expected to more accurately reflect the general condition of youth digital participation in a natural context.

Furthermore, this study employed a quantitative method with a correlational study approach. This approach focuses on examining the relationship between two or more variables, namely the extent to which variations in one variable are related to variations in another variable (Noor, 2011). The observed variables can be described as follows:

The respondents in this study were selected using a purposive sampling technique. A total of 85 respondents participated in this research, with the following criteria: (1) students belonging to Generation Z, and (2) active users of social media. Data collection was conducted through a questionnaire using a five-point Likert scale (1 = strongly disagree to 5 = strongly agree), with a significance level of 10%. The questionnaire consisted of 48 statements covering three variables, namely:

Citizen Journalism (X1), measured through the level of students' involvement in the production, reporting, as well as the distribution and verification of public information through social media.

Civic Engagement (X2), measured through the level of students' involvement in cognitive, affective, and behavioral activities related to social and political issues on social media.

Political Dynamics on Social Media (Y), measured through the level of digital political dynamics, including political literacy, awareness, and digital political participation.

Validity and reliability tests of the research instruments were conducted separately for each research variable, namely citizen journalism, political civic engagement, and political dynamics on social media. This procedure was carried out to ensure that each construct was measured accurately and consistently. Instrument validity testing was conducted using item-total correlation, while reliability testing was conducted using Cronbach's Alpha coefficient with the criterion of $\alpha \geq 0.70$. The instrument was considered reliable if the Cronbach's Alpha value met this criterion. After the instruments were declared valid and reliable, the data were analyzed by calculating the total scores for each variable. Subsequently, descriptive statistical analysis and correlation tests were conducted to determine the relationships among citizen journalism, civic engagement, and political dynamics on social media.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

This study involved 85 Industrial Engineering students at Pasundan University who belong to Generation Z, namely those born between 1997 and 2012. The questionnaire was distributed along with several demographic statements, including gender, age, duration of social media usage, and the social media platforms most frequently used. The characteristics of the respondents are presented as follows:

Table 1 Gender

Gender	Frequency	Percentage
Male	50	59%
Female	35	41%
Nonbinary	0	0%
Total	85	100%

Source: Processed by the Researcher (2025)

Based on the findings presented in Table 1, the data indicate that male respondents were more dominant in this study, accounting for 59% of the total respondents, followed by female respondents at 41%, while no respondents identified as nonbinary.

Table 2 Age Characteristics

Age	Frequency	Percentage
19	2	2%
20	31	36%
21	28	33%
22	17	20%

23	5	6%
25	2	2%
Total	85	100%

Source: Processed by the Researcher (2025)

The data in Table 2 show that the respondents were predominantly 20 years old, consisting of 31 respondents (36%), followed by respondents aged 21 years, totaling 28 respondents (33%). Furthermore, respondents aged 22 years accounted for 17 individuals (20%). Meanwhile, respondents aged 19 years and 25 years each accounted for only 2 respondents (2%), while respondents aged 23 years totaled 5 individuals (6%).

The age distribution indicates that the majority of respondents were within the age range of 20–21 years, which falls under the category of Generation Z and the phase of emerging adulthood. At this stage, individuals generally experience increased social and political awareness and demonstrate relatively high intensity in social media usage (Gazali, 2021). This condition makes respondents within this age range particularly relevant to the focus of this study, which examines citizen journalism, civic engagement, and political dynamics on social media.

Table 3 Duration of Social Media Usage

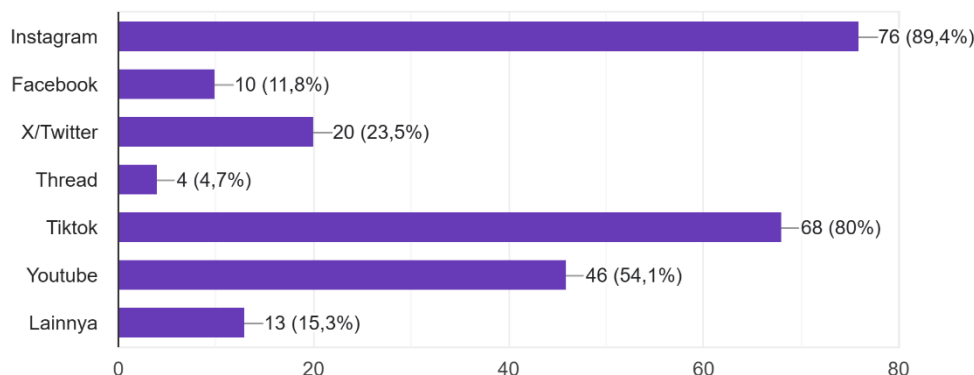
Duration	Frequency	Percentage
< 2 Hours	9	11%
2–4 Hours	28	33%
> 4 Hours	41	48%
Others	7	8%
Total	85	100%

Source: Processed by the Researcher (2025)

Based on Table 3 regarding the duration of social media usage, it can be observed that the majority of respondents demonstrated relatively high intensity in social media usage. A total of 48% of respondents (41 individuals) spent more than four hours per day using social media. This finding indicates that social media has become an important part of the respondents' daily activities, whether for communication, entertainment, or information access.

