* <http://campaignstops.blogs.nytimes.com/2012/10/20/googles-crystal-ball/>
  + Google search data for "vote" or "voting" correlates with voting rates
* <http://www.nytimes.com/2012/09/13/us/politics/social-networks-affect-voter-turnout-study-finds.html>
  + Facebook shows measurable effect on voter turnout
    - 60,000 users voted after seeing "I voted" and 280,000 voted when they saw friends had voted
  + <http://www.nbcsandiego.com/news/local/Facebook-Friends-Impact-Voter-Turnout-Study-169524426.html>
* What affects voter turnout (not related to social media)
  + <http://www.idea.int/vt/survey/voter_turnout8.cfm>
  + <http://www.annualreviews.org/doi/pdf/10.1146/annurev.polisci.9.070204.105121>
* <http://cs.wellesley.edu/~pmetaxas/How-Not-To-Predict-Elections.pdf> (related to social media)
  + Twitter accurately predicts voting results of 2009 German elections, 2010 US Congressional elections
  + Sentiment analysis of tweets
    - “correlate output of such a tool with the temporal evolution of different indices such as the index of Consumer Sentiment, the index of Presidential Job Approval, and several pre-electoral polls for the US 2008 Presidential Race”
  + Even though positive results are reported correlating social media and electoral outcomes, this is surprising since there is a great difference in the demographics of likely voters and those who use social media
  + Experiment using twitter
    - Counting # of tweets mentioning each candidate and applying sentiment score depending on positive/negative words in the sentence

Questions about Data we Need

1. Is it average tweets per month in general or about a certain election that we are watching?
2. Can you explain what information we will get by doing a multiple regression?
3. Are we just looking at California?