



Appendix 1

Data extraction of the selected studies

Authors, Year, Country	Design	Setting	Intervention Model	Duration	Results	Components of Outcome
Jastramskis (2023), Lithuania	Quantitative (post- election survey)	Presidential elections (semi- presidential system)	Foreign policy preferences (Russia, defense attitudes)	2019 election	Foreign policy preferences significantly influenced vote choice in both rounds	Vote choice, foreign policy attitudes, electoral decision-making
Soontjens (n.d.), Belgium	Survey-based (elite perception study)	Members of Parliament	Perceived voting determinants (candidates, campaigns vs. policy)	Not specified	Politicians believe voters are more influenced by candidates and campaigns than policy issues	Voting motives, candidate influence, campaign effects
Talaifar et al. (2020), USA	Quantitative (regional analysis)	U.S. presidential elections	Structural & psychological factors (economic deprivation, neuroticism)	2016–2020	Trump support associated with high neuroticism, economic hardship, and demographic factors	Voting behavior, political attitudes, socio- economic & psychological factors
Walter (n.d.), Europe (EU & Switzerland)	Longitudinal survey	European voters (Brexit context)	Exposure to foreign political events (Brexit outcomes)	Multi-wave surveys	Positive/negative Brexit experiences shaped support for similar policies abroad	Electoral preferences, policy diffusion, voter learning

Dudley (n.d.), USA	Mixed-method (survey + dataset + case study)	U.S. foreign policy context	Diplomatic foreign policy tools	Not specified	Public perceptions vary depending on leadership and policy strategies	Public opinion, policy evaluation, leadership perception
Johnston (n.d.), Global/USA	Longitudinal quantitative	Global public opinion (Pew dataset)	Foreign policy & presidential leadership	Bush–Obama administrations	Leadership changes significantly affect global opinion on foreign policy	Public opinion, leadership perception
Bergh & Christensen (n.d.), Norway	Field experiments	National & local elections	Voter mobilization (SMS, phone calls)	Election periods	Mobilization more effective in low/mid-salience elections	Voter turnout, participation, campaign effectiveness
Bukari et al. (n.d.), Global	Conceptual/empirical	General electorate	Social media engagement (mediator)	Not specified	Social media influences voting decisions, though effects remain debated	Voting intention, media influence, engagement
Wellman et al. (n.d.), Global	Dataset & comparative analysis	195 countries	Extraterritorial voting rights	1950–2020	Expansion of external voting rights improves understanding of political outcomes	Voting rights, participation, institutional factors
Carvalho et al. (2017), Portugal	Randomized Controlled Trial	University students (young voters)	Exposure to political information (positive/neutral/negative)	Pre-election	Negative information increased turnout and influenced perceptions, especially among first-time voters	Voting behavior, turnout, perception change, negativity bias
Castro & Retamal	Quasi-experimental (DiD)	Municipal voters after protests	Protest exposure (social mobilization)	2019–2020	Protests increased turnout and reduced incumbent support	Voter turnout, electoral preferences,

(2020), Chile & Bolivia						political efficacy
Turnbull-Dugarte & Rama (2020), Spain/USA	Quasi-experimental	Spanish electorate	Exposure to foreign election outcomes (Trump defeat)	2020	Trump's defeat reduced support for Spain's far-right party (VOX)	Voting intention, party support, electoral contagion
Garnett & James (n.d.), Global	Comparative analysis	Global election systems	Institutional changes in election quality	Longitudinal	No consistent global backsliding; evidence of divergence	Electoral integrity, democratic quality
Krashinsky (n.d.), USA/Canada	Quasi-experimental (IV + DiD)	Electoral districts	Voter concentration & competitiveness	Not specified	Higher turnout in majority-party areas	Voting participation, turnout, party dominance