

The Relationship Between Context Collapse and Audience Risk Perception with Self-Censorship in the Expression of Public Issues Among Social Media Users in Indonesia

Apriyanto¹, Sri Chatun², Alfin Fahmi³

¹ Politeknik Tunas Pemuda Tangerang irapriyanto0604@gmail.com

² Ilmu Politik Fisip Univ.Nusa Cendana Kupang srichatun156@gmail.com

³ Universitas Jambi alfinfahmi77@gmail.com

Corresponding Author: irapriyanto0604@gmail.com

Article Info

Article history:

Received: September, 2026

Revised: September, 2026

Accepted: September, 2026

Keywords:

Audience Risk Perception;

Context Collapse; Public Issues;

Self-Censorship; Social Media

Communication

ABSTRACT

The emergence of social media as a space for public discussion has changed the way individuals express opinions and participate in social discourse. However, the openness of digital communication environments creates challenges related to uncertain audiences and potential social consequences. This study aims to examine the relationship between context collapse and audience risk perception with self-censorship behavior in expressing public issues among social media users in Indonesia. This research employs a quantitative approach using a survey method involving 225 social media users in Indonesia. Data were collected through a structured questionnaire using a five-point Likert scale and analyzed using Statistical Package for the Social Sciences (SPSS) version 25. The data analysis included validity testing, reliability testing, classical assumption testing, descriptive analysis, and multiple linear regression analysis. The results indicate that context collapse has a positive and significant relationship with self-censorship behavior, demonstrating that uncertainty regarding diverse audiences encourages users to regulate their online expressions. Furthermore, audience risk perception shows a stronger positive relationship with self-censorship, indicating that concerns regarding criticism, social conflict, and reputational consequences influence individuals' decisions to limit public expression. The findings demonstrate that social media users in Indonesia actively negotiate between participation and risk management when engaging in discussions about public issues. This study contributes to digital communication research by explaining how audience complexity and perceived social risks shape self-regulatory communication practices in online environments.

This is an open access article under the [CC BY-SA](https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-sa/4.0/) license.



Corresponding Author:

Name: Apriyanto

Institution: Politeknik Tunas Pemuda Tangerang

Email: irapriyanto0604@gmail.com

INTRODUCTION

The rapid expansion of social media has transformed public communication by enabling individuals to exchange opinions, participate in social debates, and respond to public issues in real time. Platforms such as X (Twitter), Instagram, Facebook, and TikTok have become influential spaces for civic engagement, political discussion, social movements, and collective expression. At the same time, social media exposes users to heterogeneous and partly invisible audiences, making public expression dependent on how individuals anticipate the reactions of others (Marwick & boyd, 2011; Litt & Hargittai, 2016). Research on online opinion expression further shows that perceived disagreement, social evaluation, and fear of isolation can affect willingness to voice opinions in social media environments (Gearhart & Zhang, 2014; Hoffmann & Lutz, 2017). Thus, the openness of digital communication creates both opportunities for public participation and challenges related to audience uncertainty, privacy, and reputational risk.

Unlike traditional interpersonal communication, social media interactions occur within heterogeneous networks consisting of audiences with diverse backgrounds, expectations, and interpretations. A message shared through a personal account may simultaneously reach family members, friends, colleagues, professional connections, and unknown users without clear boundaries between these social contexts. This condition, commonly conceptualized as context collapse, makes it difficult for users to tailor messages to a single audience and requires them to imagine who may access and evaluate their content (Marwick & boyd, 2011; Davis & Jurgenson, 2014). Studies of social network sites show that audience size and diversity can influence disclosure strategies, privacy management, and self-presentation (Vitak, 2012; Gil-Lopez et al., 2018). Consequently, users must continuously negotiate between personal expression and social appropriateness while managing potential interpersonal, professional, and reputational risks within complex digital communication environments.

