NextGenC Working Papers

Next Generation Urban Governance: systematic literature review

by Nuno F. da Cruz and Philipp Rode

28 March 2024

1   Introduction

This systematic literature review is part of a set of review papers prepared for the project 'Next Generation Urban Governance in Colombia's Vanguard Intermediate Cities' (NextGenC). This review of academic literature and the three additional narrative literature reviews (Fleischer, Sanguineti et al. 2024, Jones, Rode et al. 2024, Quintero 2024) establish the point of departure for conceptualising next generation urban governance. It also helps to identify the areas in which the project has greater potential to contribute to current theoretical debates and empirical evidence.

This working paper presents a structured scan of existing knowledge and perspectives across the operational research questions of NextGenC. More generally, it aims to identify global literature of relevance to **'youth participation in the governance of intermediary cities mediated by technology'**.

Given the limited number works to date specifically focussing on cities between 50,000 and 1 million inhabitants (intermediary cities), the initial analysis considers relevant publications dealing with cities of any size. At a later stage, the project team will assess which findings are likely still valid once the focus lies specifically on intermediary cities, and which are likely not re-scalable to these territories.

Operating at a global level of analysis and limited to publications in English, the paper makes use of pre-selected search terms in one academic bibliographic database: Clarivate's Web of Science (WoS).[1] Through an iterative elimination process, the paper ranks the list of filtered sources according to relevance to NextGenC's research.

The paper is structured as follows. The next section introduces the methodological approach. The third section discusses the quantitative results and the fourth is dedicated to more detailed insights on the most relevant publications. The final section concludes the paper and is followed by an appendix that lists all publications identified in the process.

2   Search terms and source selection protocol

The protocol for the systematic review involved nine steps:

1. Select indexing database (WoS, as mentioned above).
2. Select search terms and Boolean operators that will survey the title, abstract and keywords of WoS's several million records.
   a. First, test more precise/demanding search terms.
   b. If too few results are returned, test additional/less demanding search terms.
   c. If 2b) returns too many results, adjust search terms until a more manageable number of publications is returned.
3. If too many unrelated publications are returned from previous steps, impose other restrictions to the searches (e.g., exclude certain research fields).
4. Once a comprehensive (but still manageable) set of publications is achieved, download/export results (including year of publication, author(s), publication title, source title, volume, issue, page numbers, research field, etc.).
5. Read titles of all entries. Remove entries that are clearly irrelevant to current purposes.
6. Read abstracts of all remaining entries. Remove entries that are clearly irrelevant to current purposes.
7. Whenever it is difficult to judge relevance merely by steps 5 and 6 above, read introduction and/or conclusion of said entry. Remove entries that are clearly irrelevant to current purposes.
8. Categorise final list of entries according to relevance to NextGenC, namely (A) 'highly aligned', all project members must read, (B) 'somewhat aligned', all project members are encouraged to read, and (C) 'less aligned', read on an as-needed basis.[2]
9. Classify qualitatively the themes tackled by the entries categorised as (A) (step 8).

After three iterations using slightly different search terms and Boolean operators (Step 2, above), given the low number of hits, we have decided to break up the 'urban governance'

---

[1] We chose this indexing database because it is the most restrictive of the ones commonly employed in searches of academic literature – which, arguably, should translate into higher quality of publications. Essentially, WoS covers publications from indexed academic journals and conference proceedings. The methodological protocol employed in this review prevents us from including in the analysis potentially relevant literature coming from policy organisations (often

also called 'grey literature'). A brief qualitative analysis of publications found through the repositories of key international policy organisations is provided in a separate NextGenC review.

[2] The rating is not a reflection of the 'quality' of the research, just alignment with targeted theme(s).

dimension into two separate dimensions: 'urban' and 'governance' – see Tables 1 and 2.

A total of eight search iterations with different terms were performed until we found a suitably comprehensive dataset (final row of Table 2).

After completing the filtering steps of the protocol (Steps 5 to 7) – where all unrelated entries from original list of 254 publications were manually removed – we achieved **a final set of references which only includes 62 publications** that are somehow relevant to NextGenC (i.e., encompassing categories A, B and C). It is on this final dataset that the analysis of the following section focuses on.

Table 1. Search terms employed in Web of Science databases searches (first batch) – 15/09/2023 cutoff date.

Iteration	Urban dimension	Youth dimension	Participatory dimension	Digital / technological dimension	Results and observations
#01	"urban govern*" OR "city govern*"	youth OR young OR adolescent*	engagement OR participation	tech* OR digital OR "social media" OR online OR internet	5 publications
#02	"urban govern*" OR "city govern*"	youth OR young OR adolescent*		tech* OR digital OR "social media" OR online OR internet	21 publications
#03	"urban govern*" OR "city govern*" OR "urban democra*" OR "city democra*"	youth OR young OR adolescent* OR teen*	engagement OR participat* OR activis* OR civic OR empower* OR political OR movements	tech* OR digita* OR "social media" OR "social net*" OR online OR internet OR ICT* OR innovat* OR "smart cit*" OR virtual	16 publications

Table 2. Search terms employed in Web of Science databases searches (second batch) – 15/09/2023 cutoff date.

Iteration	Urban dimension	Governance dimension	Youth dimension	Participatory dimension	Digital / technological dimension	Results and observations
#04	urban OR city OR cities	govern* OR democra*	youth OR young OR adolescent* OR teen*	engagement OR participat* OR activis* OR civic OR empower* OR political OR movements	tech* OR digita* OR "social media" OR "social net*" OR online OR internet OR ICT* OR innovat* OR "smart cit*" OR virtual	293 publications
#05	urban OR city OR cities	govern* OR democra*	youth OR young OR adolescent* OR teen*	engagement OR participat* OR activis* OR civic OR empower*	tech* OR digita* OR "social media" OR "social net*" OR online OR internet OR ICT* OR innovat* OR "smart cit*" OR virtual	225 publications Many entries were clearly irrelevant to our aims. Subsequent iterations impose the exclusion of some research areas.[3]
#06	Same as #05	Same as #05	Same as #05	Same as #05	Same as #05	189 publications
#07	urban OR city OR cities	govern* OR democra*	youth OR young OR adolescent* OR teen*	engagement OR participat* OR activis* OR civic OR empower*	tech* OR digita* OR "social media" OR "social net*" OR online OR internet OR ICT* OR innovat* OR "smart cit*" OR virtual OR facebook OR Instagram OR tiktok OR twitter	190 publications
#08	urban OR city OR cities	govern* OR democra* OR council* OR municipal*	youth OR young OR adolescent* OR teen*	engagement OR participat* OR activis* OR civic OR empower*	tech* OR digita* OR "social media" OR "social net*" OR online OR internet OR ICT* OR innovat* OR "smart cit*" OR virtual OR facebook OR Instagram OR tiktok OR twitter	254 publications

---

[3] The following WoS research areas were excluded: virology; urology; nephrology; tropical medicine; toxicology; robotics; respiratory systems; experimental medicine; rehabilitation; physiology; paediatrics; ophthalmology; obstetrics gynaecology.

3   Results and brief discussion

Of the **62 publications** identified with a degree of relevance for NextGenC, only 13 can be considered as highly aligned with the project's themes and focus (Figure 1). This suggests that there is a dearth of research intersecting the themes of youth participation, urban governance, and the role that technology plays in this nexus.
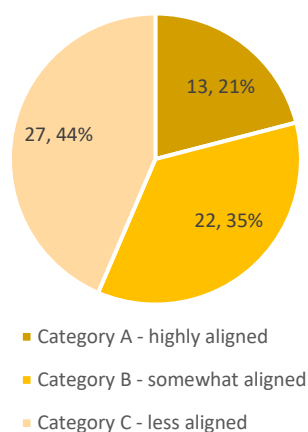
Most the shortlisted publications are journal articles and around a quarter come from conference proceedings (Figure 2). The 48 journal publications are widely spread across 43 different journals and so there is no small group of outlets hosting or championing debates around the intersecting themes of NextGenC. However, *Environment and Urbanisation* tops the ranking with three articles in our dataset (Table 3).
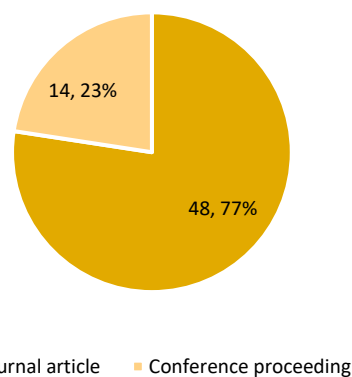

Figure 1. Alignment of final set of publications with topics of NextGenC.

Figure 2. Type of publications.

The diversity of outlets is mirrored in the disciplines underpinning the selected publications, which are extremely varied and broad, ranging from the highly technical to the social sciences and humanities. Still, the most prominent are educational research and environmental studies with a second tier of disciplines such as information science and library science, computer science and information systems and environmental sciences alongside urban studies and communication with five or more shortlisted publications (see Figure 3).

It is worth noting that disciplines central to NextGenC's investigation – namely, political science, public administration, anthropology, sociology and social psychology – have, to date, contributed with only a handful of studies on the targeted themes. This presents another opportunity for the project to contribute to the developing body of knowledge.

Table 3. Journals with more publications in the final dataset.

