Works Cited

Ausserhofer, J., & Maireder, A. (2013). NATIONAL POLITICS ON TWITTER: Structures and topics of a networked public sphere. Information, Communication & Society: *AoIR Special Issue*, *16*(3), 291-314. doi:10.1080/1369118X.2012.756050

This article discusses how politicians can use Twitter as a platform to communicate and deliver messages to the public. Politicians use Titter as a way to connect to people so they can get convey their thoughts and concerns. This article also uses the same Twitter coding that I have used in my spreadsheet, and explains the process of using coded tweets to come up with a conclusion about a specific subject.

Curtis, K.M., Rodi, S. W., & Sepulveda, M. G. (2007). The lack of an adult seat belt law in New Hampshire:Live free and die? Accident Analysis and Prevention, 39(2), 380,383. Doi:10. 1016/j.aap.2006.06.008

This article looks at the percentage of people who wear a seatbelt, while driving in New Hampshire versus Vermont. The data shows that people who live in Vermont are more likely to wear a seatbelt than the residents of New Hampshire. The article also mentions that although it is legally required to wear a seatbelt in Vermont, some people feel like it infringes on their personal freedom rights. This is an analogous to the present where some people feel that the requirement to wear masks in public infringes on their rights as an American citizen. They argue that they should not have to wear a mask since America is supposed to be a “free country.”

Friedman, L. C., Cheyne, A., Givelber, D., Gottlieb, M. A., & Daynard, R. A. (2015). Tobacco industry use of personal responsibility rhetoric in public relations and litigation: Disguising freedom to blame as freedom of choice. *American Journal of Public Health*, *105*(2), 250-260. doi:10.2105/AJPH.2014.302226

This article looks at the current smoking laws and expresses an opinion from someone who is a non-smoker. In this case, the non-smoker justifies why they believe that even though they are a non-smoker, the law should allow smoking in certain places. This is in contrast to the seatbelt controversy since second hand smoke can be potentially harmful to others. This article will be used in my report to show that some people are more worried about someone else’s rights than they are their own personal safety.

Labos, C. (2020, April 14). Cloth masks get the thumbs-up, but do they work?; There's little evidence about their effectiveness. Shoreline Beacon. Retrieved from https://search- proquest-com.libproxy.lib.unc.edu/docview/2389535219?pq-origsite=summon

This article examines the effectiveness of cloth masks. It does identify that there is little, sufficient evidence that cloth masks are truly effective in slowing the spread of the COVID virus. However it indicates that masks do block some tiny water droplets. This article will be used in my report to show that even though masks might not be entirely effective, there is a good chance that cloth masks might prevent you from getting sick. This argument will be used as a rebuttal to those saying that masks do not work (which is my hashtag).

Miller, J. (2019, January 26). Taking away personal freedoms' -- Sheriff Lee not a fan of seat belt proposal. Retrieved, from <https://wwwsciencedirect.com.libproxy.lib.unc>.edu/science/arti cle/pii/S0001457506001497?via=ihub

This article looks at whether it should be legally required to wear a seatbelt. One officer in particular makes some persuasive comments, explaining that if you do not wear a seatbelt you assume your own risk in the case of an accident. This article will relate to my report as the seatbelt is analogous to wearing a mask. If you don’t have COVID, wearing a mask in public won’t help other people since you aren’t shedding virus. The argument is being made that I don’t have to wear a mask in public since I assume full responsibility for my actions.