

What Happens when the President Calls You an Enemy of the People? Election Officials and Public Sentiment

Joelle Gross, Samuel Baltz, and Charles Stewart III
MIT Election Data & Science Lab

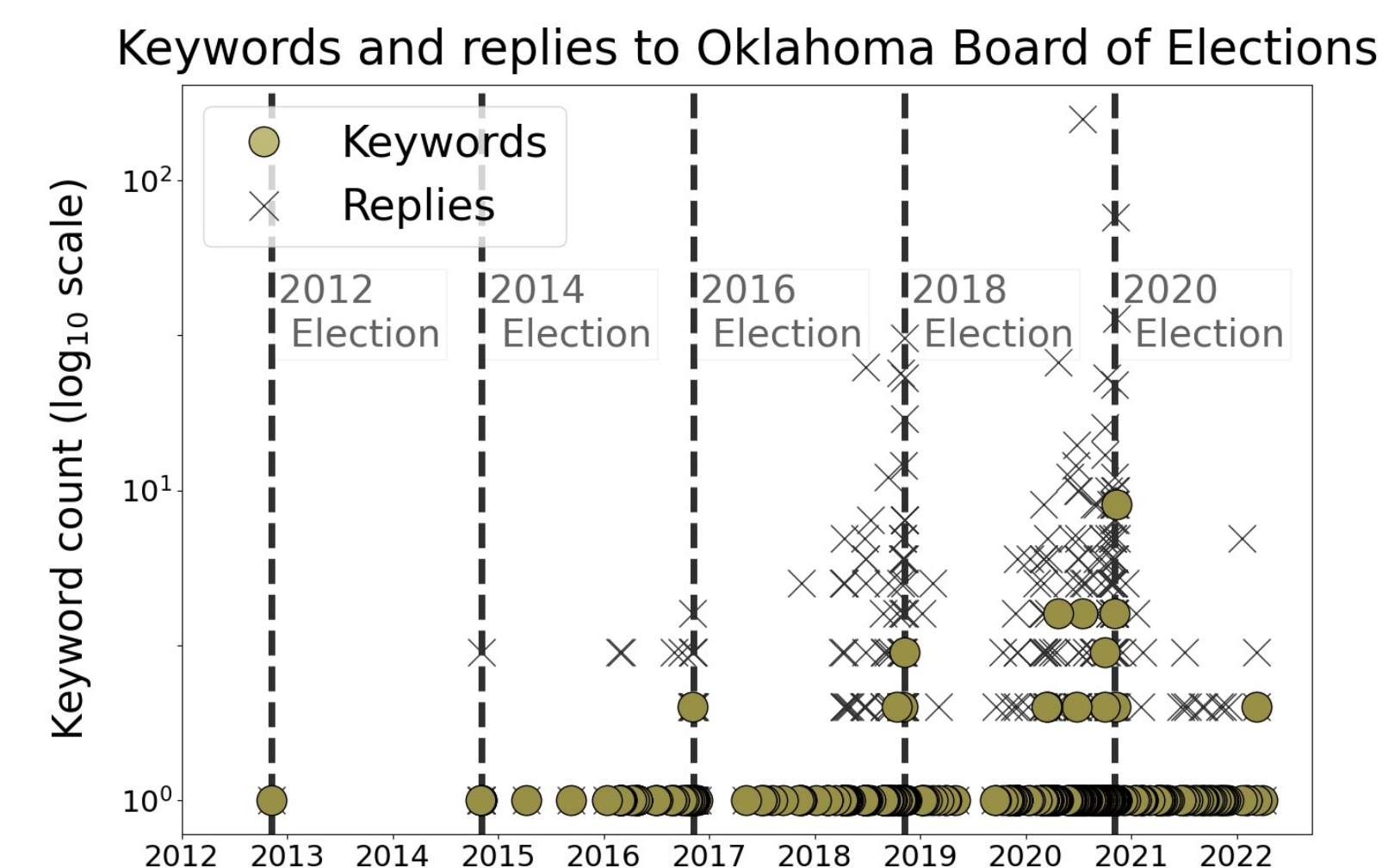
Overview

- ❑ The people who run American elections have been singled out for **abuse on a national scale**.¹
- ❑ Negative messages on social media have played an outsized role in creating a poisonous environment for election officials.
- ❑ We collect all the tweets and replies to statewide election officials to document this trend; we ask **when** they are receiving negativity, **which officials** receive the most, and **who is responsible** for generating it.

Method

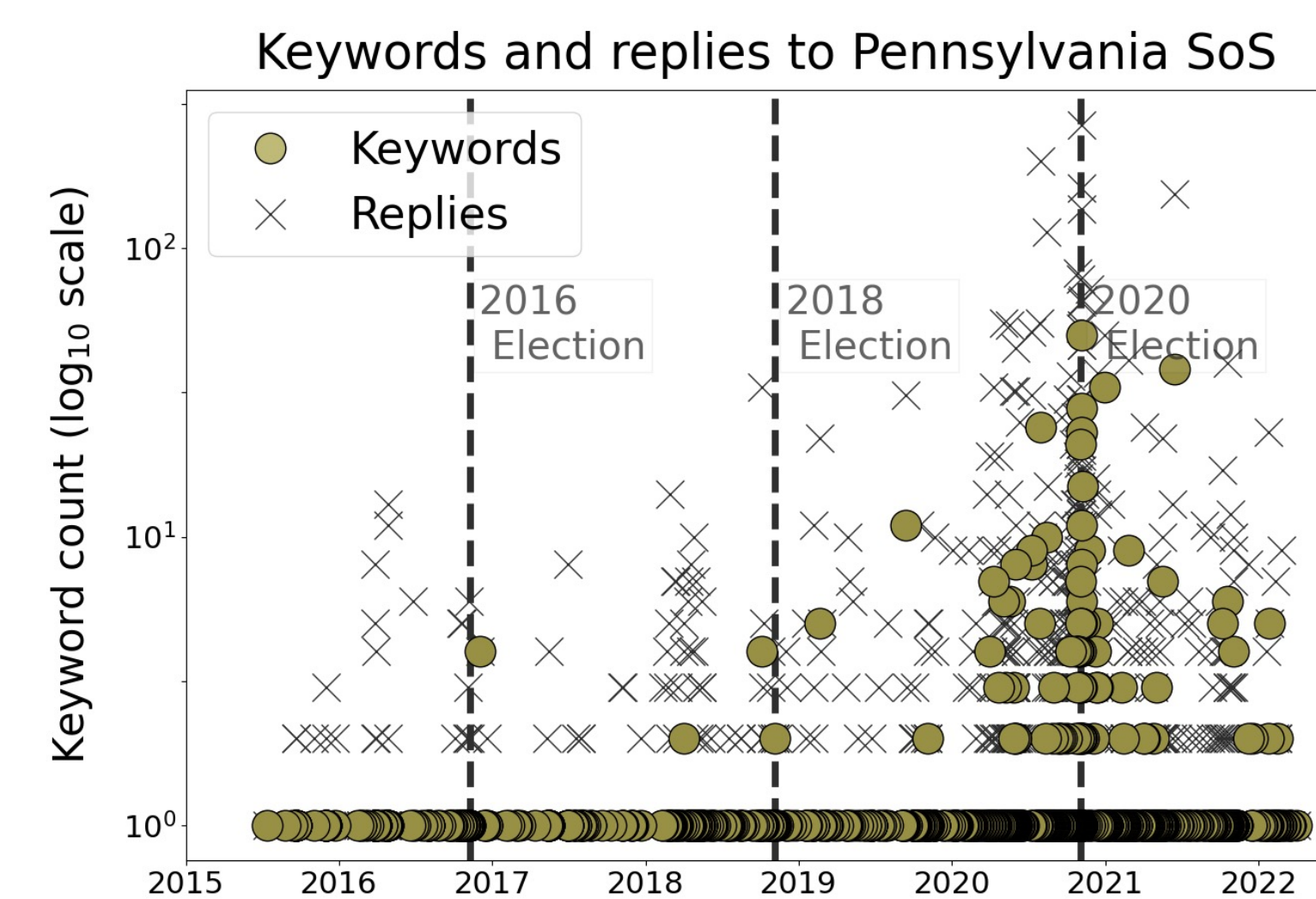
- ❑ We collect **the entire universe of tweets** and replies from accounts associated with current American secretaries of state or election board accounts from 2012-2022.
- ❑ We analyze the trend in negativity from nearly a decade of data by documenting the incidence of these keywords in the replies.
- ❑ We examine patterns in the sentiment of replies using the **VADER sentiment package** in python.²
- ❑ We estimate the ideologies of the users who respond to these accounts via **Pablo Barberá's ideology estimation method**.³
- ❑ We compare the rhetoric towards American election administrators to non-American and non-election officials.

Keywords & Replies

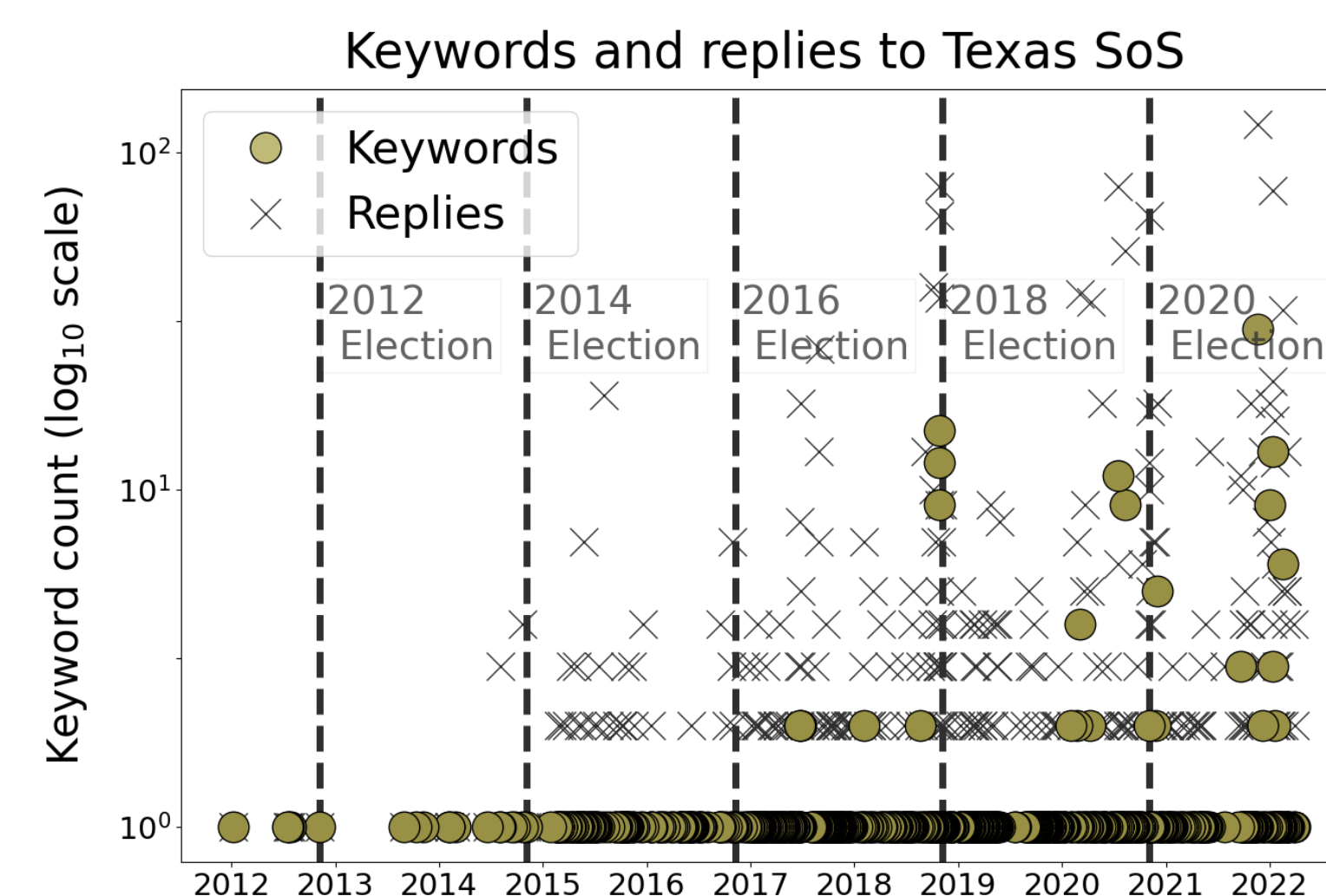


- ❑ The number of replies and keywords directed at the Oklahoma Board of Elections account are **tightly tethered to the election cycle**.

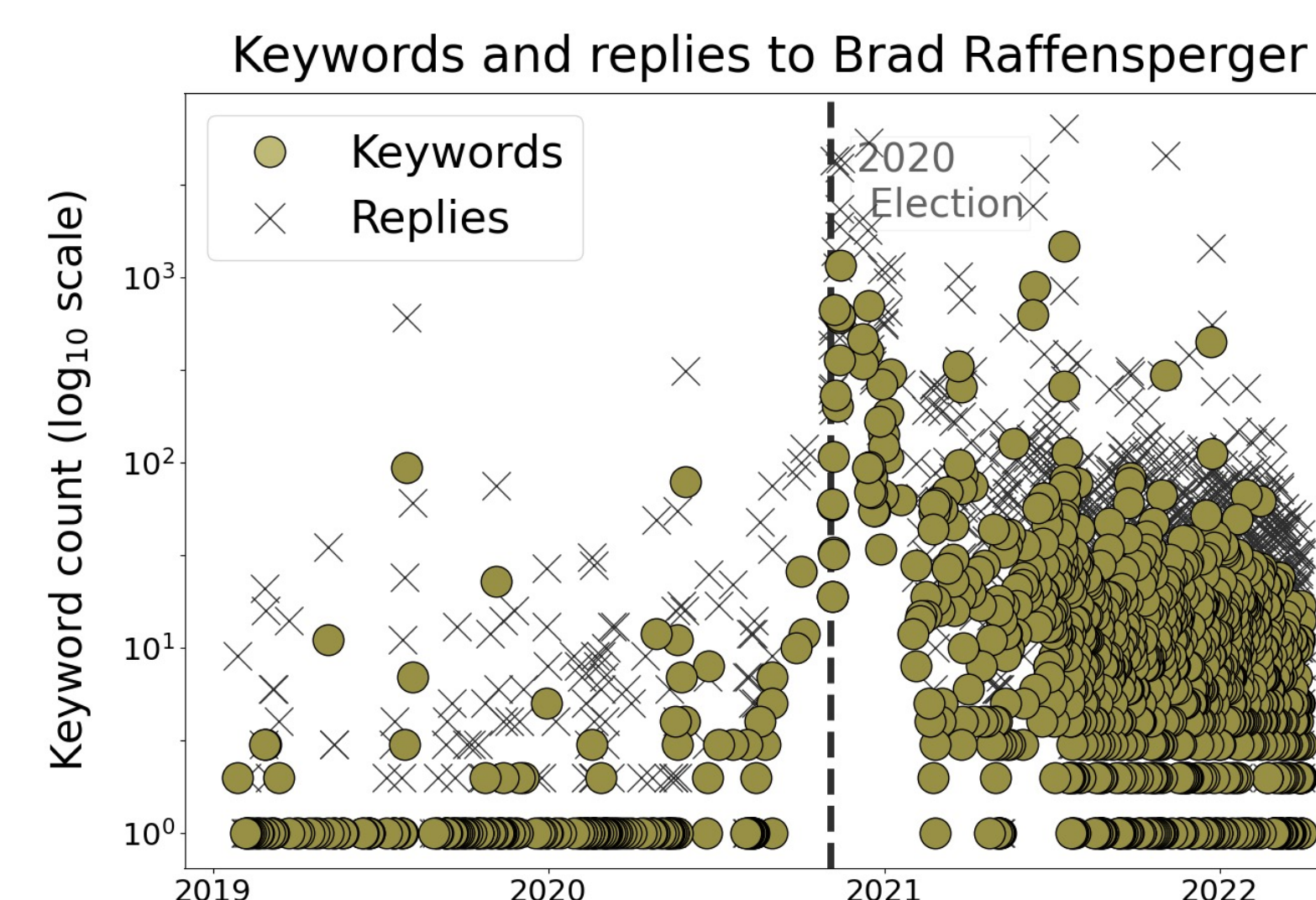
- ❑ In PA, a **sudden spike** in the immediate period of the 2020 election includes several tweets that received hundreds of replies and dozens of keywords.



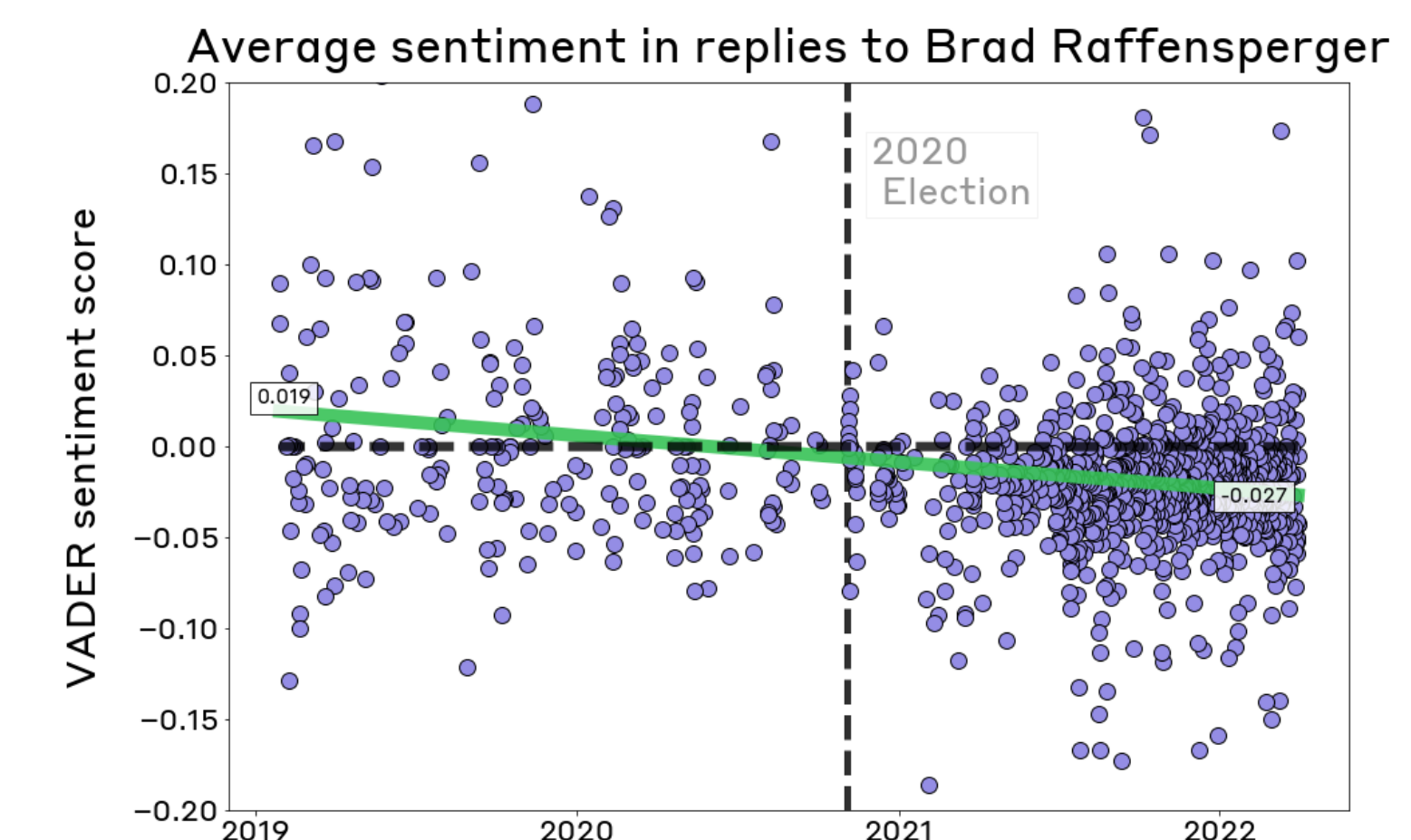
- ❑ Texas SOS account tweets more often in between election periods; it receives more replies and fraud-related keywords at moments that are **distant from elections**.



- ❑ Brad Raffensperger, Sec. of State of Georgia, received a **surge of replies** and keywords after the 2020 election.

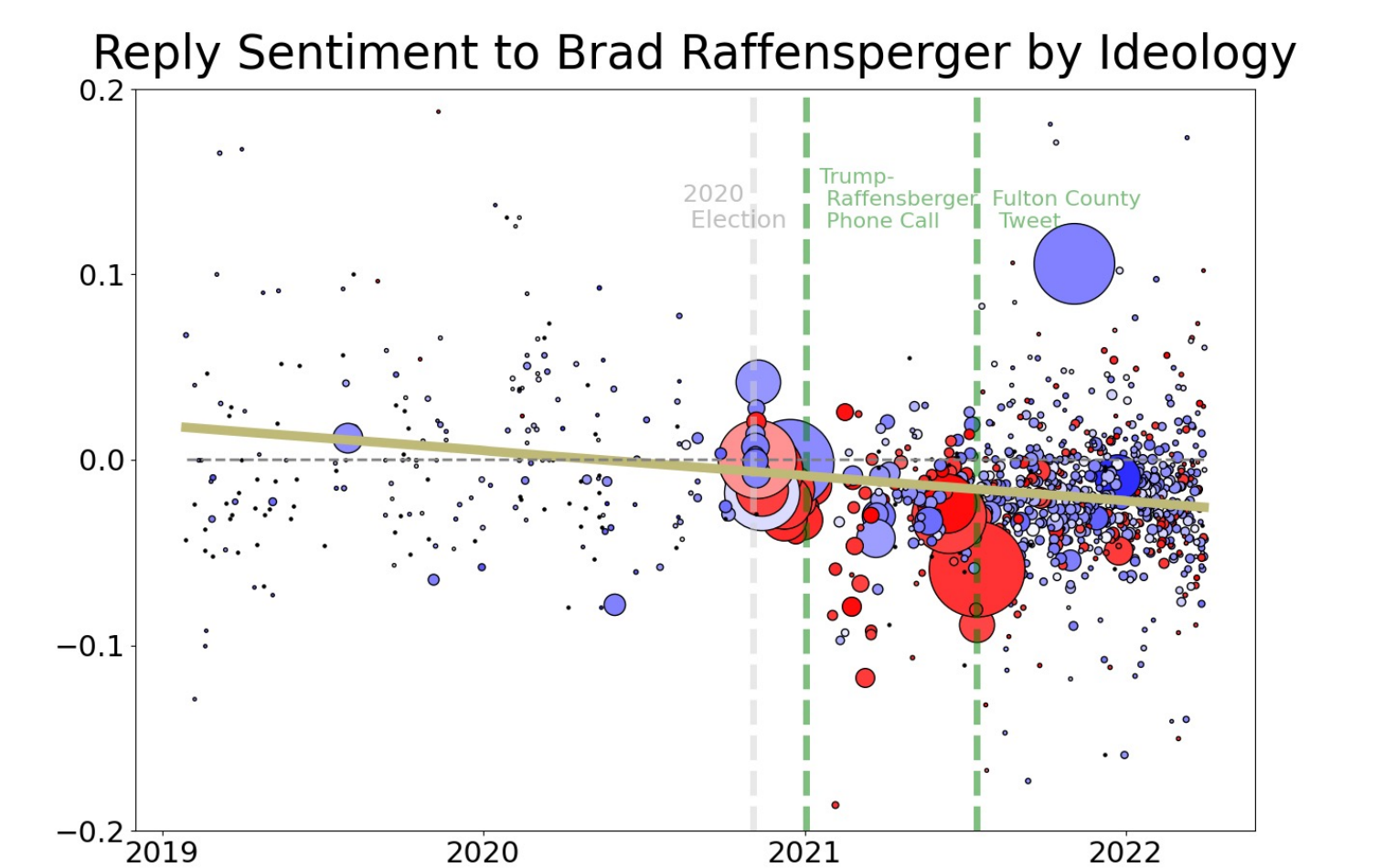


Sentiment & Ideology



- ❑ A pronounced trend towards negativity following the 2020 election; since the sentiment of the replies have grown far worse, turning into a **consistent barrage of negativity**.

- ❑ For most officials, negative responses are driven by repliers of the **opposite ideology of the official**. Yet, Raffensperger's tweets derive negativity from his fellow conservatives.
- ❑ At the same time, he receives negativity from **both liberals and conservatives**.



Conclusion

- ❑ The level of **public salience of an official** is a major determinant of the quantity of negative replies they might receive.
- ❑ Negativity is **widely increasing, spilling across state borders** and perhaps even to other countries.
- ❑ We find the ideological lean of the replier is often the opposite of the official; some are the targets of sustained negativity from users **whose ideological positions are like their own**.

Work Cited

¹Eisler, Peter, Jason Szep, Linda So, and Sam Hart. Anatomy of a death threat. 2021.

²Barberá, Pablo. "Birds of the Same Feather Tweet Together: Bayesian Ideal Point Estimation Using Twitter Data". Political Analysis, vol. 23, no. 1, 2017, pp. 76-91.

³Hutto, C.J. and Eric Gilbert. "VADER: A Parsimonious Rule-based Model for Sentiment Analysis of Social Media Text". The International AAI Conference on Web and Social Media, 2014.