| Journal title	Number of articles	Impact Factor	Disciplines (WoS categories)
Environment and Urbanization	3	3.7	Environmental Studies; Urban Studies
Journal of North African Studies	2	0.6	Area Studies
Pedagogia Social Revista Interuniversitaria	2	0.7	Education & Educational Research
Sustainability	2	3.9	Environmental Sciences; Environmental Studies; Green & Sustainable Science & Technology
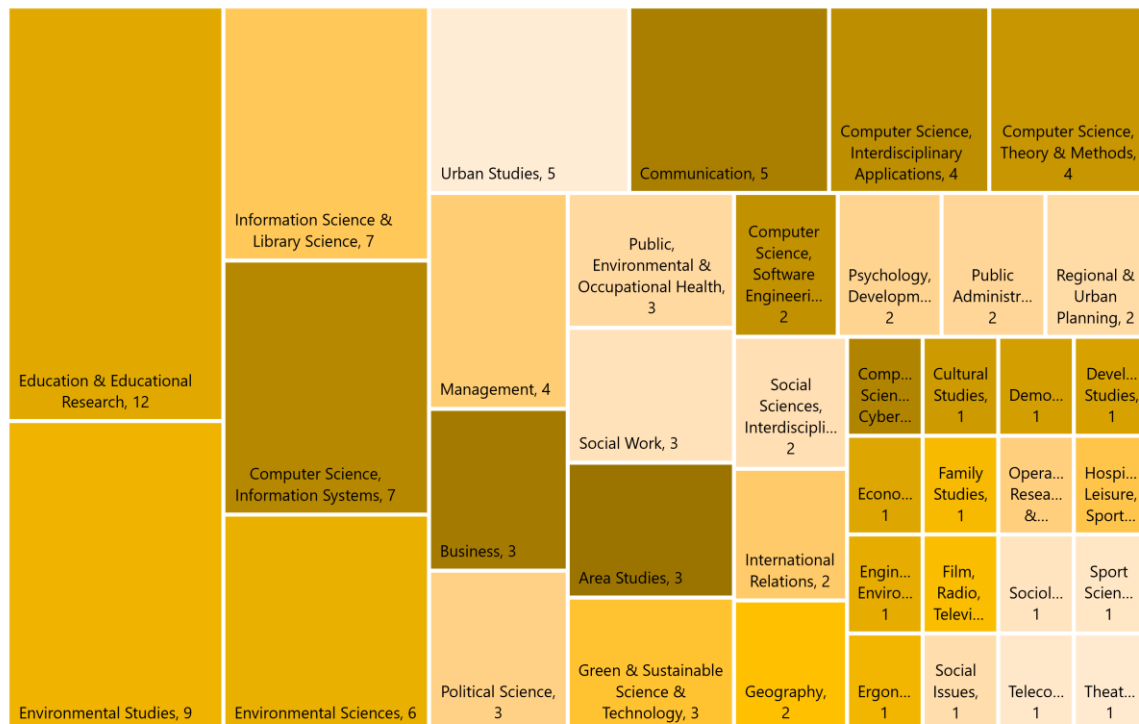
Figure 3. Prominence of different disciplines.

In addition to quite limited in number and dispersed across disciplines, debates centred on these themes are quite recent (Figure 4). The oldest publication in our final dataset is from 2002 and the number of publications per year remained relatively modest in the following decade. Interest only picked up since 2016, with research output jumping up from an average of about one publication per year in the 2002-2015 period to about six per year in the 2016-2023 period.
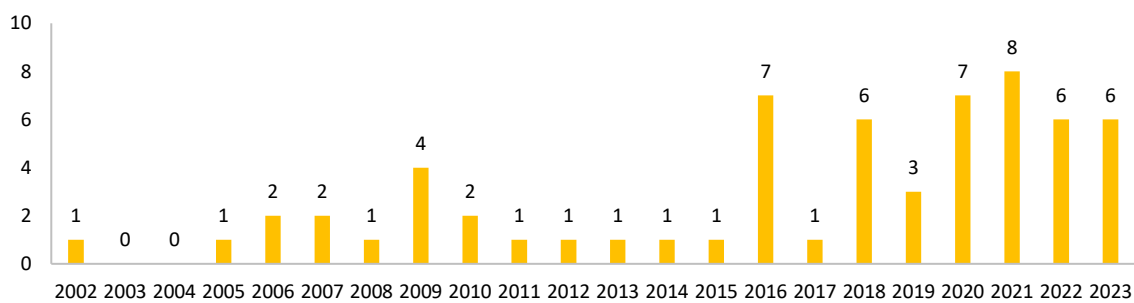
Figure 4. Number of publications per year (since first occurrence).

Half of this research originates from Europe.[4] However, the US is the individual country with the highest number relevant publications (nine), followed by Spain, Italy and Brazil (see Figures 5 and 6). With six or seven publications each, Africa, Asia, and Latin America are the origins of a similar number of relevant publications.

---

[4] According to the affiliation of the corresponding author.

Figure 5. Regions of origin of the research.

Taken together, the results of this systematic review show that the thematic and regional focus of NextGenC have the potential to make a substantial contribution to knowledge. In addition, the project's specific focus on intermediary cities creates the conditions for addressing a genuine gap in the literature and increases likelihood of novel research insights even further.

The discussion presented in the following section operationalises Step 9 of the systematic review protocol described above. The same detailed analysis was not carried out for publications assigned to categories B ('somewhat aligned') or C ('less aligned'). However, a quick scan of the authors' keywords across the 62 selected publications invites us to conclude that the general emphasis is on youth participation, with the urban, governance, and technology dimensions perhaps assuming more of a supporting role (Figure 7).

Figure 6. Countries of origin of the research.

Figure 7. Keywords of the 62 publications in the final dataset.

4   Key discussions in the most relevant publications

The thirteen publications classified as the most relevant ones for NextGenC bring together five distinct aspects of next generation urban governance:

1. A group of four papers that consider questions of **youth councils, youth participation and digital engagement in urban governance**;

2. two papers that consider **government adoption of digital tools and social media**;

3. three papers exploring **civic learning through digital platforms**;

4. three papers focussing on **technology-enhanced citizen participation and urban planning**; and

5. one paper on **urban resistance and street movements**.

