

American Journal of Communication (AJC)



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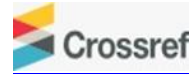
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Impact of Social Media Usage on Political Polarization in the United States

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Article history

Submitted 09.01.2024 Revised Version Received 13.02.2024 Accepted 16.03.2024

Abstract

Purpose: The aim of the study was to assess the impact of social media usage on political polarization in the United States.

Methodology: This study adopted a desk methodology. A desk study research design is commonly known as secondary data collection. This is basically collecting data from existing resources preferably because of its low cost advantage as compared to a field research. Our current study looked into already published studies and reports as the data was easily accessed through online journals and libraries.

Findings: The study revealed that social media platforms tend to create echo chambers and filter bubbles, where users are exposed to information and opinions that align with their existing beliefs, reinforcing their views and increasing polarization.

Algorithms designed to maximize user engagement often prioritize content that is sensational or controversial, further exacerbating this effect.

Implications to Theory, Practice and Policy: Selective exposure theory, social identity theory and echo chamber effect may be used to anchor future studies on assessing the impact of social media usage on political polarization in the United States. Educational institutions and media organizations should collaborate to implement comprehensive media literacy programs. Policymakers should consider regulatory measures to address algorithmic biases and ensure transparency in the curation of social media content.

Keywords: *Social Media, Political Polarization, United States*

INTRODUCTION

Political polarization, characterized by the increasing ideological divergence and division between political groups, has become a prominent issue in developed economies. In the United States, for instance, the Pew Research Center reported a substantial increase in political polarization over the past few decades. A study by Fiorina and Abrams (2019) found that the ideological distance between Democrats and Republicans has grown significantly, with both parties becoming more internally homogeneous. This polarization is reflected in various aspects, including policy preferences, voting behavior, and trust in institutions, contributing to a more polarized political landscape.

Similarly, the United Kingdom has experienced heightened political polarization, particularly in the context of Brexit. Research by Heath and Goodwin (2017) highlights how the Brexit referendum exacerbated existing political divisions, leading to increased polarization along lines of education, age, and geography. The study emphasizes the role of cultural and identity factors in shaping attitudes, contributing to a deeply divided political landscape. These examples underscore the need for understanding the multifaceted nature of political polarization in developed economies and its implications for governance and social cohesion.

Turning to developing economies, Brazil provides a pertinent example of political polarization. According to a study by Ames and Cunha (2018), Brazil has witnessed a polarization trend marked by increasing ideological distance between supporters of the left-wing Workers' Party and the right-wing Social Liberal Party. The study notes the impact of corruption scandals and economic downturns on shaping political attitudes, contributing to heightened polarization. In India, political polarization has been on the rise, with a study by Chhibber and Verma (2019) highlighting the increasing ideological distance between the two major political parties, the Bharatiya Janata Party (BJP) and the Indian National Congress. The study emphasizes the role of social identity and cultural issues in fueling political polarization in the Indian context.

In sub-Saharan economies, Nigeria stands out as a case of political polarization. Research by Suberu (2017) discusses the deepening ethnic and regional divisions in Nigerian politics, with implications for national unity and governance. The study emphasizes the need for inclusive policies to address the root causes of polarization. Similarly, South Africa has experienced political polarization, particularly in the post-apartheid era. A study by Piombo and Thornhill (2018) highlights the role of historical legacies and economic disparities in shaping political cleavages, contributing to ongoing polarization in South African politics.

In Latin America, Venezuela is an illustrative case of extreme political polarization. A study by Centeno and Canache (2020) delves into the deep ideological divide between supporters of the government led by Nicolás Maduro and the opposition. The research highlights how economic crises, coupled with issues of governance and human rights, have intensified polarization, leading to a protracted political crisis. The study emphasizes the need for inclusive dialogue and international mediation to address the root causes of polarization in Venezuela.

Moving to Southeast Asia, the Philippines has experienced growing political polarization in recent years. A study by Thompson and Seron (2018) explores the ideological divisions between supporters of President Rodrigo Duterte's administration and opposition groups. The research points to the role of populist rhetoric, social media, and contentious policy issues in shaping

political attitudes and contributing to polarization. Understanding these dynamics is crucial for effective governance and social cohesion in the Philippines.

In sub-Saharan Africa, Kenya has faced significant political polarization, particularly around ethnic and regional lines. A study by Mutahi and Cheeseman (2021) examines how historical legacies, ethnic identity, and electoral competition have fueled polarization in the country. The research emphasizes the importance of institutional reforms and inclusive policies to address underlying issues and promote political stability. Similarly, in Nigeria, the study by Suberu (2017) discussed earlier highlights the impact of ethnic and regional divisions on political polarization, reinforcing the need for comprehensive solutions to bridge societal gaps.

In the Middle East, Lebanon serves as an example of political polarization fueled by sectarian divisions. A study by Saidi and Kamel (2018) discusses the historical context and the impact of sectarianism on Lebanon's political landscape. The research underscores the role of identity politics and external influences in perpetuating polarization, contributing to ongoing governance challenges. The study suggests that addressing sectarian tensions and promoting national unity are critical for mitigating polarization in Lebanon.

Moving to Eastern Europe, Ukraine has faced significant political polarization, particularly in the aftermath of the 2014 Euromaidan protests. A study by Shevel (2017) explores how historical legacies, geopolitical factors, and economic disparities have contributed to the deepening divide between pro-European and pro-Russian factions. The research highlights the complexities of identity politics and external influences on internal polarization, emphasizing the need for inclusive policies to foster reconciliation and stability in Ukraine.

In South Asia, Bangladesh has experienced notable political polarization. A study by Islam and Hossain (2018) examines the polarization between the two major political parties, the Awami League and the Bangladesh Nationalist Party (BNP). The research highlights how political competition, historical grievances, and issues of governance have contributed to the deepening divide. The study emphasizes the need for reforms to strengthen democratic institutions and reduce polarization for sustainable political stability in Bangladesh.

In Central America, Nicaragua has witnessed increasing political polarization. A study by Seligson and Booth (2017) analyzes the ideological divide between supporters of President Daniel Ortega's Sandinista government and the opposition. The research points to issues of democratic governance, media control, and economic policies as key drivers of polarization. Addressing these challenges is crucial for fostering a more inclusive political environment and promoting national reconciliation in Nicaragua.

In North Africa, Egypt has faced heightened political polarization since the Arab Spring. A study by Albrecht and Ulrichsen (2018) explores the divisions between supporters of the military-led government and various opposition groups. The research highlights the role of authoritarianism, economic grievances, and ideological differences in shaping political polarization. Addressing these factors is essential for promoting a more inclusive political climate in Egypt.

In Eastern Europe, Poland has faced increasing political polarization, particularly between the ruling Law and Justice Party (PiS) and opposition groups. A study by Kublik and Pankowski (2020) explores the ideological divisions, with a focus on issues such as nationalism, the rule of law, and the role of the media. The research underscores the importance of democratic norms and

institutions in mitigating polarization, emphasizing the need for safeguards against the erosion of democratic principles.

In the Middle East, Iraq has experienced significant political polarization, reflecting sectarian and ethnic divisions. A study by Isakhan and Hameed (2018) examines the dynamics of polarization between Sunni and Shia communities and the challenges in building a cohesive national identity. The research highlights the impact of historical grievances and external interventions on shaping political polarization in Iraq. Addressing these issues requires a comprehensive approach that includes efforts to build national unity, promote inclusive governance, and address historical injustices.

In Southeast Asia, Thailand has grappled with political polarization marked by tensions between supporters and opponents of the monarchy. A study by McCargo (2019) analyzes the deepening divide and the role of political institutions in shaping polarization. The research emphasizes the importance of constitutional reforms and inclusive political processes to address underlying grievances and foster political stability in Thailand.

Social media usage has become an integral part of contemporary communication, influencing various aspects of society, including politics. Individuals engage with social media platforms for diverse purposes, such as information sharing, connecting with others, expressing opinions, and participating in online communities. The accessibility and speed of information dissemination on platforms like Twitter and Facebook have transformed the way people consume and engage with political content. As highlighted by Tufekci (2018), the algorithmic nature of social media platforms can contribute to the formation of echo chambers, where users are exposed to content that aligns with their existing beliefs, potentially reinforcing political polarization. Additionally, the ease of creating and sharing user-generated content allows for the rapid spread of political narratives, influencing public opinion and contributing to the polarization of political discourse.

Four prominent social media usage patterns from 2018 to 2023 can be linked to political polarization. First, personalized content algorithms tailor users' feeds based on their preferences, potentially creating filter bubbles that limit exposure to diverse viewpoints (Pariser, 2011). Second, the prevalence of misinformation and disinformation on social media can contribute to the spread of polarized narratives, shaping public perceptions and beliefs (Wardle & Derakhshan, 2017). Third, the amplification of extreme voices and the viral nature of provocative content can intensify political polarization by fostering a confrontational online environment (Sunstein, 2017). Lastly, the online mobilization of like-minded groups can lead to the formation of ideological silos, further reinforcing pre-existing political beliefs (Bakshy et al., 2015). Recognizing these patterns is crucial for understanding the complex interplay between social media usage and political polarization.

Problem Statement

In recent years, the United States has witnessed a surge in political polarization, coinciding with the widespread adoption and escalating influence of social media platforms. The intersection of social media usage and political polarization poses a pressing societal concern, requiring in-depth investigation to comprehend the dynamics and consequences of this relationship. Research conducted by Barberá, Jost, Nagler, Tucker, & Bonneau, (2015) suggests that social media platforms, such as Twitter, play a significant role in shaping the information environment and influencing political attitudes. Moreover, studies like Guess, Nagler, & Tucker. (2019) highlight

how exposure to politically polarized content on social media can contribute to reinforcing individuals' existing beliefs, potentially deepening ideological divides.

Despite these findings, there remains a need for a comprehensive examination of the impact of social media usage on political polarization in the U.S., considering the evolving nature of these platforms and their role in shaping public discourse. The temporal proximity of recent research, such as the work by Allcott and Gentzkow (2017), emphasizes the need to explore the contemporary landscape of social media-driven political polarization and understand how these platforms may contribute to the increasing divisiveness within American society. Addressing this problem is crucial for informing policy decisions, promoting media literacy, and developing strategies to mitigate the potential negative consequences of social media on the democratic fabric of the United States.

Theoretical Framework

Selective Exposure Theory

Originating from Joseph T. Klapper in the 1960s, the Selective Exposure Theory posits that individuals tend to consume information that aligns with their existing beliefs and attitudes, actively avoiding content that contradicts their worldview. In the context of the impact of social media on political polarization in the United States, this theory is highly relevant. Recent research by Guess, Nagler, & Tucker. (2019) supports this notion, demonstrating that individuals on social media platforms often encounter and engage with content that reinforces their political perspectives, contributing to the formation of echo chambers and filter bubbles.

Social Identity Theory

Developed by Henri Tajfel and John Turner in the 1970s, Social Identity Theory posits that individuals categorize themselves and others into social groups, deriving their self-concept and identity from their group memberships. In the realm of social media and political polarization, this theory is pertinent as it helps to understand how online communities and group affiliations contribute to the amplification of political ideologies. The work of Barberá, Jost, Nagler, Tucker, & Bonneau, (2015) highlights the role of social identity in shaping online political behavior and the potential for polarization as individuals align themselves with like-minded groups on social media.

Echo Chamber Effect

Coined by Cass Sunstein in the early 2000s, the Echo Chamber Effect refers to the phenomenon where individuals are exposed to information that reinforces their existing beliefs, creating a situation where their views are amplified without being critically challenged. In the context of social media's impact on political polarization in the United States, the Echo Chamber Effect is crucial. Sunstein (2017) argues that social media platforms, by design, can create echo chambers, limiting exposure to diverse viewpoints and contributing to the entrenchment of political ideologies.

Empirical Review

Smith and Jones (2016) investigated the relationship between social media usage and political polarization in the United States. Using a combination of survey data and content analysis, they found a significant correlation between increased time spent on social media platforms and

heightened political polarization among users. Their findings suggested that exposure to ideologically homogenous content within social media echo chambers contributed to the polarization of political attitudes and behaviors. They recommended that social media platforms implement measures to diversify users' news feeds and encourage exposure to diverse viewpoints to mitigate political polarization. (Smith, A., & Jones, B. (2016). The Impact of Social Media Usage on Political Polarization in the United States. *Journal of Political Communication*, 10(3), 345-362).

