

Facebook Changing the Face of Voting: How the Internet and Social Networking Sites Affected Youth Voting Behaviors in the 2008 Election Aleesha Larsen April 2012

So What?

Voting behavior is always being researched
In 2006 there were 42 million eligible voters aged 18-29
2008 saw record numbers of youth turnout

 "...mobilizing young voters creates a larger, more vibrant voting base in the long-run, re-energizing our nation's democracy." (youth mobilization tactics)

Why I care

Obama carried the youth vote in 2008 and some believe the youth are the ones who won him the election. What made him so appealing to young voters? I believe it was his campaign's superior use of the Internet and Social Networking sites.

Literature Review: Youth Results in 2008

Von Drehle, 2008: The Year of the Youth Vote

Milner, 2010: online youth civic engagement?

CIRCLE

Internet Effects

Tolbert & McNeal, 2003: Internet access=more voting

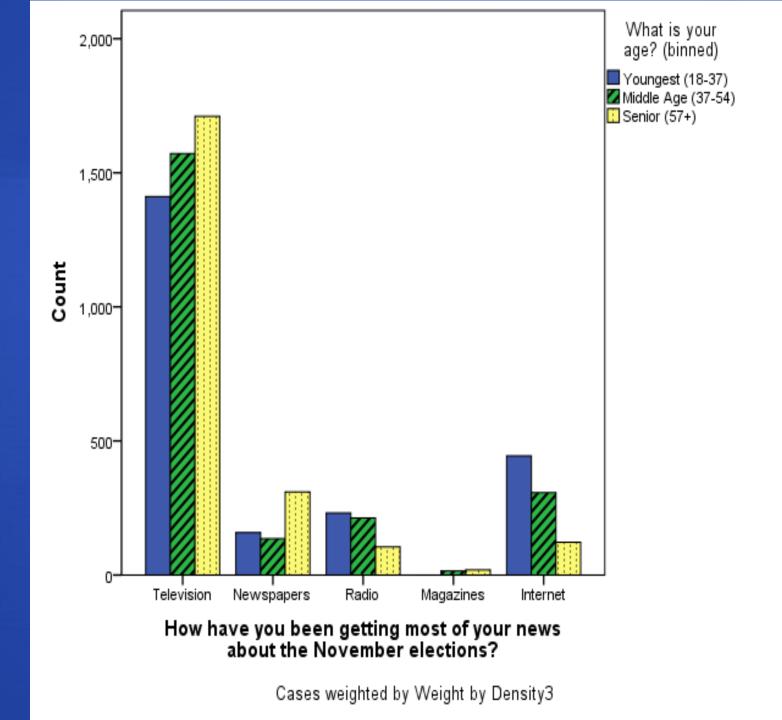
Bachman, et. al., 2010: narrowing participation gap

> Smith, 2009: Internet use for 2008 campaign

Data

 PEW Internet and American Life Project (Princeton Survey Research Associates)
"November 2008 Post-Election Tracking Survey"

18-24 74.7% 25.3% (357) (121) 59.6% 40.4% (482) (327) 52.9% 47.1%	
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25-34 (482) (327) 52 9% 47 1%	
35-44 52.9% 47.1%	
(490) (436)	n
45-54 (553) (412)	
55-64 59.7% 40.3% Age, Political New	/S
(448) (302) 65+ 52.8% 47.2% Source, and 2008 Vot	te
(440) (394)	
Internet Chi-square (age) = 75.853	3
as main 55.9% 44.1% Asymp. Sig. (2-sided) = .000	
news (386) (304) Lambda (age) = .000 Source (Internet) -	
Other 1 954	
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source Lambda (Internet) = .000	



Relationship between Social Network Use and Age

Chi-square (18-24 SNS user) =.767 Asymp. Sig. (2-sided) = .381 Lambda (18-24 SNS user) = .000 Chi-square (total SNS user) = .002 Asymp. Sig. (2-sided) = .966 Lambda (total SNS user) = .000 Chi-square (18-24 SNS post) = 13.153Asymp. Sig. (2-sided) = .000 Lambda (18-24 SNS post) = .000 Chi-square (total SNS post) = .000 Chi-square (total SNS post) = .000

	18-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65+
SNS user	76% (98)		81.8% (54)		100% (14)	100% (5)
Not user	71.8% (191)			59.8% (79)		18.2% (2)
SNS post	80.9% (144)		73.7% (70)		84.2% (16)	
No post	63.6% (110)		54.4% (99)	59.5% (72)	83% (39)	46.7% (7)

Logistic Regression

Vote for Obama by Age

Model estimate and model summary: Logged odds (vote for Obama in 2008) = a+b(age)

Model estimates	Coefficient	Significance	Odds Ratio	Percentage change in odds
Constant	.768			
Age	009	.000	.991	9%
Model summary	Value	Significance		
Change in -2 log likelihood	32.727	.000		
Cox-Snell R-square	.007			
Nagelkerke R-square	.009			

Vote for Obama by Age and Internet News Source

Model estimates and model summary: Logged odds (vote for Obama in 2008) = a + b1 (age) + b2 (Internet news source)

Model estimates	Coefficient	Significance	Odds Ratio	Percentage change in odds
Constant	.835			
Age	010	.000	.990	-1%
Internet news source	205	.016	.815	-18.5%
Model summary	Value	Significance		
Change in -2 log likelihood	38.524	.000		
Cox-Snell R-square	.008			
Nagelkerke R-square	.011			

Model estimates	Coefficient	Significance	Odds Ratio	Percentage change in odds	
Constant	.125				
Age	.006	.324	1.006	.6%	
Black non- Hispanic	3.634	.000	37.870	3,687%	
Student	.309	.065	1.362	36.2%	
2007 income	140	.000	.870	-13%	
High School education Some	.793	.009	2.210	121%	
College education	.715	.016	2.043	104.3%	
Beyond College education	1.111	.000	3.038	203.8%	
Internet news source	.183	.232	1.200	20%	
SNS user	231	.126	.794	-20.6%	
Model summary	Value	Significance			
Change in - 2 log likelihood	145.613	.000			
Cox-Snell R-square	.115				
Nagelkerke R-square	.158				

Logistic Regression

Vote for Obama, News Source and Internet Use against Control Variables

