Referendum campaign dynamics: news media, campaign effects and direct democracy

Schuck, A.R.T.

Publication date
2009

Citation for published version (APA):

General rights
It is not permitted to download or to forward/distribute the text or part of it without the consent of the author(s) and/or copyright holder(s), other than for strictly personal, individual use, unless the work is under an open content license (like Creative Commons).

Disclaimer/Complaints regulations
If you believe that digital publication of certain material infringes any of your rights or (privacy) interests, please let the Library know, stating your reasons. In case of a legitimate complaint, the Library will make the material inaccessible and/or remove it from the website. Please Ask the Library: https://uba.uva.nl/en/contact, or a letter to: Library of the University of Amsterdam, Secretariat, Singel 425, 1012 WP Amsterdam, The Netherlands. You will be contacted as soon as possible.
LIST OF TABLES

TABLE 1.1. OLS regression testing cognitive mobilization hypothesis and political disaffection hypothesis and explaining general approval of public referendums.................................................................38

TABLE 1.2. OLS regression explaining change in general approval of public referendums between before and after the campaign.................................................................39

TABLE 1.3. Referendum support of opponents and supporters in tabloid and broadsheet conditions (positive and negative conditions).................................................................46

TABLE 1.4. Mediation model with ‘negative future expectations’ as a mediator for the effect of negative tabloid news (as opposed to negative broadsheet news) on referendum support among opponents.................................................................48

TABLE 1.5. Mediation model with ‘anger’ as a mediator for the effect of positive tabloid news (as opposed to positive broadsheet news) on referendum support among EU skeptics.................................................................50

TABLE 2.1. OLS regression predicting EU skepticism (model 1) and logistic regressions (model 2a and 2b) explaining intention to vote NO (wave 1) in the Dutch EU Constitution referendum..................................................................................71

TABLE 2.2. Logistic regression explaining the NO vote (wave 2) in the Dutch EU Constitution referendum........................................................................................................76

TABLE 3.1. Presence of positive and negative frames in news coverage about the referendum.........................................................................................................................97

TABLE 3.2. Effect of experimental condition on turnout intention for EU skeptics and EU supporters................................................................................................................99

TABLE 3.3. Logistic regression explaining turnout intention (wave 1).................................................................................102

TABLE 3.4. Logistic regression explaining turnout (wave 2) for NO voters, YES voters and ALL voters..............................................................................................................103

TABLE 4.1. Turnout intention of EU skeptics with high and low efficacy beliefs in positive, negative and control condition........................................................................125

TABLE 4.2. Risk perception of EU skeptics with high and low efficacy beliefs in positive, negative and control condition........................................................................127

TABLE 4.3. Mediation model with risk perception as a mediator for the effect of positive news framing on turnout intention among skeptics with high efficacy beliefs..............................................................................128