One behavioral consequence of context collapse is self-censorship, defined as the deliberate modification, limitation, or avoidance of expressing opinions due to anticipated social consequences. In social media environments, users may avoid controversial topics, alter their language, delete or withhold posts, or withdraw from public debates when they expect criticism, conflict, or reputational harm. Context collapse can intensify this tendency because multiple audiences with different norms become simultaneously relevant, increasing uncertainty about how a message will be interpreted (Davis & Jurgenson, 2014; Gil-Lopez et al., 2018). A central mechanism in this process is audience risk perception, in which users evaluate the possible costs of expressing their views and may use opinion-expression avoidance strategies when perceived risks are high (Hayes, 2007; Rehman, 2020). Self-censorship can therefore be understood as a strategic form of communication regulation in which individuals weigh the benefits of expression against possible social sanctions, conflict, or reputational harm.

The Indonesian social media environment is particularly relevant for examining this process because users communicate across diverse social, professional, and cultural networks while discussing public issues. The broader spiral-of-silence literature suggests that individuals may withhold opinions when they expect disagreement, negative evaluation, or social isolation (Hayes et al., 2005; Gearhart & Zhang, 2014). Research focused on social media similarly shows that political self-censorship can emerge when users perceive their online audience as unsupportive or socially risky (Hoffmann & Lutz, 2017). However, existing literature has not sufficiently explained how uncertainty arising from context collapse and audience-related risk perceptions jointly shape decisions to restrict online expression, especially within non-Western digital environments.

Therefore, this study aims to examine the relationship between context collapse and audience risk perception in influencing self-censorship behavior among social media users in Indonesia when expressing opinions on public issues. This research contributes to digital communication studies by integrating audience uncertainty and perceived social risks as explanatory factors of online self-regulation. The findings provide theoretical insights into how individuals manage expression within increasingly complex digital communication environments and offer practical implications for social media users, digital literacy practitioners, and communication researchers in promoting healthier forms of online participation. By understanding the mechanisms underlying self-censorship, this study provides a deeper explanation of how individuals navigate the tension between public expression and perceived social consequences in contemporary digital society.

LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1 Context Collapse in Social Media Communication

Social media has transformed communication by merging previously separated social contexts into a single digital space, creating uncertainty regarding audience visibility and message interpretation. This phenomenon, known as context collapse, occurs when audiences that are normally separated by social setting are simultaneously present within the same communication environment (Marwick & boyd, 2011; Davis & Jurgenson, 2014). Empirical research shows that context collapse affects self-presentation strategies, disclosure decisions, and language choices because users must adapt messages to diverse audience expectations (Vitak, 2012; Gil-Lopez et al., 2018). Context collision can also produce stronger negative consequences than contexts that are intentionally combined, indicating that the form of audience convergence matters for communication outcomes (Loh & Walsh, 2021). The inability to fully control who receives and interprets online messages therefore complicates self-presentation and may encourage individuals to limit participation or regulate their expressions to avoid criticism, misinterpretation, and reputational consequences.

H1: Context collapse has a significant positive relationship with self-censorship in expressing public issues among social media users in Indonesia.

2.2 Audience Risk Perception in Digital Communication

Audience risk perception refers to individuals' evaluation of potential negative consequences resulting from exposing their opinions, identities, or personal information to others in social media environments. Perceived risk in social media can include privacy, social, psychological, and reputational concerns that shape users' communication decisions (Rehman, 2020). Research on Facebook found that last-minute self-censorship was widespread, with 71% of users in the observed sample censoring at least one post or comment during the study period; the behavior also varied with audience-related characteristics and perceived audience boundaries (Das & Kramer, 2013). Consistent with the spiral of silence perspective, individuals may be less willing to express opinions when they expect disagreement or social isolation, including in social media contexts (Gearhart & Zhang, 2014; Hoffmann & Lutz, 2017). Therefore, when perceived audience-related risks outweigh the expected benefits of expression, users are more likely to regulate or restrict their communication, suggesting that higher audience risk perception can strengthen self-censorship in discussions of sensitive public issues.

H2: Audience risk perception has a significant positive relationship with self-censorship in expressing public issues among social media users in Indonesia.

2.3 Self-Censorship in Social Media Expression

Self-censorship refers to the intentional restriction, modification, or avoidance of expressing opinions due to concerns about potential consequences. It differs from direct external censorship because the decision to withhold expression is made by the individual, often after anticipating how others may react (Hayes et al., 2005; Bar-Tal, 2017). In social media environments, users may alter wording, reduce visibility, or avoid sensitive topics as part of strategies for managing interpersonal conflict and public exposure (Hu & Barradas, 2023; Walsh & Baker, 2022). Cook and Heilmann (2013) distinguish public self-censorship, which occurs in response to an external censorship environment, from private self-censorship, in which individuals suppress their own attitudes even when a direct public censor is absent. Therefore, self-censorship represents a form of self-regulation shaped by psychological, social, and contextual factors within digital communication.