Furthermore, 33% of respondents (28 individuals) used social media for approximately 2–4 hours per day, while 11% of respondents (9 individuals) used social media for less than two hours. The proportion of respondents with low-duration usage was relatively small, indicating that minimal social media usage was not the dominant pattern among this respondent group. The “others” category represented 8% of respondents (7 individuals), indicating variations in usage patterns beyond the main categories. Overall, this distribution demonstrates the respondents' high level of exposure to social media.

Graph 1 Most Frequently Used Social Media Platforms



Source: Processed by the Researcher (2025)

Graph 1 regarding the most frequently used social media platforms shows that Instagram was the most dominant platform among respondents, with 76 respondents (89.4%) reporting its use. The dominance of Instagram indicates that visually based platforms possess strong appeal, particularly in delivering information, constructing digital identities, and expanding social networks. Other widely used platforms included TikTok (80%) and YouTube (54.1%), both of which emphasize audiovisual content. This finding confirms a shift in user preferences toward media that are visual, fast-paced, and interactive. Meanwhile, the usage of X/Twitter (23.5%) and Facebook (11.8%) was relatively lower, which may indicate a declining appeal of text-based platforms and conventional social networking sites among respondents.

Instrument validity testing was conducted using item-total correlation by comparing the calculated *r*-value (*r*-count) with the critical *r*-value (*r*-table). An item was considered valid when the *r*-count value exceeded the *r*-table value. The results of the validity test showed that most questionnaire items had *r*-count > *r*-table and significance values < 0.05, thereby meeting the validity criteria. However, several items did not meet the validity requirements and were excluded from further analysis. Nevertheless, the remaining items continued to proportionally represent all dimensions of the variables. Reliability testing was conducted using the Cronbach's Alpha method. Variables with Cronbach's Alpha values greater than 0.70 were considered reliable.

Table 4 Reliability Test

Variable	Reference Value	Cronbach's Alpha Value	Conclusion
Citizen Journalism (CJ)	0.70	0.9208	Reliable
Civic Engagement (CE)	0.70	0.9389	Reliable
Political Dynamics (DP)	0.70	0.7064	Reliable

Source: Processed by the Researcher (2025)

Cronbach's Alpha values above 0.70 indicate that the questionnaire items within each variable consistently measured the same construct. The high alpha values for the CJ and CE variables demonstrate excellent reliability, while the DP variable still met the acceptable reliability criteria for research purposes.

Table 5 Correlation Results between Citizen Journalism and Civic Engagement

	Citizen Journalism (CJ)	Civic Engagement (CE)
CJ	1	
CE	0.817573	1

Source: Processed by the Researcher (2025)

Citizen journalism, as the practice of producing and distributing public information by non-professional citizens (Bowman & Willis, 2003), inherently requires high levels of cognitive and affective involvement, which are

also the fundamental dimensions of civic engagement (Ekman & Amnå, 2012). Therefore, the relationship between these two variables is not merely statistical but also conceptually grounded.

The results of Pearson's correlation analysis indicate that citizen journalism has a very strong and significant positive relationship with political civic engagement among Industrial Engineering students at Pasundan University, with a correlation coefficient value of $r = 0.818$ ($p < 0.001$). This finding suggests that active involvement in the production and distribution of public information consistently corresponds with increasing civic engagement within digital spaces.

Conceptually, this relationship can be explained in two ways. First, the process of content production in citizen journalism requires individuals to identify public issues, evaluate information, and take positions regarding socio-political events. This process inherently develops cognitive and affective capacities that form the foundation of civic engagement, namely political awareness, social responsibility, and the motivation to participate in political discourse (Thomas, 2012). Second, the distribution of information through social media platforms places individuals within reciprocal discourse exchange networks, where the act of sharing information encourages responses, discussions, and opinion consolidation, all of which constitute core elements of digital civic engagement.

