

Birthday Voter^{*}

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Abstract

^{*}Scripts behind the analysis can be downloaded at: https://github.com/soodoku/birthday_voter.

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We leverage data on the voting behavior of millions of people to estimate whether people turn out more often if their birthday falls on the voting day. We expect people vote more often when their birthday falls on the voting day because of three reasons. First, we posit that people see voting as a duty and like doing dutiful things on their birthdays. Second, people may take the day off on their birthdays and use the time to vote. Third, people may be likelier to remember the election day if it falls on their birthday. We expect any differences to be concentrated among the midterm and primary elections when the propensity to turn out is low. When we pool across elections, data show that it doesn't matter whether or not the birthday falls on election day. But when we subset on midterm elections, we see an average effect of Y%. Most of the effect is concentrated in in-person voting, suggesting that memory is less of a factor.

1 Data and Measurement

The dataset was extracted as of February 2017 and includes 10 years of elections from 2006 through 2016. There are two files.

- **Official voter registration information:** Data is extracted from the Florida Voter Registration System and includes information on voters who are officially registered or pre-registered as of the end of the prior month. All information is included except limited in those cases in which a voter requested exemption from public disclosure per Section 119.071, Fla. Stat. (Section 98.0981(1)(b), Fla. Stat.).
- **Unofficial voting history information** Data is extracted from independently submitted reports from the 67 county supervisors of elections capturing voting history at a fixed point in time.

In all, there are X number of voters.

1.1 Data Validation

We apply a set of filters to ensure that only persons at least 18 years old and registered to vote on election day are included in the analysis. We also perform a set of validation checks to confirm the soundness and accuracy of the dataset:

- **Fake Birthdays:** we search for potential fake birthdays by checking if unusually large proportion of voters' birthdays fall on a specific day.
- **Voter turnout grouped by age:** we expect to see turnout initially go down until people are in college, then increase steadily until about 70-80 years before declining. Figure 1 plots a loess.
- **Voter turnout during midterms vs. presidential elections:** we expect higher turnout in presidential elections than midterms. We find that the average turnout during presidential elections as YY% and during the midterms was XX%.
- **Voter turnout during general vs. primary elections:** we expect to see higher turnout for general elections than primaries. We find that the average turnout during presidential elections as YY% and during the primaries was XX%.

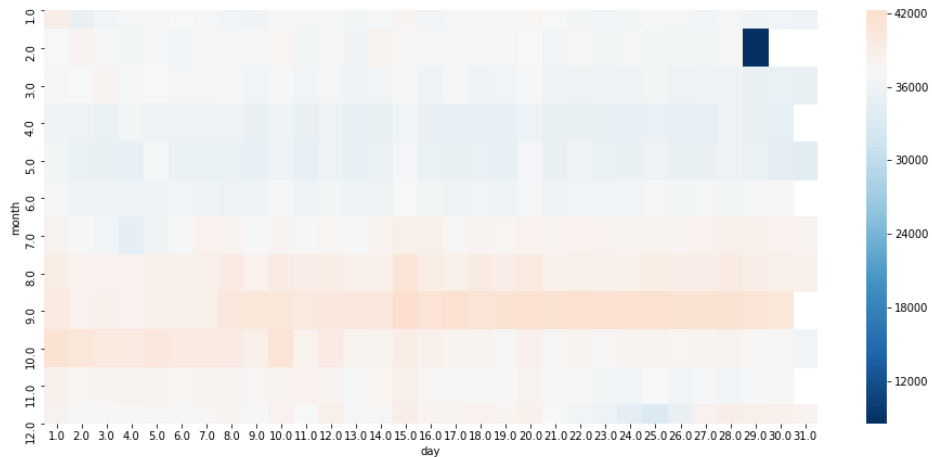


Figure 1: Birthday Voter

The dataset passed the validation checks. For the purposes of this analysis, we also limit the data to primary and general elections receiving at least 100 thousand votes. This leaves us with XX number of observations spanning X mid-term, Y general, and K primary elections.

Table 1: Effect of Data Quality Filters on the Number of Observations

| Population | n_{voters} | pct_{change} |
|--------------------------------------|--------------|----------------|
| Total $voters$ | 164524296.00 | |
| After Removing Null Birthdays | 163849416.00 | -0.41 |
| After Removing Non-Registered Voters | 122259442.00 | -25.38 |
| After Removing Voters <18 years | 121535401.00 | -0.59 |
| After Removing Voters >110 years | 121533388.00 | -0.00 |

2 Results

We get the cartesian product of the voter registration file and the voting history file, such that the primary key of the dataset is $voter_i d | election_t type | election_a date$. We then group by the number of days between the person's birthday and the election date, and calculate the mean change in voter turnout from the previous day. The analysis shows a substantial increase in turnout if election

day falls on the voter's birthday (see Figure ??).

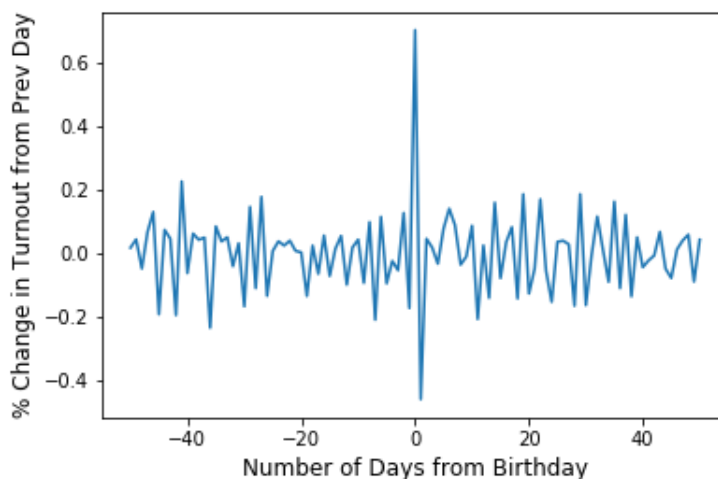


Figure 2: Birthday Voter

Tables 1, 2 and 3 show the mean absolute change in turnout for when the election date falls $+/- 50$ days, $+/- 30$ days, and $+/- 7$ days from the voter's birthday compared to when the election falls on the voter's birthday. In all three cases, the change in turnout from the previous day is more than two times greater when election date falls on the voter's birthday.

3 Conclusion

Further research may be warranted to determine the causal relationship between a person's birthday and voting, which may be a result of a sense of duty, having more leisure time, or simply making it easier to remember. Whatever the case may be, our analysis shows that a person is in fact more likely to vote when election day falls on their birthday.

SI 1 Supporting Information

SI 1.1 Supplementary Results

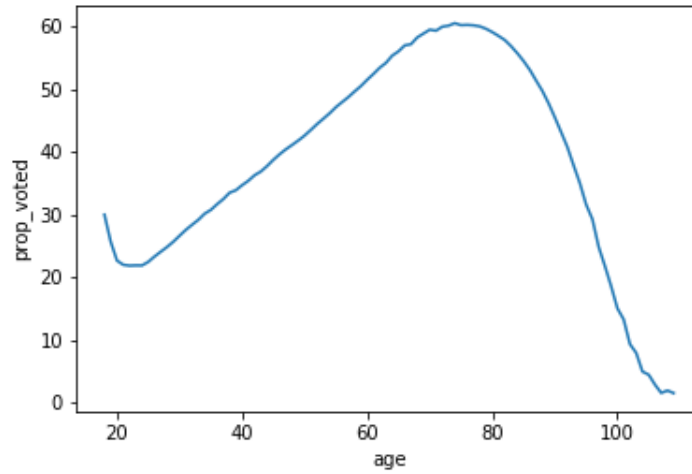


Figure SI 1.1: Birthday Voter