METHODS

3.1 Research Design

This study employs a quantitative explanatory research approach to examine the relationship between context collapse, audience risk perception, and self-censorship behavior among social media users in Indonesia. The research model consists of two independent variables, namely context collapse (X1) and audience risk perception (X2), with self-censorship in expressing public issues (Y) as the dependent variable. The study aims to empirically measure how uncertainty regarding diverse audiences and perceived communication risks influence users' tendency to regulate or limit their online expressions. Based on digital communication theories, the model assumes that higher levels of context collapse and audience risk perception are associated with stronger self-censorship behavior.

3.2 Population and Sample

The population of this study consists of active social media users in Indonesia who engage with digital platforms for communication and discussions related to public issues. The study applies purposive sampling by selecting respondents who meet specific criteria, including Indonesian citizens aged at least 17 years, active users of platforms such as Instagram, X (Twitter), Facebook, and TikTok, individuals with experience viewing, creating, commenting on, or sharing public issue-related content, and users who have utilized social media for a minimum of one year. A total of 225 respondents participated in this study, which was considered adequate for quantitative analysis to examine the relationships among context collapse, audience risk perception, and self-censorship behavior.

3.3 Data Collection Method

Data collection was conducted using a structured online questionnaire developed from indicators of previous studies related to context collapse, audience risk perception, and self-censorship in digital communication. The questionnaire was distributed to active social media users from diverse demographic backgrounds, with respondents informed about the research objectives and assured of data confidentiality for academic purposes. All variables were measured using a five-point Likert scale ranging from 1 (Strongly Disagree) to 5 (Strongly Agree) to assess respondents' perceptions, attitudes, and behavioral tendencies regarding social media communication practices.

3.4 Research Variables and Measurement Indicators

This study consists of three main variables: context collapse, audience risk perception, and self-censorship. Each variable was measured using several indicators to represent the theoretical dimensions of the construct.

Table 1. Research Variables and Measurement Indicators

Variable	Definition	Indicators
Context Collapse (X1)	The condition in which multiple social contexts and audiences merge within a single social media communication environment, creating uncertainty regarding message interpretation.	1. Difficulty identifying audiences who access content 2. Awareness of different audience backgrounds 3. Concern regarding different interpretations of messages 4. Complexity in managing online expressions
Audience Risk Perception (X2)	Individual assessment of potential negative consequences resulting from expressing opinions publicly on social media.	1. Concern about criticism from others 2. Fear of social conflict 3. Concern about reputation consequences 4. Awareness of professional or personal risks
Self-Censorship (Y)	The voluntary limitation, modification, or avoidance of expressing certain opinions due to perceived social consequences.	1. Avoiding controversial discussions 2. Modifying language before posting 3. Withholding personal opinions 4. Reducing participation in public issue discussions

3.5 Data Analysis Technique

The collected data were analyzed using SPSS version 25 through several statistical procedures. Descriptive statistical analysis was conducted to identify respondent characteristics and summarize responses using frequency distribution, mean, and standard deviation. The validity test applied Pearson Product Moment correlation to evaluate whether questionnaire items accurately measured the intended constructs, while reliability testing used Cronbach's Alpha with a threshold value of 0.70 to assess internal consistency. Classical assumption tests, including normality, multicollinearity, and heteroscedasticity tests, were performed to ensure the regression model met statistical requirements. Hypothesis testing was conducted using multiple linear regression analysis to examine the influence of context collapse and audience risk perception on self-censorship behavior. The significance of hypotheses was evaluated based on a p -value < 0.05 , while the coefficient of determination (R^2) was analyzed to determine the extent to which the independent variables explained variations in self-censorship behavior among social media users.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

4.1 Respondent Characteristics

This study involved 225 social media users in Indonesia as respondents. The demographic characteristics were analyzed to provide an overview of the respondent profile involved in

examining the relationship between context collapse, audience risk perception, and self-censorship behavior in expressing public issues on social media.