This finding is empirically consistent with the study conducted by Yamamoto et al. (2013), which found that the consumption and production of user-generated news content positively correlate with political and civic participation among young people. However, the r value of 0.818 obtained in this study is relatively higher. This difference may be associated with the context of university students as a group with high intensity of social media usage, where 48% reported using social media for more than four hours per day. Additionally, the phase of emerging adulthood, characterized by increasing social and political awareness (Gazali, 2021), may strengthen the relationship between citizen journalism practices and civic engagement compared to the general population. Furthermore, this finding also reinforces the argument proposed by Yamamoto et al. (2022) that user-generated content production is not merely a form of consumption but also a stronger predictor of active political participation.

Table 6 Correlation Results between Civic Engagement and Political Dynamics

	Civic Engagement (CE)	Political Dynamics on Social Media (DP)
CE	1	
DP	0.723944	1

Source: Processed by the Researcher (2025)

Civic engagement, which encompasses cognitive, affective, and behavioral dimensions, constitutes a prerequisite for the formation of substantive political dynamics within digital spaces (Adler & Goggin, 2005). Civically engaged individuals do not merely respond to existing discourse but also actively produce and expand political discussions, making civic engagement a driving indicator of political dynamics on social media.

The correlation between civic engagement and political dynamics on social media yielded a value of $r = 0.724$ ($p < 0.001$), which falls within the category of a strong and significant correlation. This finding indicates that the higher the level of students' civic engagement, encompassing cognitive, affective, and behavioral dimensions, the more dynamic the political conditions formed within digital spaces.

This relationship can be understood through the framework of connective action proposed by Bennett and Segerberg (2013), which explains that political participation in the digital era is no longer solely based on formally organized collective identities, but is increasingly personal, expressive, and network-based. Students with high levels of civic engagement tend to be more active in expressing political opinions, responding to policy issues, and participating in digital campaigns. Collectively, these activities shape dynamic discourse and broaden the reach of public issues on social media. In other words, civic engagement is not merely a response to existing political dynamics but also a generative factor that contributes to producing and intensifying such dynamics.

These findings are also consistent with the study conducted by Zúñiga et al. (2012), which demonstrated that the use of social media for news and information purposes positively correlates with social capital and civic engagement, which in turn encourage participation in democratic processes. In the context of this study, this

relationship appears reciprocal, where high civic engagement leads to more active digital participation, which subsequently contributes to increasingly dynamic political spaces on social media.

Table 7 Correlation Results between Citizen Journalism and Political Dynamics

	Citizen Journalism (CJ)	Political Dynamics on Social Media (DP)
CJ	1	
DP	0.629461	1

Source: Processed by the Researcher (2025)

The correlation value between citizen journalism and political dynamics on social media was $r = 0.629$ ($p < 0.001$), which falls within the strong and significant category, although relatively lower compared to the two previous correlations. This pattern indicates that the relationship between citizen journalism practices and political dynamics on social media is partially mediated by the civic engagement variable. In other words, the impact of citizen journalism on digital political spaces is not entirely direct, but also operates through increased civic engagement as an intermediary indicator.

Substantively, the contribution of citizen journalism to digital political dynamics can be explained through its function as a provider of alternative perspectives and local narratives that are often not accommodated by mainstream media. This enriches the political information ecosystem with diverse viewpoints, encourages more inclusive public deliberation, and increases the responsiveness of discourse toward contextual issues (Mwaura, 2022). Within the framework of Habermas's public sphere theory, this practice contributes to the formation of a more pluralistic and deliberative public opinion, although in reality, digital public spaces tend to be fragmented and influenced by algorithmic logic (Kochetkov & Mamychyev, 2024).

Boulianne (2015), through a meta-analysis of 36 studies, argued that social media usage oriented toward information production and distribution consistently demonstrates a positive relationship with political participation. This finding strengthens the argument that citizen journalism not only enriches the information ecosystem but also structurally encourages the formation of more open and responsive political dynamics.

It is also important to note that the correlations among the three variables in this study, where $r(\text{CJ-CE}) > r(\text{CE-DP}) > r(\text{CJ-DP})$, suggest that civic engagement plays an important mediating role within the relationship model between citizen journalism and political dynamics. This finding opens opportunities for future studies employing mediation or structural path designs to more explicitly examine the mediating role of civic engagement within the proposed model.

CONCLUSION

Based on the Pearson correlation analysis of 85 respondents, all three variables exhibited positive and statistically significant relationships. Citizen journalism was strongly associated with civic engagement ($r = 0.818$), civic engagement was strongly associated with political dynamics on social media ($r = 0.724$), and citizen journalism was moderately to strongly associated with political dynamics on social media ($r = 0.629$). These findings indicate that students who are more actively involved in producing and disseminating public information also tend to demonstrate higher levels of civic engagement and participation in political interactions on social media.