We introduce the most relevant points emerging from these papers for each aspect below.

4.1   Aspect 01: Youth councils, youth participation and digital engagement in urban governance

This first aspect brings together research from the US, Europe and Bangladesh published since 2009.

Through an in-depth analysis of a well-established youth council of a large US city, Augsberger et al (2018) targeted insights on the impact of institutionalised youth participation on social inequality among young people at the city level. Based on ethnographic methods, they showed that while council members were diverse and representative of the city's socio-economic profile and neighbourhood sizes, mixed results were recorded "as to whether they represent their neighborhood, with some feeling out of touch with the diverse needs of youth" (p204). Above all, there were discrepancies between youth communities and youth council members related to educational privilege. The study concludes that a greater focus on the social networks of disadvantages youths, potentially utilising social media, may be a critical step forward.

In a 2012 study on e-participation and awareness raising of Lausanne's Youth Council, Glassey et al (2012) showed that an "online campaign did not create the buzz it had hoped for" and traditional means of engaging youths, such as bill-boards, remained more effective.

An earlier study presented by Font (2009) indicated both the attractiveness and concerns of utilising e-voting opportunities for youth council elections in the Catalan town of Sant Andreu de Llavaneres, the first e-voting pilot in Catalunya. Positive findings related to fast and easy access while concerns about the desire to be physically present when submitting votes as a more trusted method were also voiced.

For the case of Chittagong, Bangladesh, Sakil (2018) examined how ICT and social media use by youths related to governance processes. Based on a survey of 200 university students across the city, they showed a strong believe that e-voting has the potential to reduce electoral corruption. About half of the respondents regularly engages with government websites and its e-services (including at the national level). Flaws on government websites and infrequent updates are concerns shared by a large majority of the students.

4.2   Aspect 02: Government adoption of digital tools and social media

The second aspect spans from studies in Mexico and Brazil, bringing together state-level perspectives on addressing health in urban areas for the first and city-level digital participatory budgeting in the second case.

Picazo-Vela et al (2016) investigate the adoption of digital tools for the promotion of health for young people in urban areas of the Mexican State of Puebla. While not focusing on any form of political participation of youths, the study provides relevant insights on how governments utilise commercial social media, including YouTube, Twitter and Facebook. The authors note that government activities on social media platforms need to be constantly adapted, given the constantly evolving socio-technological configuration of social media, resulting in a state of continuously "in the making" (Cordella and Hesse 2015, p105). The paper concludes with a list of ten good practices derived from engaging with key actors of the analysed health programme. Highlighting, for example, that "listening to the conversation is as important as initiating new messages" (p703).

In a study of Belo Horizonte's digital participatory budgeting, which started in 2006 with two repeats in 2008 and 2011, respectively, Pozzebon et al (2016) targeted a better

understanding of decreasing participation among the middle class and youth. They show that the city's technological systems supporting digital participation cannot be blamed for this, which they consider as "user-friendly, dynamic, explorative of social networks and easily accessible" (p97). Instead, trivialization and reification as part of social representation, essentially associations with passive voting rather than playing a more proactive role, may explain an increasingly disengaged public.

The approach that was taken in Belo Horizonte, which may have neglected more discursive and political uses of digital participation, may have risked staying clear of a transformative potential through which citizens change their relationship with city government.

4.3   Aspect 03: Civic learning through digital platforms

This aspect shifts the focus on questions of learning for civic engagement and combines empirical insights from the US with a literature review on employing specific digital techniques.

In an urban school district in Northern California, Middaugh et al (2018) analysed youth interest in civic and political issues with a focus on online vs face-to-face learning opportunities. Based on a survey of 635 high school seniors, a key finding included that for an online expression of public voice, online dialogue and learning was critical. By contrast, practicing debate and dialogue face-to-face may not support this outcome.

A review of working with youth by Greene et al (2018) focuses on how culturally diverse youth are using digital storytelling and photovoice for social justice and civic engagement. It suggests that these can activate youth to pro-actively engage as citizens and advocate for social justice. When it comes to the role of learning collaborative practices, the review concludes that adult educators need to be responsive to the assets of youth and also learn from them. By quoting Mirra et al, the article refers to "a civic opportunity gap" (Mirra, Filipiak et al. 2015) for greater engagement of disadvantaged youth which digital narratives and photovoice may be helpful for.

A final and earlier study connecting civic learning of youths with digital platforms is Bers et al's (2006) analysis of the Zora Virtual World. They define Zora as "a three-dimensional multi-user environment in which American youth end-users design and inhabit a virtual city" (p750) and

consider it as virtual environment enabling civic engagement in an online community (aged 11 to 17).

The study differentiated two forms of civic discourse (Sunstein 2001): First, information-sharing not requiring to change opinions (civic dialogues) and second, exchanging information followed by reaching a deliberated opinion or decision among the group (civic deliberation). The authors found that many more civic dialogue events occurred but they were mostly brief. Civic deliberation was less frequent but more in depth. They conclude that networked technologies need to be tested further for their potential to foster civic development across age groups and how adult supervision may alter learning processes.

