Political Identity

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Children & Politics

- Political socialization happens on account of many different factors, with media being one of them.

- Today, mass media is much more accessible by children and teens.

- We know that older children are increasingly engaged with politics, but they are often underestimated in their ability to form their own political identity.
Graber and Dunaway (2014) found that the media competes with families and teachers as a highly influential agent in political socialization.
Where do children get their politics from?

- Ojeda and Hatemi (2015) found that children adopt their parents' political views only under certain circumstances— and that is if they even know their parents' political views to begin with.

- If children do know how their parents identify, whether or not they adopt their beliefs is highly dependent on their relationship.
The News

The news has changed in how it is gathered, how it is disseminated and how it is presented.
Social Media

- Social media has made news stories and reports ubiquitous across all platforms.

- Social media also makes it easier for teens to become actively engaged with and organize political events. (Ex: Eva Lewis, One Mind Youth, Parkland)

- Warren and Wicks (2011) believe that political content on social media plays a role in “mobilizing” teens.
Other Media

- Teen Vogue
“Three out of four teens already have a political party preference.”

Associated Press NORC Center for Public Affairs Research as of 2016
Discussion Questions

1. At what age did you start paying attention to politics (if at all)? If you try not to pay attention, why?
2. Do you know any teens/older children that try to stay informed or politically active?
3. Do you believe platforms like social media have helped or hurt political discussion?
Sources:


