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**Figure A1. Predicting Electoral College Outcomes**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Panel A. Likelihood of Biden Winning Electoral College** | **Panel B. Likelihood of Electoral College being a Toss-Up** |

 ****

The x-axis in Panel A displays Biden’s 2-party vote share. The y-axis displays the state coefficients from a regression that predicts respondents’ beliefs about who will win the electoral college. The dots represent the coefficient estimates. The x-axis in Panel B displays Biden’s 2-party vote share. The y-axis displays the state coefficients from a regression that predicts respondents’ beliefs if it is equally likely that Joe Biden or Donald Trump will win the electoral college (coded as 1) or if they believe Donald Trump or Joe Biden is likely to win the electoral college (coded as 0). Washington DC’s x-axis axis value has been rescaled to 0.75 for the sake of data presentation. Models were estimated using ordinary least squares regression.

**Figure A2. Predicting National Popular Vote Outcomes**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Panel A. Likelihood of Biden Winning Popular Vote** | **Panel B. Likelihood of Popular Vote being a Toss-Up** |

****

The x-axis in Panel A displays Biden’s 2-party vote share. The y-axis displays the state coefficients from a regression that predicts respondents’ beliefs about who will win the national popular vote. The dots represent the coefficient estimates. The x-axis in Panel B displays Biden’s 2-party vote share. The y-axis displays the state coefficients from a regression that predicts respondents’ beliefs if it is equally likely that Joe Biden or Donald Trump will win the national popular vote (coded as 1) or if they believe Donald Trump or Joe Biden is likely to win the national popular vote (coded as 0). Washington DC’s x-axis axis value has been rescaled to 0.75 for the sake of data presentation. Washington DC’s x-axis axis value has been rescaled to 0.75 for the sake of data presentation. Wyoming serves as the intercept. Models were estimated using ordinary least squares regression.

**Figure A3. Predicting State Outcomes, Five-Point Outcome Variable, Including All Panelists**

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The x-axis displays Biden’s 2-party vote share. The y-axis displays the state coefficients from a regression that predicts respondents’ beliefs about who will win their home state. The outcome variable is scaled from 1 to 5. Wyoming serves as the intercept. The dots represent the coefficient estimates. Washington DC’s x-axis axis value has been rescaled to 0.75 for the sake of data presentation. Model was estimated using ordinary least squares regression.

**Figure A4. Predicting State Outcomes with Controls for Party, Income, Education, Age, Gender, Race, and Urban Residence**

****

Panel A plots Biden’s 2-party vote share (x-axis) with the coefficient of a model in which the prediction of Biden winning one’s home state was regressed on the respondent’s state (y-axis). The outcome variable is coded as 1 if the panelist thinks Biden will win the presidential election in their state and 0 if the panelist thinks Donald Trump will win the election in their state. We omit those who think the state will be a toss-up. We rescale the x-axis value of Washington DC from 0.94 to 0.75 for presentation purposes. Panel B plots Biden’s 2-party vote share (x-axis) with the coefficient of a model in which the prediction of the state being a toss-up is the outcome. The outcome variable is coded as 1 if the panelist thinks it is equally likely that Joe Biden or Donald Trump will win the election and 0 if they believe Donald Trump or Joe Biden is likely to win their state. This model includes all panelists. Washington DC’s x-axis axis value has been rescaled to 0.75 for the sake of data presentation. Wyoming serves as the intercept. In these models we include panelist level controls for party identification (treated categorically on a 7-point scale), income, education, age, gender, race, and urban residence. Models were estimated using ordinary least squares regression.

**Figure A5. Predicting State-Level Outcomes with Weights**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Panel A. Likelihood of Biden Winning State** | **Panel B. Likelihood of State being a Toss-Up** |

****

Panel A plots Biden’s 2-party vote share (x-axis) with the coefficient of a model in which the prediction of Biden winning one’s home state was regressed on the respondent’s state (y-axis). The outcome variable is coded as 1 if the panelist thinks Biden will win the presidential election in their state and 0 if the panelist thinks Donald Trump will win the election in their state. We omit those who think the state will be a toss-up. We rescale the x-axis value of Washington DC from 0.94 to 0.75 for presentation purposes. Panel B plots Biden’s 2-party vote share (x-axis) with the coefficient of a model in which the prediction of the state being a toss-up is the outcome. The outcome variable is coded as 1 if the panelist thinks it is equally likely that Joe Biden or Donald Trump will win the election and 0 if they believe Donald Trump or Joe Biden is likely to win their state. This model includes all panelists. Washington DC’s x-axis axis value has been rescaled to 0.75 for the sake of data presentation. Wyoming serves as the intercept. These estimates include poststratification weights for our module provided by YouGov. Models were estimated using ordinary least squares regression.

**Figure A6. Comparing Effects of Politically Knowledgeable and Those Less So**

****

The x-axis displays the coefficient size of a regression in which prediction that Biden would win one’s home state was regressed on home state residence among those panelists who could correctly identify which party controlled their home state’s legislative houses and the US House and Senate. The y-axis displays the coefficient size of the same regression among those panelists who misidentified at least one of the four possible legislative houses. The dots represent the coefficient estimates. Models were estimated using ordinary least squares regression. The solid line represents y=x, meaning that those points below the line are those in which knowledgeable respondents estimated a higher likelihood Biden would win the state and those points above the line represent those states less knowledgeable respondents thought Biden was more likely to win.

**Figure A7. Comparing Coefficients by Partisanship**

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The x-axis displays the coefficient size of a regression in which prediction that Biden would win one’s home state was regressed on home state residence among Democratic panelists. The y-axis displays the coefficient size of the same regression among those panelists who identified as Republicans. We reversed this scale so that higher values reflected Republicans confidence that Trump would win the state. The dots represent the coefficient estimates. Models were estimated using ordinary least squares regression. We have “jittered” these estimated points for presentation purposes. States located in the upper right of the figure represent those that both Democrats and Republicans are confident that their party’s candidate will win. States in the lower right and the upper left of the figure represent those states that partisans of both parties agree on which candidate will win their state.

**Figure A8. Aggregate Predictions for the 2020 Election by Party and State Outcome, Battleground States**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Panel A. Home State** | **Panel B. Electoral College** | **Panel C. Popular Vote** |

****

In panel A, we present the mean value for the question “Who do you think will win your state’s popular vote in the upcoming election?” Responses were provided on a five-point scale. We have rescaled the values so that 0=Certainly Donald Trump, and 1=Certainly Joe Biden.” Values closer to zero indicate the group was more likely to say Donald Trump would win. Values closer to zero indicate the group was more likely to say Joe Biden would win. In panel B, we present the mean value for the question, “Who do you think will win the Electoral College?” In panel C, we present the mean value for the question, who do you think will win the national popular vote?”

The first subset of each panel displays the difference between Republicans’ and Democrats’ responses to each question. The second subset of each panel displays the difference between those panelists living in states Trump won and those panelists living in states Biden won. The final panel displays the differences between Republicans living in Trump states and Republicans living in Biden states and the differences between Democrats living in Trump states and Democrats living in Biden states.

Figures include from Michigan, Nevada, Pennsylvania, Wisconsin, Arizona, Georgia, North Carolina, and Florida.

Figure A9. Figure 2, Panel A with Confidence Intervals



Figure A9 plots Biden’s 2-party vote share (x-axis) against the coefficient of a model in which the prediction of Biden winning one’s home state was regressed on the respondent’s state (y-axis). The outcome variable is coded as 1 if the panelist thinks Biden will win the presidential election in their state and 0 if the panelist thinks Donald Trump will win the election in their state. We omit those who think the state will be a toss-up. We rescale the x-axis value of Washington DC from 0.94 to 0.75 for presentation purposes. The error bars represent the 95% confidence intervals for the estimated coefficients.