4.4   Aspect 04: Technology-enhanced citizen participation and urban planning

Aspect 04 stems from cases from Italy, Brazil and Spain. While the first is an older study published in 2007, the latter two are from 2021.

A case study of a civic associations' network engaged in implementing a public square for young people in Naples' deprived Scampia neighbourhood during the early 2000s (De Muro, Di Martino et al. 2007), analysed community engagement in the local planning process. It identified tools that were used to intensify social relations such as a 'neighbourhood diary' and new online communication channels. While the authors do not offer any conclusions whether the public square project succeeded in achieving greater social inclusion, they highlight the positive effect of these tools. They also point to a strong reciprocal relationship between political capabilities of civil society and a proactive local government.

In a study by de Carvalho et al (2021), the use of Participatory Geographic Information Systems (PGIS) to engage youth in mapping urban nexus resources is presented for the case of the city of Guarulhos in Brazil. For the case of perception-based documentation of the availability of water, energy and food in a vulnerable community, this study identified a considerable potential of youth contributing to local and regional urban governance.

The process of mapping was considered as "a bridge to include young people's concerns and knowledge within the dominant scientific and adult knowledge" (p526). Furthermore, the mapping exercise led to enhanced dialogues and

considerations of socio-environmental developments in the area with an emerging more critical view of building a new road.

A survey on digitally engaging children and youth in participatory processes of local governments by Novella-Camara et al (Novella-Cámara, Romero-Pérez et al. 2021) included 279 elected officials and civil servants in 179 Spanish municipalities. The most common means of digital engagement were informative, rather than deliberative or creative, with a strong presence of websites of local councils, social media (Facebook and Instagram) and WhatsApp. By contrast, YouTube and TikTok as well as the use of blogs, virtual environments and online games were not registered. The authors also note that civic technologies for political participation common for engaging adult populations (Loomio, Agora voting, Democracia en red or Doodle) did not feature.

The limited use of more proactive digital youth engagement by local authorities is associated with perceived threats, potential risks and inappropriate use of digital technologies.

4.5   Aspect 05: Urban resistance and street movements

The final aspect only includes one study from Egypt. Several years prior to the Arab Spring, Salah (2009) analysed Cairo's urban activism which connected spatial tactics and protest art with cyber-activism and digital engagement to overcome state oppression and contested forms of urban governance. They focus on the bloggers' movement and cyber political activism that directly connected with street activism.

The study makes explicit reference to the Youth for Change collective, referred to as the semi-official youth section of the Egyptian Movement for Change. Operating with their laptops and mobiles from coffee shops, university halls and social centres, they centrally engaged with demands for the "right to the city". The study concludes that this new form of hybrid urban activism brought together people that did not belong to political parties, trade unions or pro-democracy groups, and was able to overcome psychological barriers of fear that tended to compromise political action in Egypt earlier. The blogosphere of the time is described in the study as news resource and interface between the streets and the internet.

4.6   Take aways

The following broad take aways can be extracted from the thirteen most relevant academic publications identified by the systematic review:

- Youth councils are a particular prominent reference for youth participation in cities.
- The differentiation of youth participation led by bottom-up and other forms facilitated by governments is common.
- The following digital activities linked to youth participation stand out: digital participatory budgeting, social media, collaborative content management systems (Wikis), photovoice, digital storytelling, Participatory Geographic Information Systems (PGIS), e-voting, virtual city development for civic learning, cyber activism.
- It may be helpful to differentiate between the use of digital technologies to raise awareness, to proactively engage, or to organising politically.
- The most common research methodologies employed in the publications include surveys, ethnographic studies, critical discourse analysis and participant observation,
- Two referenced frameworks may have some utility for NextGenC research: Social media as a "Technology Assemblage". Picazo-Vela et al (2016) and social representation theory (Pozzebon, Cunha et al. 2016).

5   Conclusion

This brief, systematic review of the academic literature intersecting the themes of urban governance, youth participation, and digital technology, shows that the number of relevant publications is still somewhat limited and quite recent (about half were published in the last five years) – which supports the notion that NextGenC, and Fondation Botnar's TYPCities call more generally, address an important research gap.

However, NexGenC's potential to contribute to existing knowledge is extended by three inbuilt features. First, the disciplinary focus. Despite the wide array of disciplines underpinning the 62 publications identified through the selection protocol, the more technical disciplines seem to have the edge over the social sciences (see Figure 3). Despite the interdisciplinarity of the research team, NextGenC's analytical lens is centrally informed by theories and methods from public

administration, political science, anthropology, sociology and social psychology.

Second, the regional focus. As we have seen, most of current research comes from the Global North and focuses on cases from these regions. Though informed by global theoretical frameworks and empirical findings, NextGenC's primary focus on Colombia and Latin America more generally represents a welcome addition. This focus is cemented by a strong presence on the ground (the majority of the research team is based in Colombia).

And, third, the focus on intermediary cities. Though a handful of the 62 publications do tackle cases in cities under 1 million inhabitants, this is never deliberately conceptualised as an important element of the analysis. The attempt to go beyond the 'usual suspects' – where challenges but also opportunities are likely to be different – represents a key innovation of this research programme.

6   References

Augsberger, A., M. E. Collins, W. Gecker and M. Dougher (2018). "Youth Civic Engagement: Do Youth Councils Reduce or Reinforce Social Inequality?" Journal of Adolescent Research **33**(2): 187-208.

Bers, M. U. and C. Chau (2006). "Fostering Civic Engagement by Building a Virtual City." Journal of Computer-Mediated Communication **11**(3): 748-770.

Cordella, A. and J. Hesse (2015). "E-government in the making: an actor network perspective." Transforming Government: People, Process and Policy **9**(1): 104-125.

de Carvalho, C. M., L. Luiz Giatti, N. Fagerholm, A. M. Bedran-Martins and M. Kytta (2021). "Participatory Geographic Information Systems (PGIS) to assess water, energy and food availability in a vulnerable community in Guarulhos (Brazil)." International Journal of Urban Sustainable Development **13**(3): 516-529.

De Muro, P., P. Di Martino and L. Cavola (2007). "Fostering Participation in Scampia:Let's Make a Piazza." European Urban and Regional Studies **14**(3): 223-237.

Fleischer, F., M. C. D. Sanguineti, A. M. D. Martinez, D. S. Vega and J. A. M. Arboleda (2024). Youth, (Political) Participation, and Technology in Latin America and Colombia NextGenC Working Paper, Universidad de los Andes.

Gibert i Font, G. (2009). "Case Study: e-Youth City Council Project an Alternative e-Government for Young People." Electronic Journal of e-Government **7**(4): 359-370.

Glassey, O. and C.-A. Aglione (2012). Getting Teenagers to Participate: A Survey of the Youth Council of the City of Lausanne. Electronic Participation, Berlin, Heidelberg, Springer Berlin Heidelberg.

Greene, S., K. J. Burke and M. K. McKenna (2018). "A Review of Research Connecting Digital Storytelling, Photovoice, and Civic Engagement." Review of Educational Research **88**(6): 844-878.

Jones, I. H., P. Rode and A. Lombana (2024). Global review of youth political participation through digital technologies NextGenC Working Paper, LSE Cities.

Middaugh, E. and C. Evans (2018). "Did You Know?!... Cultivating Online Public Voice in Youth." Theory & Research in Social Education **46**(4): 574-602.

Mirra, N., D. Filipiak and A. Garcia (2015). "Revolutionizing Inquiry in Urban English Classrooms: Pursuing Voice and Justice through Youth Participatory Action Research." The English Journal **105**(2): 49-57.

Novella-Cámara, A.-M., C. Romero-Pérez, H.-S. Melero and E. Noguera-Pigem (2021). "Children's Participation, Local Policy and the Digital Environment: Visions and Uses among Spanish Municipalities." Comunicar: Media Education Research Journal **29**(69): 31-41.

Picazo-Vela, S., M. Fernandez-Haddad and L. F. Luna-Reyes (2016). "Opening the black box: Developing strategies to use social media in government." Government Information Quarterly **33**(4): 693-704.

Pozzebon, M., M. A. Cunha and T. R. Coelho (2016). "Making sense to decreasing citizen eParticipation through a social representation lens." Information and Organization **26**(3): 84-99.

Quintero, L. M. M. (2024). Urban Governance: From global concepts to regional realities NextGenC Working Paper, ICESI University.

Sakil, A. H. (2018). "ICT, youth and urban governance in developing countries: Bangladesh perspective." International Journal of Adolescence and Youth **23**(2): 219-234.

Salah Fahmi, W. (2009). "Bloggers' street movement and the right to the city. (Re)claiming Cairo's real and virtual "spaces of freedom"." Environment and Urbanization **21**(1): 89-107.

Sunstein, C. R. (2001). Republic. com, Princeton university press.

7 Appendix

Category (alignment)	Year of publication	Authors	Title	Source
A	2021	de Carvalho, CM; Giatti, LL; Fagerholm, N; Bedran-Martins, AM; Kytta, M	Participatory Geographic Information Systems (PGIS) to assess water, energy and food availability in a vulnerable community in Guarulhos (Brazil)	*International Journal of Urban Sustainable Development*
A	2021	Novella-Camara, AM; Romero-Perez, C; Melero, HS; Noguera-Pigem, E	Children's participation, local policy and the digital environment: Visions and uses among Spanish municipalities	*Comunicar*
A	2018	Augsberger, A; Collins, ME; Gecker, W; Dougher, M	Youth Civic Engagement: Do Youth Councils Reduce or Reinforce Social Inequality?	*Journal of Adolescent Research*
A	2018	Greene, S; Burke, KJ; McKenna, MK	A Review of Research Connecting Digital Storytelling, Photovoice, and Civic Engagement	*Review of Educational Research*
A	2018	Middaugh, E; Evans, C	Did You Know?! ... Cultivating Online Public Voice in Youth	*Theory and Research in Social Education*
A	2018	Sakil, AH	ICT, youth and urban governance in developing countries: Bangladesh perspective	*International Journal of Adolescence and Youth*
A	2016	Picazo-Vela, S; Fernandez-Haddad, M; Luna-Reyes, LF	Opening the black box: Developing strategies to use social media in government	*Government Information Quarterly*
A	2016	Pozzebon, M; Cunha, MA; Coelho, TR	Making sense to decreasing citizen eParticipation through a social representation lens	*Information and Organization*
A	2012	Glassey, O; Aglione, CA	Getting Teenagers to Participate: A Survey of the Youth Council of the City of Lausanne	Electronic Participation, EPART 2012
A	2009	Fahmi, WS	Bloggers' street movement and the right to the city (Re)claiming Cairo's real and virtual spaces of freedom	*Environment and Urbanization*
A	2009	Font, GGI	Case Study: e-Youth City Council Project an Alternative e-Government for Young People	9th European Conference on E-Government, Proceedings
A	2007	De Muro, P; Di Martino, P; Cavola, L	Fostering participation in scampia - Let's make a piazza	*European Urban and Regional Studies*
A	2006	Bers, MU	Fostering civic engagement by building a virtual city	*Journal of Computer-Mediated Communication*
B	2023	Clarinval, A; Simonofski, A; Henry, J; Vanderose, B; Dumas, B	Introducing the Smart City to Children: Lessons Learned from Hands-On Workshops in Classes	*Sustainability*
B	2023	Falanga, R	Youth participation in environmental sustainability: insights from the Lisbon participatory budget	*Journal of Public Budgeting Accounting & Financial Management*
B	2023	Reaver, K	Augmented reality as a participation tool for youth in urban planning processes: Case study in Oslo, Norway	*Frontiers in Virtual Reality*
B	2022	Boustani, NM; Sayegh, MM; Boustany, Z	Strengthening Public Institutions and Social Inclusion of Vulnerable Groups in A Developing Country - Innovation in Organizations and Artificial intelligence Implications	*Pacific Asia Journal of the Association for Information Systems*
B	2021	Baranov, N	Digital Panopticon as an Objective Reality of the Global World: The Dilemma Between Social Control and Civic Engagement	Proceedings of Topical Issues in International Political Geography
B	2021	Munyede, P; Mazambani, D; Maja, J	Enhancing youth participation in local governance: an assessment of urban and rural junior councils in Zimbabwe	*Commonwealth Journal of Local Governance*
B	2020	Hadar, Z; Yuval, F; Kook, R	Israel's Innovative Young Adults Lists Robust Participation in Institutional Municipal Politics	*Israel Studies Review*
B	2020	Kopackova, H; Komarkova, J	Participatory technologies in smart cities: What citizens want and how to ask them	*Telematics and Informatics*
B	2019	Burean, T	Democrats on the streets. Drivers of student protest participation in Romania	*Partecipazione e Conflitto*

B	2018	Rexhepi, A; Filiposka, S; Trajkovik, V	Youth e-participation as a pillar of sustainable societies	*Journal of Cleaner Production*
B	2017	Phuluwa, L; Hattingh, M	Understanding how the City of Johannesburg Metropolitan Municipality's Social Media Platforms are Perceived by Young Citizens	2017 IST-Africa Week Conference (IST-Africa)
B	2016	Ertio, TP; Ruoppila, S; Thiel, SK	Motivations to Use a Mobile Participation Application	Electronic Participation, (EPART 2016)
B	2016	Hassan, S; Shiratuddin, N; Rahman, ZSA	Engaging Youth in Decision-Making Process via New Media: A Case of Rural and Urban Youth in Marginalized Communities in Malaysia	Proceedings of Knowledge Management International Conference (KMICE) 2016
B	2016	Levasluoto, J; Hyytinen, K; Toivonen, M	Public innovation in the digital era: New opportunities for multidisciplinary collaboration and citizen empowerment	What's Ahead in Service Research? New Perspectives For Business and Society
B	2016	Scaradozzi, D; Screpanti, L; Cesaretti, L; Mazzieri, E; Storti, M; Brandoni, M; Longhi, A	Rethink Loreto: We build our smart city! A STEM education experience for introducing smart city concept with the educational robotics	ICERI2016: 9th International Conference of Education, Research and Innovation
B	2014	Burean, T; Badescu, G	Voices of discontent: Student protest participation in Romania	*Communist and Post-Communist Studies*
B	2013	Telles, BM; Macedo, MDF; Silvestre, ACD; Guevara, AD; Franco, MF	The Urgency of Civic Education and Youth Policy to Sustainability of Innovative Cities in Postmodernity: A Report of the Legislative's School of Pouso Alegre (MG)	Proceedings of the 10th International Conference on Innovation and Management
B	2009	De La Pena, Y	Making your own animation is fun: Urban youth becoming technologically fluent through computer programming.	World Conference on Educational Sciences - New Trends and Issues in Educational Sciences
B	2009	Lee-Shoy, T; Dreher, T	Creating listening spaces for intergenerational communication - Tiffany Lee-Shoy in conversation with Tanja Dreher	*Continuum-Journal of Media & Cultural Studies*
B	2008	Kimberlee, R	Streets ahead on safety: young people's participation in decision-making to address the European road injury 'epidemic'	*Health & Social Care in the Community*
B	2006	Jacobi, P	Public and private responses to social exclusion among youth in Sao Paulo	*Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Science*
B	2002	Chawla, L	Insight, creativity and thoughts on the environment: Integrating children and youth into human settlement development	*Environment and Urbanization*
C	2023	Camara, AMN; Romero-Perez, C; Barba-Nunez, M; Guindal, AQ	Enablers, barriers and proposals for child participation in Spanish municipalities	*Bordon-Revista de Pedagogia*
C	2023	Gurholt, KP	Governance of nature-based health promotion: Public policy and volunteer organisations' innovations of outdoor activities among urban youth	*Sport Education and Society*
C	2023	Seda, O; Muwonwa, N	Transgressive marginalities in youth pop culture: Negotiating the challenges of the post-colony in contemporary Zimbabwe	*South African Theatre Journal*
C	2022	Antonova, NL; Abramova, SB; Gurarii, AD	Classification of Non-Political Participation Practices of Urban Youth: Forms, Motivation, Barriers	*Economic and Social Changes-Facts Trends Forecast*
C	2022	Chiodo, E	Community work practices against children poverty in Southern Italy. Exploring experiences and perspectives in local welfare	*International Journal of Sociology and Social Policy*
C	2022	Laouni, NE	Cyberactivism and protest movements: the February 20th movement - the forming of a new generation in Morocco	*Journal of North African Studies*
C	2022	Morentin-Encina, J; Pigem, EN; Nunez, MB	Inclusion as a Value in Participation: Children's Councils in Spain	*Social inclusion*
C	2022	Sakurai, M; Shaw, R	The Potential of Digitally Enabled Disaster Education for Sustainable Development Goals	*Sustainability*
C	2021	Bautista, ADR	Exploring Political Socialization and Political Participation: The Filipino Youth and the	*Child & Youth Services*

			Sangguniang Kabataan in Caloocan City's First Legislative District	
C	2021	Cano-Hila, AB; Pose Porto, H; Gil-Jaurena, I	Impacts of municipal experiences of child and adolescent participation according to local technicians	*Pedagogia Social Revista Interuniversitaria*
C	2021	Hadj-Moussa, R	Youth and activism in Algeria. The question of political generations	*Journal of North African Studies*
C	2021	Salimannshausen, SM; Radtke, J; Bohn, N; Hussein, H; Randall, D; Pipek, V	Citizen-Centered Design in Urban Planning: How Augmented Reality can be used in Citizen Participation Processes	Proceedings of the 2021 ACM Designing Interactive Systems Conference (DIS 2021)
C	2020	Cordoba, MO; Fernandez-Cediel, MC	Forgiveness-art: An experience of peace education from the voices of children in vulnerable situation	*Praxis-Colombia*
C	2020	Aliste, JMD; Lucas, AAP	Childhood and human rights in Zamora city	*Pedagogia Social Revista Interuniversitaria*
C	2020	Johnston, JE; Juarez, Z; Navarro, S; Hernandez, A; Gutschow, W	Youth Engaged Participatory Air Monitoring: A 'Day in the Life' in Urban Environmental Justice Communities	*International Journal of Environmental Research and Public Health*
C	2020	Kummel, O	Between co-creation and daily routine: challenges of volunteering people for (re) vitalizing their small town in Eastern Germany	*Raumforschung und Raumordnung-Spatial Research and Planning*
C	2020	Van der Graaf, S	The Right to the City in the Platform Age: Child-Friendly City and Smart City Premises in Contention	*Information*
C	2019	Bhatia, K	The civic potential of Bollywood based dance flash mobs: on youth participation and digital networks	*Asian Journal of Communication*
C	2019	Gupta, M; Talankar, P; Chavda, S	Citizens of Delhi lead resilience action	*Disaster Prevention and Management*
C	2018	Shamionov, RM	Factors of social activity of the student youth in modern Russia	11th International Conference of Education, Research and Innovation (ICERI2018)
C	2016	Thiel, SK; Reisinger, M; Roderer, K	I'm too old for this! Influence of Age on Perception of Gamified Public Participation	15th International Conference on Mobile and Ubiquitous Multimedia (MUM 2016)
C	2015	Banaji, S; Cammaerts, B	Citizens of Nowhere Land Youth and news consumption in Europe	*Journalism studies*
C	2011	Lopes, MC	The Aveiro charter of rights for human beings, a milestone for the second decade of the 21st century	EDULEARN11: 3rd International Conference on Education and New Learning Technologies
C	2010	Hardoy, J; Sierra, G; Tammarazio, A; Ledesma, G; Ledesma, L; Garcia, C	Learning from young people and from our own experiences in Barrio San Jorge	*Environment and Urbanization*
C	2010	O'Toole, K; Dennis, J; Kilpatrick, S; Farmer, J	From passive welfare to community governance: Youth NGOs in Australia and Scotland	*Children and Youth Services Review*
C	2007	Nali, C; Lorenzini, G	Air quality survey carried out by schoolchildren: An innovative tool for urban planning	*Environmental Monitoring and Assessment*
C	2005	Kyessi, AG	Community-based urban water management in fringe neighbourhoods: the case of Dar es Salaam, Tanzania	*Habitat International*