

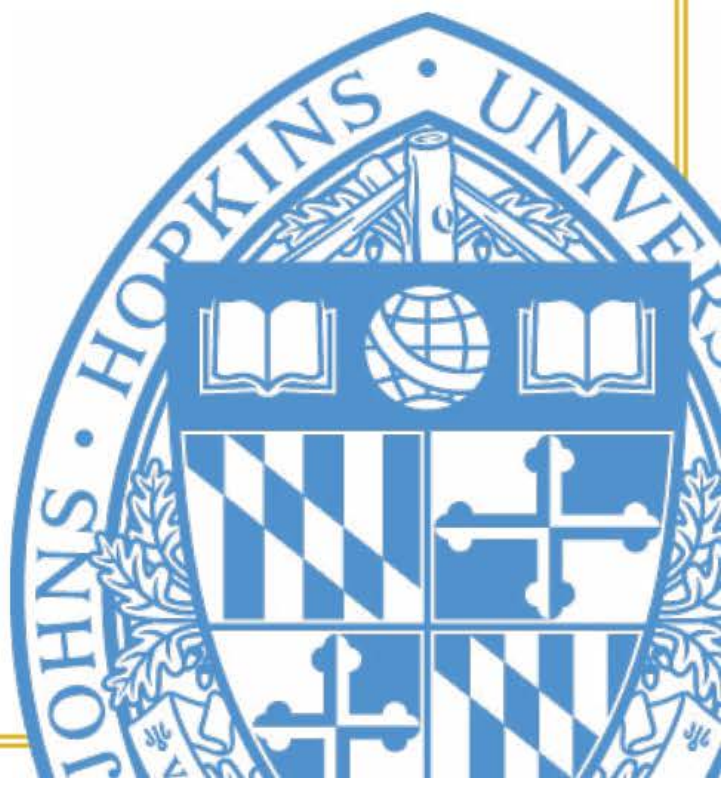
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**RANKING OF ECONOMIC INFLUENCERS
2022: LATIN AMERICA, SPAIN AND THE
UNITED STATES**

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and Roberto Salinas-León*

Johns Hopkins Institute for Applied Economics,
Global Health, and the Study of Business Enterprise



Ranking of Economic Influencers 2022: Latin America, Spain and the United States

By Juan Carlos E. Rosiello, Carlos Newland, and Roberto Salinas-León

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Ranking of Economic Influencers 2022: Latin America, Spain and the United States.

Prepared by the Atlas Network's Center for Latin America and the Center for Business Analytics and Economic Research (UCA). Prepared by Juan Carlos Rosiello (coordinator), Roberto Salinas León and Carlos Newland. With the collaboration of Juan Pablo Rosiello.

Introduction

This new edition of the Ranking of Economic Influencers 2022 (July) provides an update to the study conducted on Economic Influencers in 2020¹. This work sought to identify the most important influencers from Argentina, Brazil, Colombia, Chile, Mexico, the United States, and Spain who use this social media network to debate issues primarily related to economics and economic policy. On this subject, there is a very strong discussion about the role that government should play in economic life, the pros and cons of greater regulation, the problem of income distribution, the impact of inflation, and the nature of free markets and capitalism.

In the first edition of the index, we aimed to identify the top ten economic influencers in each of the countries analyzed in the study, classifying them based on the number of followers and the impact of their publications. Consequently, in this new ranking, there are three important changes with respect to the original group of influencers: one in Argentina, one in Chile and another one in Brazil.

Although there are other economists whose number of followers exceeds in some cases those included in this work, their interventions on Twitter are not strictly related to the subject discussed here.

Another variation that has been incorporated with respect to the previous work is the technique utilized to conduct their impact analysis. In this case, the responses they give to comments they receive on an original tweet are not considered, that is, the new methodology only computes the

¹ Juan Carlos Rosiello, Roberto Salinas and Carlos Newland "INFLUENCERS ON ECONOMIC ISSUES IN LATIN AMERICA, SPAIN AND THE UNITED STATES" SAE/ Johns Hopkins Institute for Applied Economics/ No.175/March 2021. In the case of the United States the list of influencers was taken from the FocusEconomics site. However, our ranking was also edited following the criterion that a significant number of posted tweets covered economic topics. See Focus Economics. Top Economics Influencers to Follow. <https://www.focus-economics.com/blog/top-economics-influencers-to-follow>. Retrieved January 7, 2021.

retweets and likes of the original tweets. This has shown to dramatically improve the impact for virtually all users.

Another variation that has been incorporated with respect to the previous work is the analysis of the impact influencers have when the responses they give to the comments received on an original tweet are not taken into account, that is, the new methodology only computes the retweets and likes of the original tweets. This has shown to dramatically improve the impact for virtually all users.

Finally, in addition to updating the rankings of both followers and impact on the social network, a more detailed analysis of the evolution of each of the local influencers, by country, has been added.

The role of influencers

An influencer on the digital platform Twitter is a person who, from a certain position of authority, reputation or credibility, posts messages to his/her followers (tweets) that can include a short paragraph, an image, a link to a piece of writing (a newspaper article, a paper, or a blog post), an invitation to an event (for example, a conference or seminar), a link to a video, or to a statistical table. This communication seeks to disseminate certain information generated by the user, or by third parties, and invites the audience to read, debate, refute or share it. This is usually accompanied by arguments for or against a certain perspective (more often than not, laden with different degrees of passion). The reach of influencers' actions is usually measured by the number of followers they have; although, it is also important to consider the reactions generated by their messages. The receiver can indicate by marking "favorite" that (s)he approves of the content and can make a public comment about it, as well as forwarding or "re-tweeting" the same content to her/his own followers. In the latter case, the impact of the message is multiplied, since these, in turn, can be repeatedly retweeted by the followers of their followers, and so on.

Methodology

To analyze the evolution of the economic influencers of the seven countries selected in the previous work, we first proceeded to verify their permanence (compared to 2020) within the "top ten" of each country. Although the names were the same in most of the countries analyzed, newcomers were found in three of them. In Brazil, the Twitter account of one of the influencers originally listed ceased to exist and was therefore replaced by the one that followed him in terms of the number of followers, simultaneously meeting all other requirements. In Argentina, the economist Carlos Melconian surpassed his colleague Martín Redrado in the number of followers,

replacing him in the ranking. Something similar happened in Chile with the economist Nicolás Grau Veloso, who displaced his colleague José Ramón Valente in the “top ten” of his country. All these changes were implemented using the same methodology applied to the original study.

For the new additions to the ranking, their economic positioning was also determined, classifying them as: 1) "in favor of open markets" (Pro-Market), 2) "in favor of greater state intervention" (Pro-State), or 3) in a balanced position between the two previous ones (Center), all based on the opinions expressed in their Twitter posts, and according to the methodology explained below.

Based on the analysis of the content posted in the tweets of each influencer, the following list was produced with the ten most frequent economic topics on social media. The topics are arranged in such a way that the first five are related to a pro-open market perspective, while the last five cover economic views more in favor of greater state intervention.

1. Against: the increase in the size of the state, and its inefficiency, the increase in public spending, the increase in fiscal deficits, the increase in public employment, and the increase in taxes.
2. Against: regulation in general, labor regulations, exchange rate regulations, lack of competition and obstacles to the free market.
3. Criticism: to the left, socialism, populism in general and in Latin America.
4. In favor of liberalizing international trade.
5. Danger of inflation and unrestricted money supply expansions.
6. Criticizes inequality / in favor of income redistribution / needs to improve pension payments.
7. In favor of limiting international trade.
8. Criticism of “neoliberal” policies and capitalism.
9. In favor of economic regulation, state intervention / against the free market.
10. In favor of / greater size of the state / subsidies / social plans / public employment / public spending / increase in taxes / public health / public education.

Based on this list, we analyzed the contents of around a hundred tweets from each influencer, assigning one of the above categories to each, where applicable. We then obtained the percentage values of each topic for each influencer. This procedure made it possible to obtain the prevailing economic profile or perspective of each of the influencers under analysis. To illustrate this, we proceeded as follows: Influencers who obtained a score of 66.6% or more in the first five topics were labeled as "Pro-Market", and those who obtained a score of 66.6% or more in the second five topics were labeled “Pro-State”, whereas those that fell in the middle segment were classified as “Center”.

It is worth mentioning that this classification of economic positioning is a very simplified view of reality and is strongly affected by the economic issues analyzed by each of the influencers during the observation window of this research. Therefore, this classification may not exactly coincide with the opinion of those involved and/or their declared political orientation. On the other hand, it should be noted that a three-category classification is artificial, and to some extent, forced: the opinions of influencers are scattered in a continuous, and not discontinuous space.

Ranking by followers

The first ranking, illustrated in Table 1, is a global ranking of the seven countries analyzed, based on the number of followers of each influencer under analysis, according to the methodology explained above. This table also indicates the percentage variation of followers compared to the 2020 measurement, the country of origin, and their previous position in the ranking. Finally, the last column indicates the variation in ranking, in terms of positions gained or lost by each of them with respect to the previously published ranking.

Table 1.- Ranking of influencers by number of followers (July 2022)

Name	Followers (thousands)	Followers Variation	Country	2022 Ranking	2020 Ranking	Variation ranking
Petro, Gustavo	5559	38,13%	Colombia	1	2	1
Krugman, Paul	4634	0,75%	United States	2	1	-1
Amorim, Ricardo	1464	4,60%	Brazil	3	3	0
Constantino, Rodrigo	1204	113,78%	Brazil	4	8	4
Garzón, Alberto	1171	2,36%	Spain	5	4	-1
Lousteau, Martín	<u>1170</u>	6,36%	Argentina	6	5	-1
Zuluaga, Oscar Iván	817	1,50%	Colombia	7	6	-1
Milei, Javier	619	55,75%	Argentina	8	14	6
Espert, José Luis	598	23,05%	Argentina	9	11	2
Prat Gay, Alfonso	<u>595</u>	1,02%	Argentina	10	7	-3
Roubini, Nouriel	543	6,13%	United States	11	9	-2
Sala-i-Martin, Xavier	521	3,16%	Spain	12	10	-2
Hanke, Steve	496	58,08%	United States	13	20	7
Amoedo, José	486	5,31%	Brazil	14	12	-2
Velasco, Andrés	456	1,04%	Chile	15	13	-2
López Obregón, Clara	396	7,87%	Colombia	16	15	-1
Bercovich, Alejandro	391	12,80%	Argentina	17	18	1
Samper P., Ernesto	387	5,58%	Colombia	18	16	-2
Stiglitz, Joseph	385	13,68%	United States	19	19	0
Lagos, Ricardo	377	3,29%	Chile	20	17	-3
Rallo, Juan Ramón	365	42,65%	Spain	21	23	2
Lacalle, Daniel	330	41,06%	Spain	22	24	2
Adorni, Manuel	328	73,74%	Argentina	23	34	11

Cárdenas, Mauricio	313	2,19%	Colombia	24	21	-3
Tetaz, Martín	310	44,10%	Argentina	25	26	1
Ruiz Healy Eduardo	306	10,91%	Mexico	26	22	-4
Cachanosky, Roberto	293	27,77%	Argentina	27	25	-2
Schettino, Macario	272	34,82%	Mexico	28	30	2
Mattar, Salim	272	151,85%	Brazil	29	50	21
Kaiser, Axel	260	49,14%	Chile	30	40	10
Guzmán, Martín	257	35,82%	Argentina	31	33	2
Melconian, Carlos	248	S/D	Argentina	32	S/D	S/D
Niño-Becerra, Santiago	216	5,96%	Spain	33	28	-5
Summers, Lawrence	212	30,67%	United States	34	42	8
Wolfers, Justin	211	1,98%	United States	35	27	-8
Cowen, Tyler	210	20,49%	United States	36	41	5
Carvalho, Laura	206	13,99%	Brazil	37	37	0
Quintana, Enrique	205	-13,95%	Mexico	38	31	-7
Thaler, Richard	199	8,83%	United States	39	36	-3
Barba, Guillermo	199	4,86%	Mexico	40	39	-1
Brynjolfsson, Erik	194	2,72%	United States	41	32	-9
Rodrik, Dani	185	14,16%	United States	42	43	1
Negrete Cárdenas, Sergio	177	9,45%	Mexico	43	29	-14
Esquivel, Gerardo	171	5,76%	Mexico	44	44	0
Moy, Valeria	152	11,41%	Mexico	45	48	3
Beteta, Oscar Mario	142	36,32%	Mexico	46	45	-1
López Montaña, Cecilia	137	42,59%	Colombia	47	53	6
Guerra, María del Rosario	136	16,30%	Colombia	48	47	-1
Meirelles, Henrique	125	13,51%	Brazil	49	49	0
Rodríguez Braun, Carlos	123	2,87%	Spain	50	46	-4
Lima, Raphael	114	38,85%	Brazil	51	56	5
Larraín, Felipe	110	2,23%	Chile	52	51	-1
Díez, José Carlos	107	4,60%	Spain	53	52	-1
Schwartzman, Alexandre	100	21,69%	Brazil	54	57	3
Garicano, Luis	98	17,31%	Spain	55	55	0
Katz, Isaac	92	3,39%	Mexico	56	54	-2
Marulanda, Iván	87	20,02%	Colombia	57	62	5
Garzón, Eduardo	85	12,65%	Spain	58	59	1
Pazos, Luis	78	20,68%	Mexico	59	64	5
Larroulet Vignau, Cristián	78	1,71%	Chile	60	58	-2
Piñera, José	76	1,20%	Chile	61	60	-1
Nery, Pedro Fernando	75	5,63%	Brazil	62	63	1
Claude, Marcel	72	-3,47%	Chile	63	61	-2
Sfeir Younis, Alfredo	57	-1,88%	Chile	64	65	1
Bernardos, Gonzalo	57	23,58%	Spain	65	67	2
Gómez Martínez, Miguel	55	14,93%	Colombia	66	66	0
Góes, Carlos	55	S/D	Brazil	67	S/D	S/D
Grau Veloso, Nicolás	43	S/D	Chile	68	S/D	S/D
Villamizar, Andrés	43	7,78%	Colombia	69	68	-1
Larraín Arroyo, Luis	38	4,70%	Chile	70	69	-1

Table Note: S/D: No data because they are new to the 2022 ranking.