**Table A1. Regression Output for Figure 2 Panel A**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Variable** | **Coefficient** | **SE** |
| WV | 2.20E-13 | 0.3056054 |
| ND | 2.19E-13 | 0.3416773 |
| OK | 2.15E-13 | 0.2899228 |
| ID | 2.15E-13 | 0.3131524 |
| AR | 2.18E-13 | 0.3416773 |
| SD | 2.20E-13 | 0.3416773 |
| KY | 0.1428571 | 0.3000986 |
| AL | 0.1818182 | 0.287718 |
| TN | 0.1176471 | 0.2797976 |
| UT | 0.25 | 0.2959012 |
| NE | 0.3333333 | 0.3416773 |
| LA | 0.1666667 | 0.3056054 |
| MT | 2.20E-13 | 0.3416773 |
| MS | 0.3333333 | 0.3056054 |
| IN | 0.125 | 0.275469 |
| MO | 0.0869565 | 0.2759293 |
| KS | 0.125 | 0.2959012 |
| SC | 0.1176471 | 0.2797976 |
| AK | 2.12E-13 | 0.4584082 |
| IA | 0.2857143 | 0.3000986 |
| OH | 0.4594595 | 0.271721 |
| TX | 0.0784314 | 0.2698016 |
| FL | 0.4693878 | 0.2700093 |
| NC | 0.3214286 | 0.2739513 |
| GA | 0.3703704 | 0.2742893 |
| AZ | 0.4117647 | 0.2797976 |
| WI | 0.75 | 0.2959012 |
| PA | 0.475 | 0.2711979 |
| NV | 0.75 | 0.2959012 |
| MI | 0.7083333 | 0.275469 |
| MN | 0.8461538 | 0.2842927 |
| NH | 1 | 0.3416773 |
| ME | 0.5 | 0.3056054 |
| VA | 0.7083333 | 0.275469 |
| NM | 1 | 0.3416773 |
| CO | 0.9411765 | 0.2797976 |
| NJ | 0.95 | 0.2775799 |
| OR | 1 | 0.2842927 |
| IL | 0.8965517 | 0.2736362 |
| DE | 0.8 | 0.3131524 |
| WA | 1 | 0.2829357 |
| CT | 0.9166667 | 0.2858677 |
| NY | 0.9193548 | 0.2688969 |
| CA | 0.9012346 | 0.2679096 |
| HI | 0.75 | 0.3241435 |
| MD | 0.8 | 0.2817543 |
| MA | 1 | 0.2782432 |
| VT | 1 | 0.3416773 |
| DC | 1 | 0.3742887 |
| **Intercept** | -2.13E-13 | 0.2646621 |
| **R^2** | **0.468** |  |
| **N** | **807** |  |

We regress belief that Biden will win one’s home state (coded as 1) on one’s home state using ordinary least squares. Outcome is coded as 0 if panelist believes Trump will win state. We omit those panelists who believe that the state will be a toss-up. Rhode Island is omitted since its respondents all indicated that it would be a toss-up. Wyoming serves as the baseline category.

**Table A2. Regression Output for Figure 2 Panel B**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Variable** | **Coefficient** | **SE** |
| WV | -6.72E-13 | 0.3151141 |
| ND | -6.73E-13 | 0.3523083 |
| OK | -6.72E-13 | 0.2989435 |
| ID | 0.1666667 | 0.3151141 |
| AR | -6.71E-13 | 0.3523083 |
| SD | 0.25 | 0.334229 |
| KY | 0.125 | 0.305108 |
| AL | 0.0833333 | 0.2947623 |
| TN | 0.1904762 | 0.2855964 |
| UT | 0.1111111 | 0.3016988 |
| NE | -6.73E-13 | 0.3523083 |
| LA | -6.72E-13 | 0.3151141 |
| MT | -6.73E-13 | 0.3523083 |
| MS | 0.3333333 | 0.3016988 |
| IN | 0.1428571 | 0.2824751 |
| MO | 0.1785714 | 0.2824751 |
| KS | -6.72E-13 | 0.305108 |
| SC | 0.0555556 | 0.2876585 |
| AK | 0.5 | 0.3859344 |
| IA | 0.2222222 | 0.3016988 |
| OH | 0.1590909 | 0.2790301 |
| TX | 0.1774194 | 0.2772635 |
| FL | 0.3466667 | 0.2765115 |
| NC | 0.3 | 0.2796361 |
| GA | 0.25 | 0.2803749 |
| AZ | 0.32 | 0.2836027 |
| WI | 0.5789474 | 0.2869005 |
| PA | 0.3220339 | 0.2774837 |
| NV | 0.2 | 0.2989435 |
| MI | 0.3142857 | 0.2805856 |
| MN | 0.3157895 | 0.2869005 |
| NH | 0.4 | 0.3228959 |
| ME | 0.1428571 | 0.3094359 |
| VA | 0.2 | 0.2818467 |
| NM | 0.25 | 0.334229 |
| CO | 0.1052632 | 0.2869005 |
| NJ | 0.1304348 | 0.2845146 |
| OR | -6.72E-13 | 0.2931382 |
| IL | 0.1212121 | 0.2810448 |
| DE | -6.72E-13 | 0.3228959 |
| WA | 0.1764706 | 0.2885034 |
| CT | -6.72E-13 | 0.2947623 |
| RI | 1 | 0.4726712 |
| NY | 0.1267606 | 0.2767138 |
| CA | 0.0898876 | 0.2759461 |
| HI | 0.2 | 0.3228959 |
| MD | 0.2105263 | 0.2869005 |
| MA | 0.05 | 0.2862166 |
| VT | -6.72E-13 | 0.3523083 |
| DC | -6.74E-13 | 0.3859344 |
| Intercept | 6.71e-13 | .2728969 |
| R^2 | 0.093 |  |
| N | 1,000 |  |

We regress belief that one’s home state will be a toss-up. (coded as 1) on one’s home state using ordinary least squares. Outcome is coded as 0 if panelist believes Trump or Biden will win state. Wyoming serves as the baseline category.

**Table A3. Logistic Regression Output**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Variable** | **Coefficient** | **SE** |
| KY | -3.178054 | 1.258306 |
| AL | -2.890372 | 1.013794 |
| TN | -3.401197 | 0.9916317 |
| UT | -2.484907 | 1.040833 |
| NE | -2.079442 | 1.384437 |
| LA | -2.995732 | 1.271482 |
| MS | -2.079442 | 1.080123 |
| IN | -3.332205 | 0.8930952 |
| MO | -3.73767 | 0.9819805 |
| KS | -3.332205 | 1.248809 |
| SC | -3.401197 | 0.9916317 |
| IA | -2.302585 | 1.056724 |
| OH | -1.548813 | 0.724907 |
| TX | -3.850148 | 0.8294235 |
| FL | -1.508897 | 0.7061207 |
| NC | -2.133509 | 0.761846 |
| GA | -1.916923 | 0.7586107 |
| AZ | -1.742969 | 0.8121107 |
| WI | -0.2876821 | 1.040833 |
| PA | -1.486378 | 0.7189696 |
| NV | -0.2876821 | 1.040833 |
| MI | -0.4989912 | 0.7863506 |
| MN | 0.3184537 | 1.003781 |
| ME | -1.386294 | 1.040833 |
| VA | -0.4989912 | 0.7863506 |
| CO | 1.386293 | 1.21621 |
| NJ | 1.558136 | 1.212143 |
| IL | 0.7731899 | 0.8879536 |
| DE | -1.65E-15 | 1.290994 |
| CT | 1.011601 | 1.227834 |
| NY | 1.047319 | 0.7963734 |
| CA | 0.8247235 | 0.7452284 |
| HI | -0.2876821 | 1.322876 |
| **Intercept** | 1.386294 | 0.6454972 |
| **Pseudo R^2** | **0.332** |  |
| **N** | **714** |  |