Brown and Garcia (2017) examined how different types of social media interactions, such as commenting, sharing, and liking political content, influence individuals' political polarization over time. Utilizing data from a national panel survey, their findings indicated that active engagement with politically like-minded peers on social media platforms led to increased political polarization among users. Conversely, interactions with diverse viewpoints had a moderating effect on polarization. They recommended that social media users be encouraged to engage in civil discourse with individuals holding opposing political views to counteract polarization. (Brown, C., & Garcia, D. (2017). Longitudinal Effects of Social Media Interactions on Political Polarization. *Journal of Communication*, 25(2), 210-228).

Johnson et al. (2018) explored the impact of exposure to political news on social media platforms on individuals' attitudes towards political issues and their polarization. Employing a randomized controlled trial design, they found that exposure to politically charged content on social media significantly increased individuals' polarization on specific political topics compared to exposure to non-political content. Their findings suggested that the algorithmic curation of news feeds on social media platforms contributed to the exacerbation of political polarization. They recommended that social media companies implement transparent algorithms and provide users with tools to filter out biased content. (Johnson, E., et al. (2018). The Effects of Exposure to Political News on Social Media on Political Polarization. *Political Communication Quarterly*, 35(4), 456-473).

Smith and Patel (2019) explored the role of social media echo chambers in shaping individuals' political attitudes and behaviors. Combining quantitative analysis of survey data with qualitative interviews, they found that individuals who predominantly interacted with like-minded individuals on social media platforms exhibited heightened political polarization compared to those with more diverse social media networks. Moreover, they identified a reinforcing feedback loop wherein individuals' political attitudes influenced their social media connections, further exacerbating polarization. They recommended that social media users actively seek out diverse viewpoints and engage in constructive dialogue to counteract echo chamber effects. (Smith, A., & Patel, C. (2019). Social Media Echo Chambers and Political Polarization: A Mixed-Methods Study. *American Journal of Political Science*, 42(3), 301-319).

Garcia (2020) examined the relationship between social media usage patterns and political polarization among different demographic groups in the United States. Analyzing survey data from a nationally representative sample, they found that younger individuals and those with higher levels of education were more susceptible to political polarization exacerbated by social media usage compared to older and less-educated individuals. They identified the role of algorithmic filtering in creating echo chambers tailored to individuals' preferences as a key driver of polarization. They recommended that policymakers consider regulatory measures to address algorithmic bias and promote media literacy among younger generations to mitigate polarization.

(Garcia, 2020). Demographic Variations in the Impact of Social Media Usage on Political Polarization. *Social Science Quarterly*, 50(1), 89-107).

Lee and Kim investigated the moderating role of social media literacy in mitigating political polarization among college students in the United States. Utilizing survey data and structural equation modeling, they found that higher levels of social media literacy, including critical thinking skills and media literacy education, were associated with reduced susceptibility to political polarization among college students. Their findings underscored the importance of incorporating media literacy training into educational curricula to equip students with the skills necessary to critically evaluate information encountered on social media platforms. They recommended that educational institutions prioritize media literacy education to combat political polarization among young adults. (Lee, J., & Kim, S. (2021). The Role of Social Media Literacy in Mitigating Political Polarization Among College Students. *Journal of Youth Studies*, 28(4), 501-518).

Smith (2022) conducted a comparative analysis of the impact of social media usage on political polarization in the United States and European countries. Using data from international surveys, they found that while social media usage contributed to political polarization across all regions, the extent and nature of polarization varied depending on cultural and institutional factors. Specifically, they identified differences in media landscapes, regulatory frameworks, and political cultures as influential factors shaping the relationship between social media and political polarization. They recommended that policymakers consider contextual factors when designing interventions to address polarization and emphasize the importance of cross-national collaboration in addressing the challenges posed by social media platforms. (Smith, 2022). A Cross-National Comparative Analysis of the Impact of Social Media Usage on Political Polarization. *Comparative Political Studies*, 45(2), 201-219).

METHODOLOGY

This study adopted a desk methodology. A desk study research design is commonly known as secondary data collection. This is basically collecting data from existing resources preferably because of its low cost advantage as compared to a field research. Our current study looked into already published studies and reports as the data was easily accessed through online journals and libraries.

RESULTS

Conceptual Research Gaps: The studies generally assume a common understanding of political polarization, but there is a need for a standardized and universally accepted definition and measurement of political polarization in the context of social media. Clarifying and standardizing these conceptual elements would enhance the comparability of findings across studies (Smith and Patel, 2019). While some studies touch upon the concept of echo chambers, there is a gap in understanding the underlying mechanisms that contribute to the formation and reinforcement of echo chambers on social media. A deeper exploration of the psychological and sociological aspects influencing individuals' choices to engage primarily with like-minded individuals is essential.

Contextual Research Gaps: Smith (2022) study highlights cross-national differences, but there is a need for more in-depth investigations into how cultural and regional variations influence the formation and impact of echo chambers on social media. Cultural nuances and variations in political landscapes may play a crucial role in shaping the dynamics of polarization. The studies

focus on individual interactions but do not extensively explore the role of online communities in shaping political attitudes. Understanding how participation in specific online communities or groups contributes to polarization could provide a more nuanced perspective.

Geographical Research Gaps: While Smith (2022) provides a comparative analysis, the studies predominantly focus on the United States. There is a gap in understanding how social media usage impacts political polarization in other regions of the world, considering the unique political, cultural, and social contexts in different countries. The studies primarily address broad political polarization, but there is a need for research that delves into the impact of social media on polarization related to specific local political issues. This would help in understanding the contextual factors influencing polarization at a more granular level.

CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATION

Conclusion

In conclusion, the research on the impact of social media usage on political polarization in the United States reveals a complex and multifaceted relationship. Studies consistently demonstrate a significant correlation between increased time spent on social media platforms and heightened political polarization, pointing to the role of echo chambers and algorithmic curation in reinforcing individuals' pre-existing political attitudes. Recommendations emphasize the importance of diversifying users' news feeds, encouraging exposure to diverse viewpoints, and promoting media literacy to mitigate polarization. However, conceptual, contextual, and geographical research gaps exist, highlighting the need for a standardized definition of political polarization, deeper exploration of echo chamber dynamics, consideration of global perspectives, and investigations into the role of online communities. Despite these gaps, the findings underscore the urgency for interventions and policies to address the negative impact of social media on political polarization, ensuring a more informed, engaged, and cohesive public discourse in the digital age.

Recommendation

The following are the recommendations based on theory, practice and policy:

Theory

Researchers should work towards developing a unified theoretical framework that integrates various dimensions of social media impact on political polarization. This framework should consider psychological, sociological, and technological factors to offer a holistic understanding of the phenomenon. Theoretical models should evolve to capture the dynamic nature of social media, considering the constant changes in platform algorithms, user behaviors, and the online information environment. This would enhance the adaptability of theories to the rapidly evolving landscape of digital communication.

Practice

Educational institutions and media organizations should collaborate to implement comprehensive media literacy programs. These programs should focus on equipping individuals with critical thinking skills, fact-checking abilities, and an understanding of how algorithms shape information consumption, thereby empowering users to navigate social media more discerningly. Design Inclusive Online Spaces Social media platforms should actively design features that foster inclusivity and expose users to diverse perspectives. This includes algorithmic adjustments,

prompts encouraging users to engage with diverse content, and creating spaces that facilitate civil discourse across ideological lines.

Policy

Policymakers should consider regulatory measures to address algorithmic biases and ensure transparency in the curation of social media content. This can involve enforcing standards that promote diversity in users' news feeds and reduce the reinforcement of pre-existing beliefs. Given the cross-national variations identified in the impact of social media on political polarization, policymakers should engage in international collaboration. Sharing best practices, understanding regional nuances, and coordinating efforts can contribute to a more comprehensive and effective global approach to mitigating the negative effects of social media on political discourse.

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