Table 1 shows, with few exceptions, there were no major changes in the positioning of the influencers due to the number of followers. The one who climbed the highest number of positions between 2020 and 2022 was Brazilian Salim Mattar, going from 50th to 29th, while the one who dropped the most places was Mexican Sergio Negrete Cárdenas, who went from 29th to 43rd. Coincidentally it was also Salim Mattar who, in global terms, obtained the greatest positive variation of followers, increasing 151.85% between reports. At the opposite end of the scale is Enrique Quintana from Mexico, with a decrease in followers of 13.95% compared to 2020.

In aggregate terms, the country with the most significant increase was Argentina, rising twenty places in total, while the country that lost the most places was Mexico, which fell nineteen places. Other countries that rose on the rankings were Colombia and Brazil with three places each and Chile which rose only one place. In contrast, on the downward trend, Spain lost five places and the United States, two. The values obtained here are the net result of the sum of the fluctuations of the ten influencers of each country.

It is also interesting to analyze the variation in the positioning of influencers based on their economic orientation. Thus, we observe that those who rose the most (they gained eighty-five places) were those most prone to State intervention in the economy, while those who yielded the most places were those classified as "Center" (they fell seventy-two places). The influencers who are in favor of open markets lost thirteen spots overall.

Impact ranking

The second ranking, which is shown in Table 2, updates the order of influencers according to their impact on social media networks. The "impact" is calculated with an algorithm that considers not merely the number of followers, but also the number of retweets and favorites obtained. In this algorithm, the number of followers is assigned a weight of 50%, the number of average retweets 25%, and the average number of favorites obtained by the user for each original tweet another 25%.

When contrasting the ranking of followers with that of impact, it is again evident that there are some influencers with large followings, but relatively little impact, given their limited activity on social media. The inverse statement is also true: there are influencers who have a more limited direct audience but generate a lot of impact with their publications, which is evidenced through the retweets and favorites obtained. This is the case of Salim Mattar from Brazil, who ranks No.

29 by the number of followers, but reaches No.4 in the impact ranking; or Manuel Adorni, from Argentina, who ranks No. 23 by the number of followers, and ranks No. 5 by the impact of publications.

Table 2.-Ranking of influencers by impact weighted by population. Source: Own calculations

Name	Economic Perspective	Country	2022 Impact	2020 Impact	Impact Variation	2022 Ranking	2020 Ranking	Ranking Variation
Petro, Gustavo	Pro-State	Colombia	14705	3016	388%	1	1	0
Constantino, Rodrigo	Pro-Market	Brazil	3492	2229	57%	2	3	1
Krugman, Paul	Pro-State	United States	2.608	2.648	-1%	3	2	-1
Mattar, Salim	Pro-Market	Brazil	2006	491	309%	4	14	10
Adorni, Manuel	Pro-Market	Argentina	1710	1433	19%	5	4	-1
Samper P., Ernesto	Pro-State	Colombia	1085	257	319%	6	26	20
Amorim, Ricardo	Pro-Market	Brazil	905	811	12%	7	7	0
Garzón Alberto	Pro-State	Spain	733	938	-22%	8	5	-3
Espert, José Luis	Pro-Market	Argentina	681	631	8%	9	9	0
Milei, Javier	Pro-Market	Argentina	649	308	111%	10	22	12
Lousteau, Martín	Center	Argentina	640	629	2%	11	10	-1
Prat gay, Alfonso	Pro-Market	Argentina	607	626	-3%	12	11	-1
Kaiser, Axel	Pro-Market	Chile	566	328	73%	13	19	6
Zuluaga, Oscar	Pro-State	Colombia	526	593	-11%	14	12	-2
Amoedo, José	Pro-Market	Brazil	504	449	12%	15	16	1
Velasco, Andrés	Pro-Market	Chile	467	371	26%	16	17	1
Marulanda, Iván	Pro-State	Colombia	457	63	626%	17	63	46
Lagos, Ricardo	Pro-State	Chile	425	369	15%	18	18	0
Gómez Martínez, Miguel	Pro-Market	Colombia	420	464	-9%	19	15	-4
Sala-i-Martin, Xavier	Pro-Market	Spain	417	517	-19%	20	13	-7
López Obregón, Clara	Pro-State	Colombia	338	202	67%	21	30	9
Roubini, Nouriel	Pro-State	United States	332	271	23%	22	24	2
Hanke, Steve	Pro-Market	United States	322	216	49%	23	28	5
Cachanosky, Roberto	Pro-Market	Argentina	320	173	85%	24	34	10
Lacalle, Daniel	Pro-Market	Spain	318	245	30%	25	27	2
Guzmán, Martín	Pro-State	Argentina	317	887	-64%	26	6	-20
Ruiz Healy, Eduardo	Pro-Market	Mexico	280	171	64%	27	35	8
Tetaz, Martín	Pro-Market	Argentina	270	123	120%	28	45	17
Carvalho, Laura	Pro-State	Brazil	250	316	-21%	29	20	-9
Stiglitz, Joseph	Pro-State	United States	245	269	-9%	30	25	-5

López Montaña, Cecilia	Pro-State	Colombia	240	89	171%	31	53	22
Bercovich, Alejandro	Pro-State	Argentina	222	297	-25%	32	23	-9
Esquivel, Gerardo	Center	Mexico	217	208	4%	33	29	-4
Rallo, Juan Ramón	Pro-Market	Spain	199	313	-37%	34	21	-13
Rodrik, Dani	Pro-State	United States	196	119	64%	35	48	13
Cárdenas, Mauricio	Pro-Market	Colombia	184	187	-2%	36	31	-5
Summers, Lawrence	Pro-State	United States	176	125	42%	37	44	7
Schettino, Macario	Pro-Market	Mexico	166	134	24%	38	42	4
Niño-Becerra, Santiago	Pro-State	Spain	154	177	-13%	39	33	-6
Melconian, Carlos	Pro-Market	Argentina	138	186	-26%	40	32	-8
Lima, Raphael	Pro-Market	Brazil	127	156	-19%	41	38	-3
Moy, Valeria	Pro-Market	Mexico	124	143	-13%	42	41	-1
Barba, Guillermo	Pro-Market	Mexico	121	132	-8%	43	43	0
Negrete Cárdenas, Sergio	Pro-Market	Mexico	120	149	-19%	44	40	-4
Garzón, Eduardo	Pro-State	Spain	114	47	142%	45	67	22
Brynjolfsson, Erik	Center	United States	114	107	6%	46	50	4
Quintana, Enrique	Pro-Market	Mexico	114	121	-6%	47	46	-1
Guerra, M. del Rosario	Pro-State	Colombia	112	81	39%	48	55	7
Wolfers, Justin	Pro-State	United States	108	157	-31%	49	37	-12
Cowen, Tyler	Pro-Market	United States	108	109	-2%	50	49	-1
Thaler, Richard	Pro-Market	United States	102	120	-14%	51	47	-4
Schwartzman, Alexandre	Pro-Market	Brazil	97	76	27%	52	57	5
Bernardos, Gonzalo	Pro-State	Spain	96	44	117%	53	68	15
Meirelles, Henrique	Pro-Market	Brazil	91	167	-46%	54	36	-18
Sfeir Younis, Alfredo	Pro-State	Chile	87	78	12%	55	56	1
Garicano, Luis	Pro-Market	Spain	81	53	55%	56	65	9
Pazos, Luis	Pro-Market	Mexico	79	81	-3%	57	54	-3
Grau Veloso, Nicolás	Pro-State	Chile	76	64	19%	58	61	3
Beteta, Oscar M.	Pro-Market	Mexico	72	67	7%	59	59	0
Rodríguez Braun, Carlos	Pro-Market	Spain	69	64	9%	60	62	2
Díez, José Carlos	Pro-Market	Spain	66	64	4%	61	60	-1
Larroulet Vignau, Cristián	Pro-Market	Chile	65	152	-58%	62	39	-23
Katz, Isaac	Pro-Market	Mexico	64	101	-36%	63	51	-12

Nery, Pedro F.	Pro-Market	Brazil	63	72	-12%	64	58	-6
Larraín, Felipe	Pro-Market	Chile	63	89	-30%	65	52	-13
Piñera, José	Pro-Market	Chile	60	62	-3%	66	64	-2
Villamizar, Andrés	Pro-Market	Colombia	52	26	96%	67	69	2
Claude, Marcel	Pro-State	Chile	49	52	-7%	68	66	-2
Góes, Carlos	Center	Brazil	41	716	-94%	69	8	-61
Larraín Arroyo, Luis	Pro-Market	Chile	23	26	-13%	70	70	0

In this impact ranking, significant changes are observed in the positioning of influencers compared to 2020. The one who rose the greatest number of positions between one measurement, and another was Colombian Iván Marulanda, moving from position 63 to 17 (he rose forty-six places). On the other hand, the influencer that had the greatest growth impact in global terms was Colombian Gustavo Petro, the new president of Colombia, who increased his impact ranking by 388% between one measurement and another. At the opposite end of the scale is Martín Guzmán, former Minister of the Economy of Argentina, with an impact loss of 64% compared to 2020.

In terms of impact positions, the country that climbed the most places was Colombia, rising 95 positions, while the country that lost the most positions was Brazil, which lost 80 places. Other countries that rose on the scale were Spain, with 20 positions and the United States with 104 positions. On the downward trend, we have Chile, which fell 29 places, Mexico, which fell 13, and Argentina, which lost one place. As mentioned above, the values indicated are the net result of the ascent and descent in rankings of the ten influencers from each country.

The reach and economic orientation of influencers and their followers

The analysis of the first edition of the ranking clearly shows that the most important influencers of the entire sample are Gustavo Petro (Colombia) and Paul Krugman (USA), with more than four million followers each: both advocates of economic positions favoring greater State intervention. They are followed by far by a fairly compact group of four influencers. The first two with positions in favor of the free market, but with an average between them of approximately one million three hundred thousand followers, Ricardo Amorim and Rodrigo Constantino, both from Brazil. The other two, whose average is around one million two hundred thousand followers, are Alberto Garzón, pro-State, and Martín Lousteau, center.

If the sum of the followers of the ten main influencers per country is calculated and contrasted with their respective populations, a measure of the relative importance of the economic debate in each country on Twitter can then be obtained. In comparative terms, the greatest intensity is

presented by Colombia, followed by Argentina, Chile, and Spain. Of lower intensity are the USA, Brazil, and Mexico. If all influencers are grouped according to their economic orientation, the following percentages stand out in this last measurement: 30 % are pro-State compared to 35% in the previous one, and 65% are pro-Market compared to 61% in the previous measurement, while the remaining 5% belongs to the group classified as Center.

This shows a relatively small increase in pro-Market influencers of 4% in comparison with pro-State influencers. If the followers expressed the same economic position as their influencers, the pro-Market proportion would represent 40% of the total followers (compared to 36% of the previous measurement) and the pro-State 55% (compared to 58% of the previous measurement). In other words, pro-Market influencers exist in greater numbers, but with fewer total followers. In turn, between the two metrics, followers of pro-Market influencers have increased by 33% against 12% of followers of pro-State influencers. The followers of Center influencers had a growth of only 10%.

The influencers profile

The research undertaken made it possible to detect some general characteristics of the profile of the influencers across the universe of countries analyzed.

The first finding that stands out is that the vast majority of influencers are men, since out of the total 70 influencers analyzed, only five are women. Out of those five women, three are from Colombia, one from Brazil and one from Mexico. The second notable finding is that economic influencers are from older generations, with an average age of 59 in 2022. The United States is the country with the oldest average age influencers (67 years), while Argentina and Brazil share the lowest average age (52 years). Their origin or profession is diverse. Many pursued (or pursue) academic activities (as in the United States, Mexico, or Chile), or have emerged from business or consulting fields (common in Brazil and Argentina). In other cases, they have developed a political career or acted in government (the list presented here includes two former presidents, Ricardo Lagos and Ernesto Samper, and a current president, Gustavo Petro). Although many influencers occasionally write for newspapers, it is somewhat odd to find that the number of influencers coming from full-time business or economics media journalists is actually low. The exception is Manuel Adorni from Argentina, with a strong presence in radio and TV networks. For the sample analyzed here, our set of influencers have an average of 436,338 followers, they post an average of nine tweets per day, and for each of them receive an average of 1,251 likes and 222 retweets.

New methodology for calculating impact.

As stated in the introduction, in this section we include a table that incorporates a new methodology to calculate the impact of publications on social media. In this case, in order to calculate the number of retweets (RT) and the number of likes per tweet issued, we have not included those obtained from responses to comments of their followers. These responses are not counted as a new tweet either. It is worth noting that when using the aforementioned criteria, in most cases, the number of average retweets and likes that the influencer obtains increases substantially. From this it may be inferred that those influencers who spend time responding to the comments of their followers end up obtaining a lower average number of retweets and likes for each tweet issued, than those who do not.

Table 3 display the results by country, showing that all improve their performance in terms of impact when the responses to the original tweets are filtered. The country who benefited the most by this methodology is Colombia, while the one that is least affected is Chile. On the individual variations side, the best performance is recorded by Colombian Cecilia López Montaña, with an increase in impact of 1,157%.

Table 3. Variations in retweets, likes and impact, excluding responses to original tweets.

Country	RT Variation	Likes Variation	Impact Variation	Highest variation	Lowest variation
Argentina	73,93%	72,08%	34,47%	155,02%	0,23%
Brazil	119,96%	89,37%	39,48%	110,49%	-2,36%
Chile	10,97%	8,75%	6,42%	26,54%	-4,61%
Colombia	175,28%	187,55%	125,66%	1156,61%	0,33%
Spain	170,38%	139,78%	26,57%	74,90%	1,46%
United States	54,44%	47,95%	8,95%	27,51%	0,00%
Mexico	56,26%	46,74%	14,18%	39,80%	-2,33%

Economic mentality

The economic mindset or mentality of the universe of Twitter users can be compared to the same economic mentality of the general population (per country), using GIEM 2020 - Global Index of Economic Mentality 2020². In this index, of the countries analyzed in this essay, the country that

² Carlos Newland, Pál Czeglédi & Brad Lips, "The Economic Mentality of Nations," *CATO JOURNAL* Fall 2021.

shows the greatest appreciation for a free-market economy is the U.S., followed by Colombia. At the end, with the lowest values, we find Argentina and Chile.

It is surprising, therefore, that it is the former two countries that generate predominantly “anti-capitalist” influencers; and it is surprising too that we find the exact opposite situation with the latter two countries.

Thus, if we compare the results obtained in this study and the Global Index of Economic Mentality, *it seems that there tends to be an inverse correlation between the economic positioning of the main Twitter influencers in each country, and the prevailing economic mentality in that same country.* In turn, for each country, there appears to be a positive correlation between the intensity of its positioning and the number of tweeters of the opposite viewpoint.

Results by Countries

Below is a ranking of influencers for each of the selected countries, analyzing the evolution of the number of followers, the variation in their impact on social media and the change in the ranking of each one of them, with respect to the 2020 study.

United States

In the 2022 study, the United States maintained the same influencers as in the previous edition³. As already mentioned, they stand out for their high average age of 67 years, and because they come entirely from the academic environment, where they have stood out for their contributions to economic science. Three of them have received the Nobel Prize in Economics: Paul Krugman (2008), Joseph Stiglitz (2001) and Richard Thaler (2017). Many of them have participated as advisers in Democrat administrations. Stiglitz, Lawrence Summers and Nouriel Roubini were members of The Council of Economic Advisers. Also, Summers held the top executive position in the entire group, as he was Bill Clinton’s Secretary of the Treasury. Others have been op-ed columnists for major media outlets, such as Krugman, Wolfers and Cowen at the *New York Times*; Steve Hanke, in the past, was active in *Forbes*. All of these influencers have written several works on economic topics, from university textbooks to advanced contributions in journals and collection of essays, to texts for the general public. Those with a more academic focus include Brynjolfsson, Cowen, Rodrik and Thaler. The majority of these influencers advance a perspective critical of the free market point of view, attack the Republican Party and its political affiliates, and call for greater government and regulatory interventionism. Only two, Hanke and Cowen, can be considered

³ Obviously, this had to be the case, given the source used for the United States.

straightforward defenders of open markets and capitalism; while two others, Thaler and Brynjolfsson, are indeterminate.

Paul Krugman continues to stand out, in a rather substantial fashion, as the one with the largest number of followers, with almost ten times the amount of the one in second place. The top-performing influencer from this country was Steve Hanke, with a 58% increase in followers, while Paul Krugman presented the smallest increase with a modest growth of just under 1%. In terms of ranking by the number of followers, Summers moved up the most places (5), while Brynjolfsson was at the opposite end with a three-place downturn.

Table 4.- Ranking of influencers in the United States by number of followers.

Name	Followers (thousands)	Followers Variation	2022 Ranking	2020 Ranking	Ranking Variation
Krugman, Paul	4634	0.75%	1	1	0
Roubini, Nouriel	543	6.13%	2	2	0
Hanke, Steve	496	58.08%	3	4	1
Stiglitz, Joseph	385	13.68%	4	3	-1
Summers, Larry	212	30.67%	5	10	5
Wolfers, Justin	211	1.98%	6	5	-1
Cowen, Tyler	210	20.49%	7	8	1
Thaler, Richard	199	8.83%	8	7	-1
Brynjolfsson, Erik	194	2.72%	9	6	-3
Rodrik, Dani	185	14.16%	10	9	-1

In terms of impact, Krugman is still, by far, in the first place. The American with the most increased impact was Rodrik at 64%, while Wolfers had a lesser performance, dropping to just over 31%. According to economic orientation, the pro-State US influencers exceeded, by almost six times, the impact of the sum of the other two (pro-Market + Center).

Table 5.- Ranking of influencers in the United States by impact

Name	Economic Perspective	2022 Impact	2020 Impact	Impact Variation	2022 Ranking	2020 Ranking	Ranking Variation
Krugman, Paul	pro-State	2608	2648	-1,49%	1	1	0
Roubini, Nouriel	pro-State	332	271	22,68%	2	2	0

Hanke, Steve	pro-Market	322	216	48,99%	3	4	1
Stiglitz, Joseph	pro-State	245	269	-8,90%	4	3	-1
Rodrik, Dani	pro-State	196	119	64,31%	5	8	3
Summers, Lawrence	pro-State	176	125	41,55%	6	6	0
Brynjolfsson, Erik	Center	114	107	6,29%	7	10	3
Wolfers, Justin	pro-State	108	157	-31,14%	8	5	-3
Cowen, Tyler	pro-Market	108	109	-1,58%	9	9	0
Thaler, Richard	pro-Market	102	120	-14,31%	10	7	-3

Spain

Influencers in Spain have an average age of 54 years. Half of them have obtained a doctorate: Xavier Sala-i-Martin, Luis Garciano, Gonzalo Bernardos, Juan Ramón Rallo and Carlos Rodríguez Braun. Alberto Garzón stands out as a tweeter, who, in addition to being the one with the most followers (more than one million), is also the one that generates the greatest impact. Some influencers on the list are involved in politics: Garzón as minister, and Garciano in the European legislature. Others have held managerial positions, or chaired business organizations, such as Daniel Lacalle and Santiago Niño Becerra. And others are or have been consultants or advisers, such as Lacalle and Sala-i-Martin, the latter with a strong academic presence.

Alberto Garzón continues to stand out in first place with more than double the number of followers than the one in second place. The Spanish influencer that had the greatest increase in followers was Juan Ramón Rallo, with 58%, while Alberto Garzón showed the smallest increase with a modest growth of just over 2%. Despite these fluctuations, all Spaniards maintained the same ranking as in 2020 in terms of positioning and number of followers.

Table 6.- Ranking of influencers in Spain by number of followers.

Name	Followers (thousands)	Follower Variation	2022 Ranking	2020 Ranking	Ranking Variation
Garzón, Alberto	1171	2,36%	1	1	0
Sala-i-Martin, Xavier	521	3,16%	2	2	0
Rallo, Juan Ramón	365	42,65%	3	3	0
Lacalle, Daniel	330	41,06%	4	4	0
Niño-Becerra, Santiago	216	5,96%	5	5	0
Rodríguez Braun, Carlos	123	2,87%	6	6	0
Diez, José Carlos	107	4,60%	7	7	0
Garicano, Luis	98	17,31%	8	8	0
Garzón, Eduardo	85	12,65%	9	9	0

Bernardos, Gonzalo	57	23,58%	10	10	0
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In terms of impact, Alberto Garzón continues to occupy first place, despite a 22% decrease from 2020. Eduardo Garzón had the best performance, with an increase of 142%. In terms of impact positioning, both Gonzalo Bernardos and Eduardo Garzón moved up three places.

According to the economic orientation, the impact of pro-State and pro-Market Spanish influencers is very even, with a slight difference in favor of the latter. However, since the last study, the pro-Market influencers have lost six places in the ranking in favor of the pro-State influencers, who rose those six places in the same period.

Table 7.- Ranking of influencers in Spain by impact.

Name	Economic Perspective	2022 Impact	2020 Impact	Impact Variation	2022 Ranking	2020 Ranking	Ranking Variation
Garzon, Alberto	pro-State	733	938	-22%	1	1	0
Sala-i-Martin, Xavier	pro-Market	417	517	-19%	2	2	0
Lacalle, Daniel	pro-Market	318	245	30%	3	4	1
Rallo, Juan Ramón	pro-Market	199	313	-37%	4	3	-1
Niño-Becerra, Santiago	pro-State	154	177	-13%	5	5	0
Garzón, Eduardo	pro-State	114	47	142%	6	9	3
Bernardos, Gonzalo	pro-State	96	44	117%	7	10	3
Garicano, Luis	pro-Market	81	53	55%	8	8	0
Rodriguez Braun, Carlos	pro-Market	69	64	9%	9	7	-2
Diez, José Carlos	pro-Market	66	64	4%	10	6	-4

Brazil

For this new edition of the ranking, Carlos Goes has been added to the list of Brazilian influencers, replacing Henrique Bredda, who has been absent from the social media network. In 2022 the average age of Brazilian influencers is 52 years old. Many of them come from the business world, such as Jose Amoedo, Salim Mattar, Henrique Meirelles, Rodrigo Constantino and Alexandre Schwartzman. Some of the influencers have been active in politics or have held government positions, such as Amoedo, Mattar, Meirelles, and Carvalho. Only the latter appears strongly linked to the university. The influencer with the most followers is Ricardo Amorim with 1.46

million, while the one with the greatest impact is Rodrigo Constantino. Amorín appears frequently on television, is also a prolific op-ed columnist, and has his own business consulting firm dedicated to economic, financial, and strategic issues; while Góes, with a doctorate in economics, is a renowned legislative adviser.

The most prominent figure in the number of followers continues to be Ricardo Amorim, with almost 1.5 million, closely followed by Rodrigo Constantino, with 1.2 million followers. The Brazilian influencer with the greatest increase in followers was Salim Mattar, with an impressive 152%, while the one with the lowest growth was Amorim, with an increase of just over 5%. In terms of positioning, also by the number of followers, the best performer was Mattar, who moved up three places.

Table 8.- Ranking of influencers in Brazil by number of followers

Name	Followers (thousands)	Follower Variation	2022 Ranking	2020 Ranking	Ranking Variation
Amorim, Ricardo	1464,46	4,60%	1	1	0
Constantino, Rodrigo	1203,557	113,78%	2	2	0
Amoedo, José	485,501	5,31%	3	3	0
Mattar, Salim	271,996	151,85%	4	7	3
Carvalho, Laura	206,314	13,99%	5	4	-1
Meirelles, Henrique	124,859	13,51%	6	6	0
Lima, Raphael	114	38,85%	7	8	1
Schwartzman, Alexandre	100	21,69%	8	9	1
Nery, Pedro Fernando	75	5,63%	9	10	1
Góes, Carlos	55	S/D	10	S/D	S/D

In terms of impact, Rodrigo Constantino continues to rank first. The Brazilian who increased his impact rate the most was Salim Mattar with an impressive 309%. In terms of positioning by impact, the ones who advanced the most were Raphael Lima and Alexandre Schwartzman, who moved up two places each.

According to economic orientation, the Brazilian pro-Market influencers have an impact that is almost twenty-five times that of the sum of the other two (pro-State + Center) and have risen four places since the last measurement. The only pro-State influencer, Laura Carvalho, moved up one place.

Table 9.- Ranking of influencers in Brazil by impact.

Name	Economic Perspective	2022 Impact	2020 Impact	Impact Variation	2022 Ranking	2020 Ranking	Ranking Variation
Constantino, Rodrigo	pro-Market	3492	2229	56,66%	1	1	0
Mattar, Salim	pro-Market	2006	491	308,66%	2	3	1
Amorim, Ricardo	pro-Market	905	811	11,68%	3	2	-1
Amoedo, José	pro-Market	504	449	12,14%	4	4	0
Carvalho, Laura	pro-State	250	316	-20,64%	5	6	1
Lima, Raphael	pro-Market	127	156	-18,63%	6	8	2
Schwartzman, Alexandre	pro-Market	97	76	27,20%	7	9	2
Meirelles, Henrique	pro-Market	91	167	-45,78%	8	7	-1
Nery, Pedro Fernando	pro-Market	63	72	-12,20%	9	10	1
Góes, Carlos	Center	41	S/D	S/D	10	S/D	S/D

Mexico

In 2022 Mexican influencers have an average age of 60 years. All are characterized by being highly recognized in national and international media outlets. Most of them have had experience as consultants for international financial or economic organizations, and as university professors. At the same time, they have held positions in the federal government, especially in areas such as Finance, the Central Bank, Economy, Foreign Trade or in the private sector, mainly in financial services and the banking sector. They have postgraduate studies at foreign universities: six of them have completed doctoral studies and four have master's degrees. They have produced numerous books, research articles or opinion articles on political, economic, and social issues in Mexico, and the world⁴.

The influencer with the largest number of followers is Eduardo Ruiz Healy, but unlike what happens in other countries, he does not stand out significantly from the rest. The Mexican influencer that had the greatest increase in the number of followers was Macario Schettino, with 35%. In terms of positioning, and also by number of followers, the best performance was Guillermo Barba, who rose three places.

⁴ One of the Mexican influencers, Gerardo Esquivel, has been classified as having an indeterminate perspective, given the content of the Twitter pages issued within the period considered here. Esquivel could be classified as pro-State given his previous public appearances. These have been much more moderate in recent times, most likely due to his current position as Deputy Governor of the Bank of Mexico.

Table 10.- Ranking of influencers in Mexico by number of followers

Name	Followers (thousands)	Follower Variation	2022 Ranking	2020 Ranking	Ranking Variation
Ruíz Healy, Eduardo	306	10,91%	1	1	0
Schettino, Macario	272	34,82%	2	2	0
Quintana, Enrique	205	-13,95%	3	4	1
Barba, Guillermo	199	4,86%	4	7	3
Negrete Cárdenas, Sergio	177	9,45%	5	3	-2
Esquivel, Gerardo	171	5,76%	6	5	-1
Moy, Valeria	152	11,41%	7	8	1
Beteta, Oscar Mario	142	36,32%	8	6	-2
Katz, Isaac	92	3,39%	9	9	0
Pazos, Luis	78	20,68%	10	10	0

In terms of impact, Eduardo Ruiz Healy replaced Gerardo Esquivel in first place. The Mexican who most increased his impact index was precisely Ruiz Healy with a variation of 64%. In terms of positioning by impact, Macario Schettino stood out, rising two places.

In Mexico, the influencers listed are all pro-Market, except Gerardo Esquivel, classified as Center.

Table 11.- Ranking of influencers in Mexico by impact.

Argentina

In 2022, our research suggests that Argentine influencers have an average age of 52 years. All of them completed undergraduate careers in the country and some of them did postgraduate studies (generally M.A.) abroad: Alfonso Prat Gay, Martín Redrado and Martín Guzmán were trained in the United States, while Martín Lousteau did so in Europe. Due to his activity on Twitter, Manuel Adorni (teacher, consultant, and economics journalist) stands out as the influencer who receives most interactions on his account, which might be driven by his active presence in radio and television outlets. Seven of these influencers (Lousteau, Prat Gay, Guzmán, Espert, Milei, Tetaz and Melconian) have come to occupy public positions. Although three of them (Espert, Milei and Tetaz) have entered politics recently, together with Cachanosky, their original profession is that of economic consultants. Among the influencers of Argentina, only Guzmán -former Minister of Economy- comes from a strictly academic field.

Martín Lousteau continues to stand out in first place, with close to 1.2 million followers and almost doubling the number presented by Javier Milei, who occupies second place. The Argentine influencer that had the greatest increase in followers was Manuel Adorni, with a variation of 75%, while the one with the most modest performance was Alfonso Prat Gay, with an increase of only 1%. In terms of positioning by number of followers, the best performance was also achieved by Manuel Adorni, rising four places compared to the 2020 ranking.

Table 12.- Ranking of influencers in Argentina by number of followers.

Name	Followers (thousands)	Follower Variation	2022 Ranking	2020 Ranking	Ranking Variation
Lousteau, Martín	<u>1.170</u>	6,36%	1	1	0
Milei, Javier	619,1	55,75%	2	4	2
Espert, José Luis	598	23,05%	3	3	0
Prat Gay, Alfonso	<u>594,5</u>	1,02%	4	2	-2
Bercovich, Alejandro	391,4	12,80%	5	5	0
Adorni, Manuel	327,5	73,74%	6	10	4
Tetaz, Martín	310,1	44,10%	7	8	1
Cachanosky, Roberto	292,6	27,77%	8	6	-2
Guzmán, Martín	256,7	35,82%	9	9	0
Melconian, Carlos	248	<u>S/D</u>	10	S/D	S/D

In terms of impact, Manuel Adorni continues to occupy first place. The Argentine who most increased his impact on the social network was Martín Tetaz with 120%, followed by Javier Milei with 111%, while Martín Guzmán had the weakest performance with a drop of 64%. In terms of positioning by impact, Javier Milei showed the best performance, moving up three places, while the lowest performance was for former Minister of Economy Martín Guzmán, who declined five positions.

According to economic orientation, Argentine pro-Market influencers almost quadruple the impact of the sum of the other two (pro-State + Center) and in this report they have risen seven places in the ranking as a whole. Meanwhile, pro-State influencers fell another seven positions in the same period. Martín Lousteau, considered a Center player, did not change his position in the ranking.

Table 13.- Ranking of influencers in Argentina by impact

Name	Economic Perspective	2022 Impact	2020 Impact	Impact Variation	2022 Ranking	2020 Ranking	Ranking Variation
Adorni, Manuel	pro-Market	1710,25	1432,75	19%	1	1	0
Espert, José Luis	pro-Market	681	631	8%	2	3	1
Milei, Javier	pro-Market	648,8	307,75	111%	3	6	3
Lousteau, Martín	center	640,25	629	2%	4	4	0
Prat Alfonso	pro-Market	606,75	625,5	-3%	5	5	0
Cachanosky, Roberto	pro-Market	319,55	172,75	85%	6	8	2
Guzmán, Martín	pro-State	316,85	887,25	-64%	7	2	-5
Tetaz, Martín	pro-Market	269,8	122,6	120%	8	10	2
Bercovich, Alejandro	pro-State	222,2	296,5	-25%	9	7	-2
Melconian, Carlos	pro-Market	138	S/D	S/D	10	S/D	S/D

Chile

The Chilean ranking has incorporated Nicolás Grau Veloso, who has displaced José Ramón Valente in followers. Chilean influencers included in this update have an average age of 62 years. Most have done their postgraduate education in the United States. Five have received doctorates in economics (Andrés Velasco, Ricardo Lagos, Felipe Larraín, José Piñera, Nicolás Grau Veloso) and two have completed master programs (Cristian Larroulet and Alfredo Sfeir Younis). Two others have postgraduate degrees in Europe: Axel Kaiser (Ph.D) and Marcel Claude (M.A.). This comparatively high level of international training has led most to develop an active local and international university life. Almost all of them have published extensively and have also served as consultants. Some have been engaged in political activity and have held important government positions: Lagos has been president of Chile, while Velasco, Larraín Luis, Larraín Felipe, Larroulet and José Piñera have held Ministry positions across various administrations. The recently incorporated name to the ranking, Nicolás Grau Veloso, is the current Minister of Economy.

The most outstanding figure in the number of followers continues to be Andrés Velasco, with 455 thousand followers. The Chilean influencer that had the greatest increase in followers was Axel

Kaiser, with 49%. In a similar way as in Spain, all Chilean maintained the same ranking as in 2020 in terms of positioning and number of followers.

Table 14.- Ranking of influencers in Chile by number of followers.

Name	Followers (thousands)	Follower Variation	2022 Ranking	2020 Ranking	Ranking Variation
Velasco, Andrés	455,50	1,04%	1	1	0
Lagos, Ricardo	376,9	3,29%	2	2	0
Kaiser, Axel	259,8	49,14%	3	3	0
Larraín, Felipe	110	2,23%	4	4	0
Larroulet Vignau, Cristian	77,5	1,71%	5	5	0
Piñera, José	76,2	1,20%	6	6	0
Claude, Marcel	72,3	-3,47%	7	7	0
Sfeir Younis, Alfredo	57,3	-1,88%	8	8	0
Grau Veloso, Nicolás	44,7	S/D	9	S/D	S/D
Larraín Arroyo, Luis	37,9	4,70%	10	9	0

In terms of impact, first place continues to be occupied by Axel Kaiser, who also holds the most increased impact in Chile with 73%, while the weakest performance was by Larroulet Vignau, with a reduction of 58%. In terms of impact positioning variance, the best performance was shared between Kaiser and Sfeir Younis who moved up two places each.

According to economic orientation, Chilean pro-Market influencers more than double the impact of those pro-State (there are no influencers classified as Center in the Chilean ranking).

Table 15.- Ranking of influencers in Chile by impact.