Table 2. Respondent Characteristics

Characteristics	Category	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Gender	Male	101	44.9
	Female	124	55.1
Age	17–25 years	136	60.4
	26–35 years	62	27.6
	36–45 years	20	8.9
	>45 years	7	3.1
Education Level	Senior High School	58	25.8
	Diploma/Bachelor Degree	143	63.6
	Postgraduate Degree	24	10.6
Main Social Media Platform	Instagram	78	34.7
	TikTok	54	24.0
	X (Twitter)	41	18.2
	Facebook	32	14.2
	Others	20	8.9

Table 2 presents the characteristics of the 225 respondents involved in this study. Based on gender, female respondents represented the majority with 124 participants (55.1%), while male respondents accounted for 101 participants (44.9%). In terms of age distribution, most respondents were between 17–25 years old (60.4%), followed by those aged 26–35 years (27.6%), 36–45 years (8.9%), and above 45 years (3.1%). Regarding educational background, the majority of respondents held a Diploma/Bachelor's degree (63.6%), followed by senior high school graduates (25.8%) and postgraduate degree holders (10.6%). For the main social media platforms used, Instagram was the most dominant platform with 78 respondents (34.7%), followed by TikTok (24.0%), X/Twitter (18.2%), Facebook (14.2%), and other platforms (8.9%). These characteristics indicate that the respondents predominantly represent young, educated, and active social media users who are relevant to examining online communication behavior and self-censorship tendencies.

4.2 Validity Test

The validity test was conducted using Pearson Product Moment correlation analysis through SPSS version 25. Each questionnaire item was evaluated based on the correlation coefficient (r-value) compared with the critical r-table value. With a sample size of 225 respondents and a significance level of 5%, the r-table value was 0.131. An indicator was considered valid when the calculated r-value exceeded 0.131 and the significance value was below 0.05.

Table 3. Validity Test Results

Variable	Item	Correlation Coefficient (r)	Sig	Decision
Context Collapse (X1)	CC1	0.712	0.000	Valid
	CC2	0.756	0.000	Valid
	CC3	0.781	0.000	Valid
	CC4	0.734	0.000	Valid

Audience Risk Perception (X2)	ARP1	0.745	0.000	Valid
	ARP2	0.792	0.000	Valid
	ARP3	0.768	0.000	Valid
	ARP4	0.721	0.000	Valid
Self-Censorship (Y)	SC1	0.803	0.000	Valid
	SC2	0.776	0.000	Valid
	SC3	0.814	0.000	Valid
	SC4	0.759	0.000	Valid

Table 3 presents the validity test results for all research variables, including context collapse (X1), audience risk perception (X2), and self-censorship (Y). The Pearson Product Moment correlation analysis shows that all questionnaire items have correlation coefficient values ranging from 0.712 to 0.814 with significance values of 0.000, which are below the 0.05 threshold. These results indicate that each measurement item has a significant correlation with its respective construct and meets the validity criteria. Therefore, all items used to measure context collapse, audience risk perception, and self-censorship are considered valid and appropriate for further statistical analysis.

4.3 Reliability Test

Reliability testing was conducted using Cronbach's Alpha analysis. A construct is considered reliable when the Cronbach's Alpha coefficient exceeds 0.70. The results of reliability testing are presented in Table 4.

Table 4. Reliability Test Results

Variable	Number of Items	Cronbach's Alpha	Decision
Context Collapse (X1)	4	0.781	Reliable
Audience Risk Perception (X2)	4	0.812	Reliable
Self-Censorship (Y)	4	0.836	Reliable

Table 4 presents the reliability test results for each research variable using Cronbach's Alpha coefficient. The results indicate that all variables meet the reliability criteria, with Cronbach's Alpha values exceeding the recommended threshold of 0.70. The context collapse (X1) variable obtained a value of 0.781, audience risk perception (X2) reached 0.812, and self-censorship (Y) achieved the highest value of 0.836. These findings demonstrate that all measurement items have good internal consistency and consistently represent their respective constructs. Therefore, the instruments used in this study are considered reliable for further statistical analysis.

4.4 Descriptive Statistical Analysis

Descriptive analysis was performed to identify respondents' perceptions regarding each research variable. The analysis was based on the average score obtained from each construct.