The findings contribute to the growing body of literature on digital citizenship by providing empirical evidence that citizen journalism, civic engagement, and political dynamics on social media are closely interconnected among university students. They further support the argument that active participation in information production is associated with broader forms of democratic engagement in digital environments.

From a practical perspective, the results highlight the importance of strengthening digital literacy and citizenship education in higher education. Universities, including those outside the social sciences and communication fields, can play an important role in fostering students' abilities to critically create, verify, and share public information, thereby supporting more informed and responsible participation in digital public life.

This study has two main limitations. First, the sample was restricted to students from a single study program, limiting the generalizability of the findings. Second, the correlational design identifies relationships among variables

but cannot determine causal direction. Future research is therefore encouraged to employ path analysis or Structural Equation Modeling (SEM) to examine potential mediating mechanisms, particularly the role of civic engagement, as well as mixed-methods approaches to provide a deeper understanding of the processes underlying these relationships.

REFERENCE

- Adler, R. P., & Goggin, J. (2005). What Do We Mean By “Civic Engagement”? *Journal of Transformative Education*, 3(3), 236–253. <https://doi.org/10.1177/1541344605276792>
- Bennett, W. L., & Segerberg, A. (2013). *The Logic of Connective Action*. Cambridge University Press. <https://doi.org/10.1017/CBO9781139198752>
- Boulianne, S. (2015). Social media use and participation: a meta-analysis of current research. *Information, Communication & Society*, 18(5), 524–538. <https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.1080/1369118X.2015.1008542>
- Bowman, S., & Willis, C. (2003). *We media: How audiences are shaping the future of news and information*. The Media Center at the American Press Institute.
- Ekman, J., & Amnå, E. (2012). Political participation and civic engagement: Towards a new typology. *Human Affairs*, 22(3), 283–300. <https://doi.org/10.2478/s13374-012-0024-1>
- Gazali, H. (2021). *Islam Untuk Gen Z: Mengajarkan Islam, Mendidik Muslim Generasi Z: Panduan Bagi Guru PAI*. <https://doi.org/10.31219/osf.io/w3d7s>
- Kochetkov, A. P., & Mamych, A. Y. (2024). DIGITAL ELITE: TRENDS OF FORMATION AND DEVELOPMENT. *Polis. Political Studies*, 4, 135–145. <https://doi.org/10.17976/jpps/2024.04.10>
- Mwaura, J. (2022). The Practice of Citizen Journalism at Kibera News Network. *African Journalism Studies*, 42(4), 31–45. <https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.1080/23743670.2021.2021262>
- Noor, D. J. (2011). *METODOLOGI PENELITIAN: SKRIPSI, TESIS, DISERTASI, DAN KARYA ILMIAH* (Edisi Pert). Kencana.
- Pain, P. (2018). Educate. Empower. Revolt Framing citizen journalism as a creator of social movements. *Journalism Practice*, 12(7), 799–816. <https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.1080/17512786.2017.1343094>
- Papacharissi, Z. (2015). *Affective Publics: Sentiment, Technology, and Politics*. Oxford University Press. <https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.1093/acprof:oso/9780199999736.001.0001>
- Thomas, P. (2012). News makers in the era of citizen journalism: The view from India. In *International News in the Digital Age: East-West Perceptions of A New World Order* (pp. 149–165). Taylor & Francis. <https://doi.org/10.4324/9780203804674-18>
- Verhoest, P. (2019). Seventeenth-Century Pamphlets as Constituents of a Public Communications Space: A Historical Critique of Public Sphere Theory. *Theory, Culture & Society*, 36(1), 47–62. <https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.1177/0263276418779185>
- Yamamoto, M., Kushin, M. J., & Dalisay, F. (2013). Social media and mobiles as political mobilization forces for young adults: Examining the moderating role of online political expression in political participation. *New Media & Society*, 17(6). <https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.1177/1461444813518390>
- Yamamoto, M., Nah, S., & Choung, H. (2022). Consumption and Production of User-Generated Content, Credibility, and Political Participation. *Communication Studies*, 73(1), 1–16. <https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.1080/10510974.2022.2026428>
- Zúñiga, H. G. de, Jung, N., & Valenzuela, S. (2012). Social Media Use for News and Individuals’ Social Capital, Civic Engagement and Political Participation. *Journal of Computer-Mediated Communication*, 17(3). <https://doi.org/10.1017/S1537592711004014>