

Phase 3: Final Model

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Step 1: Run the Models

Call:

```
glm(formula = trust_vote ~ pol_newsfb + age + profile_educ5 +  
     party_id + gender, family = binomial(link = "logit"), data = df)
```

Coefficients:

	Estimate	Std. Error	z value	Pr(> z)	
(Intercept)	0.57630	0.20933	2.753	0.0059	**
pol_newsfb	0.05425	0.03392	1.599	0.1098	
age	0.33020	0.04501	7.335	2.21e-13	***
profile_educ5	0.44265	0.04071	10.874	< 2e-16	***
party_id	-1.56500	0.04821	-32.460	< 2e-16	***
gender	-0.39016	0.08433	-4.627	3.71e-06	***

Signif. codes: 0 '***' 0.001 '**' 0.01 '*' 0.05 '.' 0.1 ' ' 1

(Dispersion parameter for binomial family taken to be 1)

Null deviance: 5378.3 on 3882 degrees of freedom

Residual deviance: 3742.3 on 3877 degrees of freedom

AIC: 3754.3

Number of Fisher Scoring iterations: 4

Step 2: Provide Predicted Probabilities

Probability of trusting the 2020 Presidential vote count Logit Model Equation

$$P(\text{Trust Vote Count}) = \frac{1}{1 + e^{-(\beta_0 + \beta_1 \cdot \text{Age} + \beta_2 \cdot \text{Gender} + \beta_3 \cdot \text{Party ID} + \beta_4 \cdot \text{Education Level})}}$$

[1] 0.1821212 0.2445637 0.3153620 0.3874680 0.4540232

[1] 0.2785792 0.3294514 0.3871194 0.4552400 0.5355547

Table 1: Logit Regression Results Trust in Vote Accuracy by Perception of Misinfo on FB

	(1)
Intercept	−0.344 (0.237) (0.147)
Perception of Misinformation on Facebook	0.296*** (0.041) (<0.001)
Age	0.315*** (0.045) (<0.001)
Education Level	0.416*** (0.041) (<0.001)
Party ID	−1.546*** (0.048) (<0.001)
Gender (1 = Female)	−0.359*** (0.085) (<0.001)
Num.Obs.	3883
AIC	3702.7
BIC	3740.3
Log.Lik.	−1845.367
F	220.378
RMSE	0.39
+ p \num{< 0.1}, * p \num{< 0.05}, ** p \num{< 0.01}, *** p \num{< 0.001}	