Name	Economic Perspective	2022 Impact	2020 Impact	Impact Variation	2022 Ranking	2020 Ranking	Ranking Variation
Kaiser, Axel	pro-Market	566	328	73%	1	3	2
Velasco, Andrés	pro-Market	467	371	26%	2	1	-1
Lagos, Ricardo	Pro-State	425	369	15%	3	2	-1
Sfeir Younis, Alfredo	Pro-State	87	78	12%	4	6	2

Grau Veloso, Nicolás	Pro-State	76	S/D	S/D	5	S/D	S/D
Larroulet Vignau, Cristián	pro-Market	65	153	-58%	6	4	-2
Larraín, Felipe	pro-Market	63	89	-30%	7	5	-2
Piñera, José	pro-Market	60	62	-3%	8	7	-1
Claude, Marcel	Pro-State	49	52	-7%	9	8	-1
Larraín Arroyo, Luis	pro-Market	23	26	-13%	10	9	-1

Colombia

In Colombia, influencers have an average age of 66 years. Some of them have completed their postgraduate degrees at European universities, such as Petro and Oscar Zuluaga, while Mauricio Cárdenas, Andrés Villamizar and María del Rosario Guerra have obtained doctorates or master's degrees from universities in the United States. Clara Obregón, in turn, studied at Harvard University. All Colombian influencers have participated in politics, and most have held high positions, as senators, mayors, and cabinet positions. Many of them have held managerial positions or chaired business organizations, such as Zuluaga, Iván Marulanda and Miguel Gómez Martínez. Those who have developed a university career include Samper (who was President of Colombia), Cárdenas, Guerra and Gómez Martínez.

Petro stands out prominently as a twitter influencer, with the largest number of followers, trailed by Oscar Zuluaga who ranks second. Petro's remarkable difference exceeds Zuluaga's almost seven times in number—arguably due in large part to his political standing, as candidate and now President of Colombia. The Colombian influencer who had the greatest increase in followers was Cecilia López Montaña, with 43%. In terms of positioning by the number of followers, all Colombians maintained the same ranking as in 2020.

Table 16.- Ranking of influencers in Colombia by number of followers.

Name	Followers (thousands)	Follower Variation	2022 Ranking	2020 Ranking	Ranking Variation
Petro, Gustavo	5559	38,13%	1	1	0
Zuluaga, Oscar Iván	817	1,50%	2	2	0
López Obregón, Clara	396	7,87%	3	3	0
Samper Pizano, Ernesto	387	5,58%	4	4	0
Cárdenas, Mauricio	313	2,19%	5	5	0
Guerra, María del Rosario	136	16,30%	6	6	0
López Montaña, Cecilia	137	42,59%	7	7	0
Marulanda, Iván	87	20,02%	8	8	0
Gómez Martínez, Miguel	55	14,93%	9	9	0

Villamizar, Andrés	43	7,78%	10	10	0
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In terms of impact, Gustavo Petro continues to rank first. The Colombian who most increased his impact index was Iván Marulanda with an impressive 626%. In terms of positioning by impact, the best performance was also by Marulanda, who rose five places.

Table 17.- Ranking of influencers in Colombia by impact

Name	Economic Perspective	2022 Impact	2020 Impact	Impact Variation	2022 Ranking	2020 Ranking	Ranking Variation
Petro, Gustavo	Pro-State	14705	3016	388%	1	1	0
Samper P. Ernesto	Pro-State	1085	259	319%	2	4	2
Zuluaga Oscar Iván	Pro-State	526	593	-11%	3	2	-1
Marulanda, Iván	Pro-State	457	63	626%	4	9	5
Gómez Martínez, Miguel	pro-Market	420	464	-9%	5	3	-2
López Obregón, Clara	Pro-State	338	202	67%	6	5	-1
López Montaña, Cecilia	Pro-State	240	89	171%	7	7	0
Cárdenas, Mauricio	pro-Market	184	187	-2%	8	6	-2
Guerra, M. del Rosario	Pro-State	112	81	39%	9	8	-1
Andrés Villamizar	pro-Market	52	26	96%	10	10	0

Conclusions

The analysis carried out in this work makes it possible to detect the influencers on the Twitter platform that have the greatest impact on debates surrounding economic issues and policy. In turn, the countries were selected within Latin America, as they are the ones that have influencers with a significant number of followers and impact on the social media network. These countries are: Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Colombia and Mexico. It is worth highlighting the inclusion of the United States due to its continental importance, and Spain due to its cultural ties to Latin America.

The most important findings are:

1. The ten most important influencers in the sample by number of followers are: 1. Petro, Gustavo, 2. Krugman, Paul, 3. Amorim, Ricardo, 4. Constantino, Rodrigo, 5. Garzón, Alberto, 6. Lousteau, Martín, 7. Zuluaga, Oscar Iván, 8. Milei, Javier, 9. Espert, José Luis, 10. Prat Gay, Alfonso. It is worth noting the presence of four Argentines in this top ten, followed by two Brazilians and two Colombians.

2. In terms of impact, the top ten are: 1. Petro, Gustavo, 2. Adorni, Manuel, 3. Kaiser, Axel, 4. Velasco, Andrés, 5. Lagos, Ricardo, 6. Samper P. Ernesto, 7 Constantino, Rodrigo, 8. Garzón, Alberto, 9. Espert, José Luis, 10. Milei, Javier. In this "top ten" we find 3 three Chileans and three Argentines.
3. Influencers that placed on the top ten ranking in both number of followers and impact of their publications, are: Petro (Colombia), Constantino (Brazil), Garzón (Spain), Espert (Argentina) and Milei (Argentina).
4. If all influencers are grouped by their positioning in economic terms, we observe the following percentages: Pro-State 30% and Pro-Market 65%, with the remaining 5% belonging to Center. If the followers revealed the same economic positioning as their influencers, the pro-Market proportion would represent 40% of the total followers, and the pro-State group 55%. In other words, pro-Market influencers exist in greater numbers, but with a smaller total number of followers.
5. Since the last measurement, the followers of pro-Market influencers increased by 33%, while those pro-State did so by 12%.
6. For the sample analyzed here, our set of influencers have an average of half a million followers; and, in general, they post an average of nine tweets per day, with an average of 1,251 likes and 222 retweets.
7. The influencers on economic issues are mostly males of relatively older age. Their main occupations include university teaching, having held government positions, and belonging to the private sector, such as members of business organizations, or consultants.
8. At the national level, the United States and Colombia are dominated by influencers in favor of greater state intervention. This is surprising given that the general population in these countries is relatively favorable to a freer market mindset. In the rest of the countries, which have populations with mentalities more oriented towards greater state intervention, the influencers tend to be in favor of the free market.
9. The rankings presented here are useful to highlight those influencers of greater weight, who in their messages reflect the interests of a significant part of public opinion.

10. Finally, it seems that the political involvement of some influencers has been a driver to significantly increase both the number of followers and the impact on the social network. This is particularly noticeable in figures such as Petro in Colombia and Espert and Milei in Argentina, so a possible correlation between politics and the importance of influencers could be the subject of future research.