Table 5. Descriptive Statistics

Variable	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	Standard Deviation
Context Collapse (X1)	2.00	5.00	3.84	0.621
Audience Risk Perception (X2)	1.75	5.00	3.91	0.654
Self-Censorship (Y)	2.00	5.00	3.76	0.689

Table 5 presents the descriptive statistics of the research variables, including context collapse (X1), audience risk perception (X2), and self-censorship (Y). The results show that all variables have responses within the measurement range of 1 to 5, with the highest mean value obtained by audience risk perception (X2) at 3.91, followed by context collapse (X1) with a mean of 3.84, and self-censorship (Y) with a mean of 3.76. The standard deviation values range from 0.621 to 0.689, indicating that respondents' responses were relatively consistent across all variables. These findings suggest that respondents generally experienced a moderate-to-high level of audience uncertainty, perceived communication risks, and self-regulation behavior when engaging in public discussions on social media.

4.5 Classical Assumption Test

4.5.1 Normality Test

The normality test was conducted using the Kolmogorov–Smirnov method. The analysis shows a Kolmogorov–Smirnov Z value of 0.072 with an Asymp. Sig. (2-tailed) value of 0.200. Since the significance value is greater than the 0.05 threshold, the residual data are considered normally distributed. These results indicate that the regression model satisfies the normality assumption and is appropriate for further statistical analysis.

4.5.2 Multicollinearity Test

Table 6. Multicollinearity Test Results

Independent Variable	Tolerance	VIF	Decision
Context Collapse (X1)	0.721	1.387	No Multicollinearity
Audience Risk Perception (X2)	0.721	1.387	No Multicollinearity

Table 6 presents the multicollinearity test results for the independent variables in the regression model. The analysis shows that both context collapse (X1) and audience risk perception (X2) have tolerance values of 0.721 and Variance Inflation Factor (VIF) values of 1.387. Since the tolerance values are greater than 0.10 and the VIF values are below 10, the regression model does not experience multicollinearity problems. These findings indicate that the independent variables are not highly correlated with each other and can be used simultaneously for further regression analysis.

4.5.3 Heteroscedasticity Test

The heteroscedasticity test was performed using the Glejser method.

Table 7. Heteroscedasticity Test Results

Variable	Sig. Value	Decision
Context Collapse (X1)	0.418	No Heteroscedasticity
Audience Risk Perception (X2)	0.536	No Heteroscedasticity

Table 7 presents the results of the heteroscedasticity test for the independent variables in the regression model. The significance values obtained for context collapse (X1) and audience risk perception (X2) were 0.418 and 0.536, respectively. Since both significance values are greater than the 0.05 threshold, the regression model does not indicate the presence of heteroscedasticity. These findings demonstrate that the residual variance is relatively consistent across observations, indicating that the regression model meets the assumption of homoscedasticity and is suitable for further analysis.

4.6 Multiple Linear Regression Analysis

Multiple linear regression analysis was conducted to examine the relationship between context collapse and audience risk perception with self-censorship behavior.

Table 8. Multiple Linear Regression Results

Variable	Regression Coefficient (β)	t-value	Sig.	Decision
Constant	0.842	2.913	0.004	-
Context Collapse (X1)	0.312	5.284	0.000	Supported
Audience Risk Perception (X2)	0.421	7.126	0.000	Supported

The regression analysis results indicate that the proposed model examines the influence of context collapse and audience risk perception on self-censorship behavior. The findings show that context collapse has a positive and significant effect on self-censorship ($\beta = 0.312$; $p < 0.001$), indicating that users experiencing greater uncertainty regarding audience diversity tend to apply stronger self-regulation when expressing opinions on public issues.

Similarly, audience risk perception demonstrates a positive and significant effect on self-censorship ($\beta = 0.421$; $p < 0.001$). Compared with context collapse, audience risk perception has a stronger influence, suggesting that concerns regarding criticism, social consequences, and reputational risks are important factors shaping individuals' decisions to limit or modify their online expressions. These results indicate that both audience uncertainty and perceived communication risks contribute to self-censorship behavior among social media users.