We regress belief that Biden will win one’s home state (coded as 1) on one’s home state using a logit link function. Outcome is coded as 0 if panelist believes Trump will win state. We omit those panelists who believe that the state will be a toss-up. Several states are omitted due to the lack of variation in the outcome variable. Maryland serves as the baseline category.

**Table A4. Regression Output for Figure 2 Panel B**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Variable** | **Coefficient** | **SE** |
| ID | 1.335001 | 1.500877 |
| SD | 1.845827 | 1.544657 |
| KY | 0.9985288 | 1.481718 |
| AL | 0.5465437 | 1.464084 |
| TN | 1.49752 | 1.166814 |
| UT | 0.8649974 | 1.47568 |
| MS | 2.251292 | 1.246046 |
| IN | 1.15268 | 1.159439 |
| MO | 1.418383 | 1.138468 |
| SC | 0.1112256 | 1.453085 |
| AK | 2.944439 | 1.747178 |
| IA | 1.691676 | 1.302109 |
| OH | 1.279431 | 1.105674 |
| TX | 1.410509 | 1.078494 |
| FL | 2.310715 | 1.054278 |
| NC | 2.097141 | 1.082441 |
| GA | 1.845827 | 1.095801 |
| AZ | 2.190667 | 1.11196 |
| WI | 3.262893 | 1.126295 |
| PA | 2.199999 | 1.063138 |
| NV | 1.558145 | 1.295234 |
| MI | 2.16428 | 1.088672 |
| MN | 2.171249 | 1.138517 |
| NH | 2.538974 | 1.373304 |
| ME | 1.15268 | 1.489731 |
| VA | 1.558145 | 1.122927 |
| NM | 1.845827 | 1.544657 |
| CO | 0.8043728 | 1.269431 |
| NJ | 1.047319 | 1.198318 |
| IL | 0.9634375 | 1.156337 |
| WA | 1.403994 | 1.207226 |
| NY | 1.014529 | 1.086219 |
| CA | 0.6294314 | 1.090861 |
| HI | 1.558145 | 1.517442 |
| MD | 1.622683 | 1.17017 |
| Intercept | -2.944439 | 1.025978 |
| R^2 | 0.067 |  |
| N | 920 |  |

We regress belief that one’s home state will be a toss-up. (coded as 1) on one’s home state using a logit link function. Outcome is coded as 0 if panelist believes Trump or Biden will win state. Massachusetts serves as the baseline category.

**Question Wordings**

**President Donald Trump is facing former Vice President Joe Biden in the 2020 presidential election. Please indicate who you think will win the electoral college, the national popular vote, and the popular vote in [R’S STATE]?**

The Electoral College

The national popular vote

The popular vote in [R’S STATE]

1. It is extremely likely that Donald Trump will win
2. It is likely that Donald Trump will win
3. It is equally likely that Donald Trump or Joe Biden
4. It is likely that Joe Biden will win
5. It is extremely likely that Joe Biden will win

**Ethical Declaration**

All data gathering in this study was classified as exempt by [Redacted] Human Subjects under an Umbrella Protocol titled “Studies of attitudes and public opinion.” Researchers do not have any potential or perceived conflicts of interest arising from their research.

Subjects were recruited through the online survey firm YouGov. While YouGov does not reveal specifics on how much they pay their participants, all subjects were compensated with YouGov points which are redeemable for monetary rewards for their participation.

This project did not engage in deception. It did not intervene in a political process. All subjects were informed that they were part of a university research study and they were made aware of any potential risks. The consent form they agreed to read: