

*Supplementary Material*

**Partisan mathematical processing of political polling statistics:**

**It's the expectations that count**

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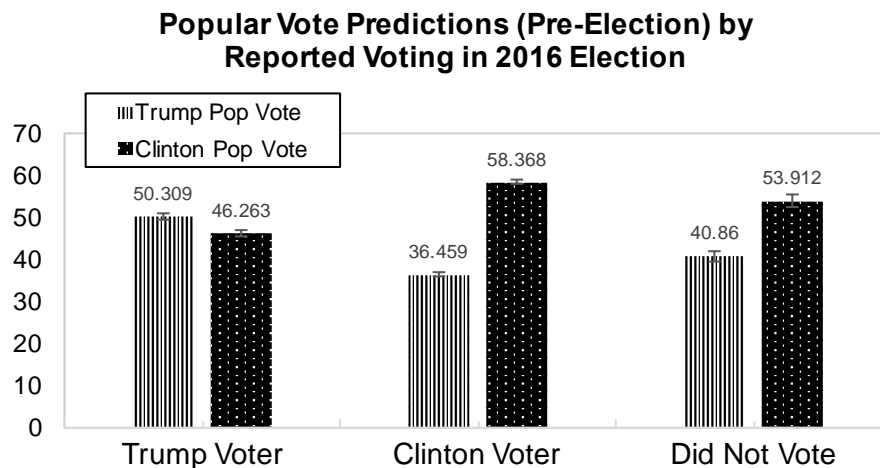
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## Exploratory Analyses

*Pre-election popular vote estimates in Experiment 3 among voters in Experiment 4.* We also analyzed pre-election popular vote bias in those who did not vote, compared to Trump voters and Clinton voters. Aligning with their expectations for a Clinton win, we found that people who ultimately did not vote showed a Clinton-favoring, but slightly more “middle-of-the-road,” estimation pattern of the popular vote (see Figure S1).



*Figure S1.* Popular vote predictions from Experiment 3 graphed by reported voter behavior in Experiment 4. The people who did not vote tended to expect Clinton to win and showed estimates similar to Clinton supporters'. However, they showed a significantly reduced pattern of bias in her favor, compared to those who ultimately did vote for Clinton.

Specifically, people who reported that they did not vote in Experiment 4 gave estimates of Clinton's popular vote ( $n=57$ ;  $M(SD \text{ following}) = 54\% (11.7)$ ) that were significantly lower than Clinton voters' estimates ( $n=329$ ;  $M = 58\% (9.6)$ ) but significantly higher than Trump voters' ( $n=217$ ;  $M = 46\% (10.9)$ ,  $F(2,600) = 91.7$ ,  $p < .001$ ;  $\eta^2_{\text{partial}} = .23$ ) in Experiment 3. Likewise, their estimates for Trump's popular vote ( $M = 41\% (11.0)$ ) were significantly higher than Clinton voters' estimates ( $M = 37\% (9.2)$ ) but significantly lower than Trump voters' ( $M = 50\% (11.4)$ ,  $F(2,600) = 121.6$ ,  $p < .001$ ;  $\eta^2_{\text{partial}} = .29$ ). In sum, those who did not vote by and large

had expected Clinton to win, but their pre-election popular vote biases were reduced compared to those who reported actually voting for Clinton. These results contrast with non-voters' mathematical biases (reported in the main text), which were larger (in favor of Clinton, deflating Trump), compared to those who voted.