4.7 Coefficient of Determination (R^2)

The model summary results of the regression analysis. The model obtained a correlation coefficient (R) value of 0.641, indicating a moderate relationship between context collapse and audience risk perception with self-censorship behavior. The coefficient of determination (R^2) value of 0.411 indicates that the two independent variables explain 41.1% of the variation in self-censorship behavior among social media users in Indonesia. Meanwhile, the remaining 58.9% is explained by other factors outside the research model, such as individual characteristics, social norms, digital literacy, political orientation, and previous online experiences. The adjusted R^2 value of 0.406 confirms that the explanatory power of the model remains consistent after considering the number of predictors included.

4.8 Discussion

The findings demonstrate that context collapse significantly influences self-censorship behavior among social media users in Indonesia. The positive relationship indicates that greater uncertainty regarding audience composition encourages individuals to regulate their expressions more carefully. In digital communication environments, users often cannot determine whether their messages will be interpreted by close social networks, professional contacts, or broader online audiences. This condition is consistent with prior research showing that collapsed and diverse audiences complicate self-presentation, disclosure, and language choices, encouraging users to adopt more cautious communication strategies (Marwick & boyd, 2011; Vitak, 2012; Gil-Lopez et al., 2018).

These findings support previous theoretical perspectives on context collapse, which explain that the convergence of multiple social groups within a single digital space creates challenges in managing self-presentation. When users encounter diverse audiences with different expectations and interpretations, they must anticipate how messages may be received across social contexts

(Davis & Jurgenson, 2014; Gil-Lopez et al., 2018). Evidence also indicates that different forms of context collapse can produce different communication consequences, particularly when audiences collide unexpectedly rather than being intentionally combined (Loh & Walsh, 2021). Therefore, context collapse represents an important structural factor influencing online communication behavior, particularly in discussions involving public issues that may generate disagreement or social evaluation.

The results also indicate that audience risk perception has a stronger influence on self-censorship compared with context collapse. This finding suggests that individuals' evaluation of potential consequences, such as criticism, social conflict, and reputational damage, plays a dominant role in determining whether they openly express opinions online. Previous research shows that perceived risk can shape users' behavior on social media (Rehman, 2020), while audience characteristics are directly associated with last-minute self-censorship (Das & Kramer, 2013). The relationship is also consistent with the spiral of silence perspective, in which individuals may suppress or avoid expressing opinions when they anticipate disagreement, negative evaluation, or social isolation (Hayes, 2007; Gearhart & Zhang, 2014; Hoffmann & Lutz, 2017).

The findings indicate that self-censorship among Indonesian social media users is shaped by both audience-related uncertainty and perceived communication risks. Context collapse reflects the complexity of digital audiences, while audience risk perception represents users' internal assessment of possible consequences. This interpretation is consistent with research showing that imagined and diverse audiences affect disclosure and privacy management, while perceived risk influences participation and communication decisions in social media environments (Litt & Hargittai, 2016; Rehman, 2020; Vitak, 2012). From a practical perspective, these results highlight the importance of digital literacy related to audience management, privacy awareness, and responsible online participation. Appropriate communication strategies may help users engage in public discussions effectively without excessive restriction of diverse perspectives.

CONCLUSION

This study examined the relationship between context collapse and audience risk perception with self-censorship behavior among social media users in Indonesia when expressing public issues. The findings demonstrate that both independent variables significantly influence self-censorship behavior. Context collapse has a positive relationship with self-censorship, indicating that uncertainty regarding audience composition encourages users to regulate their expressions before sharing opinions publicly. The presence of diverse audiences with different expectations creates communication challenges that affect users' willingness to openly discuss sensitive issues. Furthermore, audience risk perception shows a stronger influence on self-censorship, indicating that concerns regarding criticism, social disagreement, reputational damage, and interpersonal conflict are important considerations in shaping online expression behavior. These findings strengthen the understanding that self-censorship is influenced by both structural characteristics of digital environments and individual evaluations of communication risks. Context collapse represents audience complexity, while audience risk perception reflects users' assessment of potential consequences. Practically, this study highlights the importance of digital literacy, privacy awareness, and responsible online participation, while future research may incorporate additional factors such as digital literacy, online harassment experiences, political orientation, social trust, and platform characteristics to provide a broader explanation of self-censorship behavior.

REFERENCES

- Bar-Tal, D. (2017). Self-Censorship: The Conceptual Framework. In *Self-Censorship in Contexts of Conflict* (pp. 1–18). Springer International Publishing. https://doi.org/10.1007/978-3-319-63378-7_1
- Cook, P., & Heilmann, C. (2013). Two Types of Self-Censorship: Public and Private. *Political Studies*, 61(1), 178–196. <https://doi.org/10.1111/j.1467-9248.2012.00957.x>
- Das, S., & Kramer, A. D. I. (2013). Self-Censorship on Facebook. *Proceedings of the International AAAI Conference on Web and Social Media*, 7(1), 120–127. <https://doi.org/10.1609/icwsm.v7i1.14412>
- Davis, J. L., & Jurgenson, N. (2014). Context collapse: theorizing context collusions and collisions. *Information, Communication & Society*, 17(4), 476–485. <https://doi.org/10.1080/1369118X.2014.888458>
- Gearhart, S., & Zhang, W. (2014). Gay Bullying and Online Opinion Expression: Testing Spiral of Silence in the Social Media Environment. *Social Science Computer Review*, 32(1), 18–36. <https://doi.org/10.1177/0894439313504261>
- Gil-Lopez, T., Shen, C., Benefield, G. A., Palomares, N. A., Kosinski, M., & Stillwell, D. (2018). One Size Fits All: Context Collapse, Self-Presentation Strategies and Language Styles on Facebook. *Journal of Computer-Mediated Communication*, 23(3), 127–145. <https://doi.org/10.1093/jcmc/zmy006>
- Hayes, A. F. (2007). Exploring the Forms of Self-Censorship: On the Spiral of Silence and the Use of Opinion Expression Avoidance Strategies. *Journal of Communication*, 57(4), 785–802. <https://doi.org/10.1111/j.1460-2466.2007.00368.x>
- Hayes, A. F., Glynn, C. J., & Shanahan, J. (2005). Willingness to Self-Censor: A Construct and Measurement Tool for Public Opinion Research. *International Journal of Public Opinion Research*, 17(3), 298–323. <https://doi.org/10.1093/ijpor/edh073>
- Hoffmann, C. P., & Lutz, C. (2017). Spiral of Silence 2.0: Political Self-Censorship among Young Facebook Users. In *Proceedings of the 8th International Conference on Social Media & Society* (pp. 1–12). ACM. <https://doi.org/10.1145/3097286.3097296>
- Hu, W., & Barradas, D. (2023). Work in Progress: A Glance at Social Media Self-Censorship in North America. In *2023 IEEE European Symposium on Security and Privacy Workshops (EuroS&PW)* (pp. 609–618). IEEE. <https://doi.org/10.1109/EuroSPW59978.2023.00072>
- Litt, E., & Hargittai, E. (2016). The Imagined Audience on Social Network Sites. *Social Media + Society*, 2(1), 2056305116633482. <https://doi.org/10.1177/2056305116633482>
- Loh, J. M. I., & Walsh, M. J. (2021). Social Media Context Collapse: The Consequential Differences Between Context Collusion Versus Context Collision. *Social Media + Society*, 7(3), 1–15. <https://doi.org/10.1177/20563051211041646>
- Marwick, A. E., & boyd, danah. (2011). I tweet honestly, I tweet passionately: Twitter users, context collapse, and the imagined audience. *New Media & Society*, 13(1), 114–133. <https://doi.org/10.1177/1461444810365313>
- Rehman, Z. U. (2020). Antecedents, consequences, and reducers of perceived risk in social media: A systematic literature review and directions for further research. *Psychology & Marketing*, 37(1), 74–86. <https://doi.org/10.1002/mar.21281>
- Vitak, J. (2012). The Impact of Context Collapse and Privacy on Social Network Site Disclosures. *Journal of Broadcasting & Electronic Media*, 56(4), 451–470. <https://doi.org/10.1080/08838151.2012.732140>
- Walsh, M. J., & Baker, S. A. (2022). Avoiding conflict and minimising exposure: Face-work on Twitter. *Convergence: The International Journal of Research into New Media Technologies*, 28(3), 664–680. <https://doi.org/10.1177/13548565211036797>