

Lott's Response to Eggers and Grimmer Part 2

Eggers and Grimmer complain that “much of the paper’s writing remains unchanged, but ... the quantitative analysis itself has changed substantially.” As noted in my original memo, when I figured out all the changes they had made in my turnout data, I discovered that some places had updated their data from what was released immediately after the election. The discovery of this data meant that I no longer lost observations in Table 6, so I didn’t have to use the weaker second-best approach used in Table 7 to overcome the fact that observations were lost when the denominators had been zero. It also meant some small changes in the turnout regressions, though I continued using the exact same specifications.

I thank Eggers and Grimmer for making me figure out all the changes they had made in their turnout estimates because that caused me to discover the updated data. But I think it is unreasonable for them to object to these changes if the data is correct.

Eggers and Grimmer have three main objections. First, they claim that my results regarding absentee ballots aren’t “mixed.” Next, they complain that I removed the second-best regressions dealing with provisional ballots because updated data allowed a lot more degrees of freedom in the preferred specification. The list of objections to my turnout estimates is long.

As I showed in my previous response, Table 6 is not susceptible to the problem with reverse regressions that occurred in the second-best approach that I originally used in Table 7. My original paper clearly stated that I used a different approach in Table 7 than in the previous tables because I was missing a lot of observations since it wasn’t possible to divide by zero. Are Eggers and Grimmer now claiming that this updated data is incorrect? No.

My most substantial response involves Eggers and Grimmer’s comments regarding voter turnout rates. Accounting for same-day voter registration, the date of the registration data, or Menominee County does not affect my results. As to their claim that they thought they were just replicating my turnout variable, even if they ignored the variable descriptions titled “voter registration” etc. in the STATA data file that I provided, one would think they would compare simple summary statistics or contact me for any clarification.

1) Description of Absentee Mixed results

When I first submitted the paper in January 2021, there was no version of what later became Table 9 with the combined observations for Georgia and Pennsylvania. At that point, I described the results as mixed. Except for fixing one typo and adding a negative but not statistically significant estimate for the combined state data in Table 9, nothing else has changed. Neither the referees nor the editors mentioned that this discussion in the original paper was misleading. Table 9, which showed the combined state results, was added in my response to the second round of referee reports. All but one of the estimates provides a coefficient consistent with the vote fraud hypothesis, but only one of the estimates is statistically

significant and negative. I don't think that the results will deceive anyone. I showed all the results for readers to decide for themselves.

As to Table 3, the paper's idea behind the first nine tables was to compare adjacent precincts on either side of county borders. These precincts are small relatively homogenous areas that are very similar to each other. They aren't perfectly similar; as I note, there are reasons why people move into one county and not the other. So Table 3 compares the differences in Trump's share of the absentee ballots between adjacent precincts after accounting for detailed race and gender differences at the precinct level.

Eggers and Grimmer's last two paragraphs in this section point out that I am providing a range of estimates, but anyone reading the paper can clearly see the range of estimates. So my question is: Other than objecting to the word "mixed," what are they adding to the discussion that I am not already stating? Do they fear that readers will be unable to judge the results themselves?

2) Description of Provisional ballots results

Eggers and Grimmer claim that the analysis in the old version of Table 7a "is dropped entirely without comment" and that "he introduces a completely new provisional ballot analysis." Both are false. In my attempt to figure out all the changes that Eggers and Grimmer had made in my turnout estimates, I made it clear that I discovered that some Pennsylvania counties had updated some available numbers immediately after the election. I also made it clear that the new data ensured that I no longer lost observations in Table 6. Previously observations were dropped because it is not possible to divide by zero. The old Table 7a was a second-best approach that was explicitly used only because of the missing observations. But it is no longer necessary because of the corrected data and the expanded sample size for Table 6.

With the updated data, the results in Table 6 for the Allegheny County variable are now statistically significant, going from a t-statistic significant for a two-tailed t-test at only the 23% level to now significant at the 5% or 9% level. Table 7 now reports just the Georgia estimates previously reported in 7b that correspond directly with those in Table 6, and the statistical insignificance is unchanged. If I had left in the previous specification that corresponded with the old Table 7a, it would have remained unchanged, as none of the Georgia estimates have changed.

In Table 6, in what I reported in the paper, I have now shown the regressions of Trump's share of the provisional ballots in the adjacent precincts on his absentee vote shares in the adjacent precincts and then that and also his in-person vote share in the adjacent precincts. Before I had done it on just the in-person votes, but I decided to also include absentee ballots because the accusation, that I discuss in the paper, is that these provisional ballots were being issued to people who had improperly filled out their absentee ballots. Including just the in-person votes as the control variable still implies Biden picks up 3.6% more provisional votes in Allegheny County. The result is statistically significant at the 10 percent level for a one-tailed t-test (see Appendix 1).

In the first and fourth paragraphs of this section, Eggers and Grimmer make comments like: “In Lott’s memo responding to these points he concedes (perhaps accidentally) that his analysis cannot distinguish between pro- or anti-Trump fraud.” But again, this is wrong. The results in Table 6 show a consistent bias in provisional ballots for Biden in Allegheny County whether you run the direct regression or the reverse regression. I didn’t report the reverse regression in the paper precisely because I didn’t want to add new tests, but I would be happy to add it.

Eggers and Grimmer complain that the effects are “modest.” I am not sure that everyone would agree, but why does it matter? Table 6 shows estimates between a 3.8 and 4.5 percentage point swing in Biden’s share of the provisional ballots. Will an additional 7,200 votes in provisional votes by themselves in just two counties swing an election? No, but I never claim otherwise. There may have been other problems also, and the point of the paper is to figure out ways to measure problems with the voting system. If they want to argue that the gap is too small to worry about, that is their choice. My point was to see if problems existed and show a way of measuring them.

Eggers and Grimmer also continually point out that the results are statistically significant for a one-tailed t-test, not a two-tailed t-test. That is true, but no one is being deceived. I make that very clear in the paper. We are dealing with fairly small samples, and, in any case, a one-tailed t-test is appropriate for these tests.

3) Description of “Voter Turnout Results”

Eggers and Grimmer make four claims in this section. The strange thing here is that they make several claims regarding potential issues such as same-day voter registration, but they don’t test whether including a control variable for that law or excluding those states makes a difference in the results. Here, in order, are the four points that they raise regarding voter turnout.

Eggers and Grimmer changed the dependent variable and other variables

Eggers and Grimmer say that they used their measure of voter turnout in their “replication” of my results. Even if one accepts their claim that the body of my paper wasn’t clear, the data set that I provided them labels and defines the variables in terms of registered voters and total votes in calculating turnout – just as I did in the data files that I provided to the editors. Eggers and Grimmer apparently never used simple summary statements to compare the means and variances for the turnout variable that I provided them with the turnout variable that they created. If they had, they would have seen that they created a different measure of turnout.

As Eggers and Grimmer acknowledge, I provided the data to them the day they asked for it. If they had any problem replicating my regressions and data, I would have been very happy to have explained things to them, but they never asked.

In any case, they now know that they aren’t using the measure of voter turnout that I used, and they know why I used the measure that I did. As to them changing the other control variables,

they offer no explanation, and it is hard to figure out an explanation for them claiming to “replicate” my research given the variables for the racial demographic variables listed in the paper’s tables. As I showed in my previous response, it was only by simultaneously changing the endogenous variable and primarily adding in the percent of the population that is Native American that they got the results that they did. Even then, it was for just one of the specifications that I provided. The issue with adding a variable regarding Native American populations is that they were also areas where large-scale fraud was alleged. You are thus potentially simultaneously measuring fraud in two different ways that are correlated with each other. In any case, while including the variable for the percent of the population that is Native American reduces the size of the coefficient measuring fraud, the fraud variable is still statistically significant.

Eggers and Grimmer say “Lott’s new analysis seems to adopt the data we used (with a different denominator).” But that is wrong. Both times I used the same sources of data from each state’s official website. See Appendix 7.

While there are not a lot of degrees of freedom, especially with clustering for just ten states, I have no problem with including state-fixed effects, which is why I provided an estimate with them. But that is not the only way to account for different related factors, such as past changes in turnout, or a dummy for the closest swing states. In any case, in the responses below, I will primarily focus my discussion on the estimate corresponding to the specification in Table 11 that uses the fixed state effects.

The claim regarding Same Day Voter Registration

Four of the ten states examined on voter turnout have same-day voter registration (Iowa, Michigan, Nevada, and Wisconsin (<https://www.ncsl.org/research/elections-and-campaigns/same-day-registration.aspx>)). One way to address this is to include a dummy variable for the counties in those four states. In the estimate that corresponds to column 6 in Table 11 that accounts for state fixed effects, the coefficient remains unchanged at 0.019 (for a two-tailed t-test $p = 0.017$). See Appendix 2.

Another approach is to remove those four states from the regressions. The coefficient values for the regressions that correspond to those in Table 11 remain virtually unchanged, actually rising very slightly. In the estimate that corresponds to column 6 in Table 11 that accounts for state fixed effects the coefficient changes little to 0.01433 (see Appendix 3). However, because of the reduced number of states with clustering, that one specification is now only statistically significant at the 0.0725 level for a one-tailed t-test. Two of those four states also have counties with large percentages of Native Americans where fraud was alleged.

The claim regarding Menominee County

“In fact, Lott’s result is no longer significant if we exclude this one small county in Wisconsin.”

Menominee County has a large Native American population, with 43.1 percent. It also had a very large increase in voter turnout. Removing that county picks up some of the effect of controlling for the percent of the population that is Native American.

So how do the results in Table 11 change with the removal of Menominee County, Wisconsin? Not much. In redoing all the regressions in Table 11, the fraud variable remains consistently statistically significant at the 4 percent level for a two-tailed t-test in all the estimates (See Appendix 4). Removing Menominee County, Wisconsin and including the variable for the percent of the population that is Native American reduces the coefficient for the fraud variable from 0.01429 to 0.0109, but it is still statistically significant at the 4.1 percent level for a two-tailed t-test (See Appendix 5).

To further test this issue, I redid the voter turnout variable using registration data from December 1, 2020 compared to the voter registration on December 7, 2016. Doing this would clearly no longer face the problem that Eggers and Grimmer raised, and changing this does indeed dramatically reduce the change in voter turnout in Menominee County in the county from 20.4 percentage points to 12.8 percentage points, but the results are little changed – raising the fraud coefficient for the specification in Table 11 with state fixed effects from 0.0191 ($p = 0.017$) to 0.0177 ($p = 0.020$). See Appendix 6. All the other estimates that correspond to what I showed in Table 11 also indicate similar larger increases in turnout.

The data for 2016 also had voter registration data November 16th, so I tried that but again got very similar results. I report the December data simply because both are almost exactly the same length of time after the election. (The 2016 election was on November 8th and the 2020 election was on November 3rd.)

Including measures for Native Americans in different ways reduces the statistical significance and size of the fraud variable, but the effect of fraud is still present. The issue is that you now have two measures that might be accounting for fraud that are highly correlated with each other.

There are data errors in all data. I have tried to explain why Eggers and Grimmer's decision to look at the voting age population by county ignores the fact that there are large variations across counties in the number of voting-age people who are American citizens and those disqualified to vote because they are felons. I have now shown that their critiques regarding using registered voters doesn't significantly change my results.

Coding for "county where fraud was alleged"

Navarro's paper didn't come out until December 15th, 2020, and I wasn't immediately made aware of it. I had already compiled a list of counties where state Republican parties had filed lawsuits.

As just illustrated above, my approach to this problem has been to exclude different states from the turnout regressions or to account for other control variables to see if it alters the results. For example, Table 12 in my paper includes only Georgia and Pennsylvania as the states for which fraud was alleged. I note that Eggers and Grimmer do not raise any objections to the counties that were identified as engaging in fraud in those states, and yet, I continued to get similar results even when the other four states with alleged fraud were excluded (Arizona, Michigan, Nevada, and Wisconsin). Two of those states (Arizona and Nevada) are ones that Eggers and Grimmer discuss in the last full paragraph on page 4 of their response. If I drop just those two states, it again doesn't alter my results. The results I reported above when dropping out other states to deal with their concerns about same-day registration provide further support for the consistency of these results don't depend on a particular state.

Conclusion

While Eggers and Grimmer concede that "Lott is correct that much of the paper's writing remains unchanged," they complain about the changes in the quantitative analysis. But the only consequential changes were due to updating the data. The changes in Tables 6 or 11 and 12 were not due to changes in specifications, but to changes in the data.

Those corrections in the data would not have occurred without me having to figure out how Eggers and Grimmer changed my regressions, so I am thankful that they didn't actually replicate my work.

Appendixes

Appendix 1: Including a Dummy Variable for States with Same Day Voter Registration

```
. reg difTrumpPercProvisional difTrumpPercInPerson countywithfraud, noconst
```

Source	SS	df	MS	Number of obs =	84
Model	.666672183	2	.333336092	F(2, 82) =	6.13
Residual	4.45927638	82	.054381419	Prob > F =	0.0033
				R-squared =	0.1301
				Adj R-squared =	0.1088
				Root MSE =	.2332
Total	5.12594856	84	.061023197		

	Coef.	Std. Err.	t	P> t	[95% Conf. Interval]
difTrumpPercProvis~1					
difTrumpPercInPerson	.7597412	.2619548	2.90	0.005	.2386297 1.280853
countywithfraud	-.0363851	.0285769	-1.27	0.207	-.0932335 .0204634

Appendix 2: Including a Dummy Variable for States with Same Day Voter Registration

```
. xi: reg diffinturnoutrate20162020new fraud samedayregistration trumpcountiesnew  
trumpcountiesnewsq bidencountiesnew bidencountiesnewsq Medianhouseholdincome  
PercentFemale PercentBlack PercentHispanicorLatino PercentAsian PercentTwoormoreraces  
PercentHighschoolgraduate PercentSomecollegeorassociate PercentBachelorsdegree  
PercentGraduateorprofessional Percentage18to29-Percentage80andover i.state,  
cluster(state)
```

```
i.state      _Istate_1-10      (_Istate_1 for state==AZ omitted)  
note: _Istate_7 omitted because of collinearity
```

```
Linear regression                                Number of obs =      767  
                                                F( 8, 9) =      .  
                                                Prob > F =      .  
                                                R-squared =    0.4808  
                                                Root MSE =    .02144
```

(Std. Err. adjusted for 10 clusters in state)

	Coef.	Robust Std. Err.	t	P> t	[95% Conf. Interval]
diffinturnoutrate20162020new					
fraud	.0191216	.0065053	2.94	0.017	.0044055 .0338376
samedayregistration	.0104749	.006374	1.64	0.135	-.0039442 .0248939
trumpcountiesnew	-.0126323	.0121219	-1.04	0.325	-.0400539 .0147893
trumpcountiesnewsq	-.0058858	.0180057	-0.33	0.751	-.0466176 .0348459
bidencountiesnew	-.0097464	.0251371	-0.39	0.707	-.0666104 .0471176
bidencountiesnewsq	.0592043	.0630655	0.94	0.372	-.0834597 .2018684
Medianhouseholdincome	-3.11e-08	1.39e-07	-0.22	0.828	-3.45e-07 2.83e-07
PercentFemale	-.0546789	.0969658	-0.56	0.587	-.2740306 .1646729
PercentBlack	-.0534654	.0229078	-2.33	0.044	-.1052865 -.0016442
PercentHispanicorLatino	-.0315075	.0247134	-1.27	0.234	-.0874132 .0243981
PercentAsian	-.2351255	.0552799	-4.25	0.002	-.3601773 -.1100738
PercentTwoormoreraces	-.2353757	.1293926	-1.82	0.102	-.5280821 .0573308
PercentHighschoolgraduate	.03567	.0460501	0.77	0.458	-.0685025 .1398424
PercentSomecollegeorassociate	.0416596	.042996	0.97	0.358	-.0556042 .1389234
PercentBachelorsdegree	-.0187578	.0440368	-0.43	0.680	-.1183759 .0808603
PercentGraduateorprofessional	.0630512	.0602099	1.05	0.322	-.073153 .1992554
Percentage18to29	-.1921385	.0800273	-2.40	0.040	-.3731728 -.0111043
Percentage30to39	.0106519	.2073815	0.05	0.960	-.4584776 .4797815

Percentage40to49		-.1500636	.1283339	-1.17	0.272	-.4403751	.1402479
Percentage50to59		-.1383323	.1262357	-1.10	0.302	-.4238974	.1472328
Percentage60to69		-.1010137	.1159654	-0.87	0.406	-.3633457	.1613183
Percentage70to79		.0007874	.1030334	0.01	0.994	-.2322904	.2338652
Percentage80andover		-.3462293	.1563076	-2.22	0.054	-.6998217	.0073631
_Istate_2		-.0173595	.0062702	-2.77	0.022	-.0315436	-.0031754
_Istate_3		-.0111857	.0082348	-1.36	0.207	-.0298141	.0074428
_Istate_4		-.0334717	.0022674	-14.76	0.000	-.0386009	-.0283425
_Istate_5		-.0169766	.0009931	-17.09	0.000	-.0192232	-.0147301
_Istate_6		.0277738	.0067568	4.11	0.003	.012453	.043023
_Istate_7		-.0488791	.006039	-8.09	0.000	-.0625403	-.0352179
_Istate_8		-.0214214	.0074092	-2.89	0.018	-.0381822	-.0046605
_Istate_9		.0202247	.0069187	2.92	0.017	.0045736	.0358758
_Istate_10		0	(omitted)				
_cons		.165236	.1156791	1.43	0.187	-.0964483	.4269202--

Appendix 3: Removing states with Same Day Voter Registration (Iowa, Michigan, Nevada, and Wisconsin)

```
. xi: reg diffinturnoutrate20162020new fraud trumpcountiesnew bidencountiesnew
PercentFemale PercentBlack PercentHispanicorLatino PercentAsian PercentTwoormoreraces
Percentage18to29-Percentage80andover if samedayregistration == 0, cluster(state)
```

Linear regression

Number of obs = 496
F(4, 5) = .
Prob > F = .
R-squared = 0.1556
Root MSE = .02688

(Std. Err. adjusted for 6 clusters in state)

diffinturnoutrate2016~w	Coef.	Robust Std. Err.	t	P> t	[95% Conf. Interval]	
fraud	.0239704	.0111397	2.15	0.084	-.0046652	.0526059
trumpcountiesnew	-.0423483	.0247294	-1.71	0.147	-.1059172	.0212207
bidencountiesnew	.0069605	.0152103	0.46	0.666	-.0321388	.0460597
PercentFemale	.0004927	.0977601	0.01	0.996	-.2508077	.251793
PercentBlack	-.063258	.0364749	-1.73	0.143	-.1570197	.0305037
PercentHispanicorLatino	-.0365727	.0402209	-0.91	0.405	-.1399638	.0668184
PercentAsian	-.3298214	.1727268	-1.91	0.114	-.7738298	.1141871
PercentTwoormoreraces	-.0955536	.2118595	-0.45	0.671	-.6401558	.4490487
Percentage18to29	-.0011967	.1434443	-0.01	0.994	-.3699319	.3675386
Percentage30to39	-.0124632	.1749292	-0.07	0.946	-.4621332	.4372067
Percentage40to49	.1639561	.2662984	0.62	0.565	-.5205857	.8484979
Percentage50to59	.2443144	.1933782	1.26	0.262	-.2527802	.741409
Percentage60to69	.0126988	.2178223	0.06	0.956	-.5472312	.5726287
Percentage70to79	.1277863	.1616675	0.79	0.465	-.2877931	.5433657
Percentage80andover	-.1452676	.3310196	-0.44	0.679	-.9961806	.7056454
_cons	.0189609	.1609835	0.12	0.911	-.3948605	.4327822

```
. xi: reg diffinturnoutrate20162020new fraud trumpcountiesnew bidencountiesnew
Medianhouseholdincome PercentFemale PercentBlack PercentHispanicorLatino PercentAsian
PercentTwoormoreraces PercentHighschoolgraduate PercentSomecollegeorassociate
PercentBachelorsdegree PercentGraduateorprofessional Percentage18to29-Percentage80andover if
samedayregistration == 0, cluster(state)
```

Linear regression

Number of obs = 496
F(4, 5) = .
Prob > F = .

R-squared = 0.1837
Root MSE = .02657

(Std. Err. adjusted for 6 clusters in state)

diffinturnoutrate20162020new	Coef.	Robust Std. Err.	t	P> t	[95% Conf. Interval]	
fraud	.0252535	.0097988	2.58	0.050	.0000649	.0504421
trumpcountiesnew	-.0428941	.0283114	-1.52	0.190	-.1156709	.0298826
bidencountiesnew	.0145363	.0149627	0.97	0.376	-.0239265	.0529991
Medianhouseholdincome	-2.59e-07	3.07e-07	-0.84	0.437	-1.05e-06	5.30e-07
PercentFemale	-.0223762	.0778342	-0.29	0.785	-.2224554	.177703
PercentBlack	-.0810542	.0407939	-1.99	0.104	-.1859182	.0238099
PercentHispanicorLatino	-.0594638	.0430356	-1.38	0.226	-.1700902	.0511626
PercentAsian	-.2458384	.0934665	-2.63	0.047	-.4861017	-.0055751
PercentTwoormoreraces	-.2238189	.1824744	-1.23	0.275	-.6928842	.2452464
PercentHighschoolgraduate	-.0804671	.1401826	-0.57	0.591	-.4408179	.2798836
PercentSomecollegeorassociate	.0232836	.0800798	0.29	0.783	-.1825679	.2291352
PercentBachelorsdegree	.0331269	.0914108	0.36	0.732	-.201852	.2681058
PercentGraduateorprofessional	-.1421611	.1517492	-0.94	0.392	-.5322448	.2479226
Percentage18to29	.0000229	.1613256	0.00	1.000	-.4146778	.4147236
Percentage30to39	-.0141495	.1483428	-0.10	0.928	-.3954767	.3671777
Percentage40to49	.1570183	.1922867	0.82	0.451	-.3372704	.6513069
Percentage50to59	.3015984	.1811381	1.67	0.157	-.1640319	.7672287
Percentage60to69	-.012037	.1905875	-0.06	0.952	-.5019577	.4778837
Percentage70to79	.0685186	.054217	1.26	0.262	-.0708505	.2078878
Percentage80andover	-.0592967	.2831583	-0.21	0.842	-.7871782	.6685849
_cons	.0759387	.135075	0.56	0.598	-.2712827	.42316

```
. xi: reg diffinturnoutrate20162020new fraud trumpcountiesnew trumpcountiesnewsq
bidencountiesnew bidencountiesnewsq Medianhouseholdincome PercentFemale PercentBlack
PercentHispanicorLatino PercentAsian PercentTwoormoreraces PercentHighschoolgraduate
PercentSomecollegeorassociate PercentBachelorsdegree PercentGraduateorprofessional
Percentage18to29-Percentage80andover if samedayregistration == 0, cluster(state)
```

Linear regression

Number of obs = 496
F(4, 5) = .
Prob > F = .
R-squared = 0.1898
Root MSE = .02652

(Std. Err. adjusted for 6 clusters in state)

diffinturnoutrate20162020new	Coef.	Robust Std. Err.	t	P> t	[95% Conf. Interval]	
fraud	.0265231	.0093882	2.83	0.037	.0023899	.0506564
trumpcountiesnew	-.0054537	.0203825	-0.27	0.800	-.0578486	.0469412
trumpcountiesnewsq	-.052627	.0151318	-3.48	0.018	-.0915245	-.0137294
bidencountiesnew	.0117672	.0437703	0.27	0.799	-.1007479	.1242823
bidencountiesnewsq	.0262774	.0713581	0.37	0.728	-.1571544	.2097091
Medianhouseholdincome	-2.48e-07	2.99e-07	-0.83	0.445	-1.02e-06	5.20e-07
PercentFemale	-.0129412	.0707349	-0.18	0.862	-.1947711	.1688888
PercentBlack	-.078797	.0406773	-1.94	0.110	-.1833614	.0257674
PercentHispanicorLatino	-.0577129	.0428477	-1.35	0.236	-.1678565	.0524307
PercentAsian	-.2418774	.0955141	-2.53	0.052	-.4874043	.0036494
PercentTwoormoreraces	-.1840871	.1939748	-0.95	0.386	-.6827151	.314541
PercentHighschoolgraduate	-.0949093	.1370784	-0.69	0.520	-.4472805	.2574619
PercentSomecollegeorassociate	.0068335	.0748083	0.09	0.931	-.1854674	.1991344
PercentBachelorsdegree	.0265866	.0878242	0.30	0.774	-.1991728	.252346
PercentGraduateorprofessional	-.1578028	.1456717	-1.08	0.328	-.5322637	.2166582

Percentage18to29		.0171442	.1499413	0.11	0.913	-.3682922	.4025807
Percentage30to39		-.0190624	.1415965	-0.13	0.898	-.3830478	.3449231
Percentage40to49		.1612517	.1869894	0.86	0.428	-.3194198	.6419233
Percentage50to59		.3197196	.175799	1.82	0.129	-.1321861	.7716253
Percentage60to69		.0202896	.1828082	0.11	0.916	-.4496337	.490213
Percentage70to79		.0335863	.0512934	0.65	0.542	-.0982677	.1654403
Percentage80andover		-.0263752	.2696102	-0.10	0.926	-.7194303	.66668
_cons		.0692195	.1245424	0.56	0.602	-.2509268	.3893659

```
. xi: reg diffinturnoutrate20162020new fraud trumpcountiesnew trumpcountiesnewsq
bidencountiesnew bidencountiesnewsq Medianhouseholdincome PercentFemale PercentBlack
PercentHispanicorLatino PercentAsian PercentTwoormoreraces PercentHighschoolgraduate
PercentSomecollegeorassociate PercentBachelorsdegree PercentGraduateorprofessional
diffinturnoutrate20122016 Percentage18to29-Percentage80andover if samedayregistration == 0,
cluster(state)
```

Linear regression

Number of obs = 496
F(4, 5) = .
Prob > F = .
R-squared = 0.2000
Root MSE = .02638

(Std. Err. adjusted for 6 clusters in state)

		Coef.	Robust Std. Err.	t	P> t	[95% Conf. Interval]
diffinturnoutrate20162020new						
fraud		.0276702	.0094045	2.94	0.032	.0034951 .0518453
trumpcountiesnew		.0016941	.0189014	0.09	0.932	-.0468934 .0502816
trumpcountiesnewsq		-.0508653	.0141966	-3.58	0.016	-.0873589 -.0143717
bidencountiesnew		.001649	.0474279	0.03	0.974	-.1202682 .1235662
bidencountiesnewsq		.032039	.0739548	0.43	0.683	-.1580678 .2221457
Medianhouseholdincome		-2.20e-07	2.71e-07	-0.81	0.453	-9.16e-07 4.76e-07
PercentFemale		.0244164	.0770297	0.32	0.764	-.1735949 .2224277
PercentBlack		-.0546072	.0370524	-1.47	0.201	-.1498534 .0406391
PercentHispanicorLatino		-.0588034	.0448203	-1.31	0.247	-.1740176 .0564108
PercentAsian		-.2494197	.0953082	-2.62	0.047	-.4944174 -.0044221
PercentTwoormoreraces		-.1696703	.1912639	-0.89	0.416	-.6613298 .3219893
PercentHighschoolgraduate		-.1003575	.1342177	-0.75	0.488	-.445375 .2446601
PercentSomecollegeorassociate		-.0000228	.0674083	-0.00	1.000	-.1733014 .1732557
PercentBachelorsdegree		.0049117	.0871203	0.06	0.957	-.2190381 .2288615
PercentGraduateorprofessional		-.1202907	.1291682	-0.93	0.394	-.4523282 .2117469
diffinturnoutrate20122016		.0733807	.0756734	0.97	0.377	-.121144 .2679055
Percentage18to29		.0049344	.1442406	0.03	0.974	-.3658478 .3757167
Percentage30to39		-.0021144	.165331	-0.01	0.990	-.4271114 .4228825
Percentage40to49		.1413071	.1709797	0.83	0.446	-.2982103 .5808245
Percentage50to59		.3068219	.1730575	1.77	0.136	-.1380367 .7516805
Percentage60to69		.0004362	.1686378	0.00	0.998	-.433061 .4339334
Percentage70to79		.050085	.053334	0.94	0.391	-.0870143 .1871843
Percentage80andover		-.1067459	.2587339	-0.41	0.697	-.7718425 .5583507
_cons		.0565242	.1245375	0.45	0.669	-.2636095 .376658

```
. xi: reg diffinturnoutrate20162020new fraud trumpcountiesnew trumpcountiesnewsq
bidencountiesnew bidencountiesnewsq Medianhouseholdincome PercentFemale PercentBlack
PercentHispanicorLatino PercentAsian PercentTwoormoreraces PercentHighschoolgraduate
PercentSomecollegeorassociate PercentBachelorsdegree PercentGraduateorprofessional
closesttossupstates Percentage18to29-Percentage80andover if samedayregistration == 0,
cluster(state)
```

Linear regression

Number of obs = 496
F(4, 5) = .

Prob > F = .
R-squared = 0.5120
Root MSE = .0206

(Std. Err. adjusted for 6 clusters in state)

diffinturnoutrate20162020new	Coef.	Robust Std. Err.	t	P> t	[95% Conf. Interval]	
fraud	.0087801	.0038372	2.29	0.071	-.0010838	.0186439
trumpcountiesnew	.0082518	.0142681	0.58	0.588	-.0284254	.044929
trumpcountiesnewsq	-.0242971	.0099136	-2.45	0.058	-.0497808	.0011866
bidencountiesnew	-.0099033	.0329828	-0.30	0.776	-.0946882	.0748815
bidencountiesnewsq	.0201285	.0631968	0.32	0.763	-.142324	.182581
Medianhouseholdincome	-3.10e-08	2.14e-07	-0.15	0.890	-5.80e-07	5.18e-07
PercentFemale	-.0194754	.0608248	-0.32	0.762	-.1758307	.1368798
PercentBlack	-.0254923	.0169867	-1.50	0.194	-.0691579	.0181733
PercentHispanicorLatino	-.0505903	.0211637	-2.39	0.062	-.1049933	.0038127
PercentAsian	-.1453746	.0348702	-4.17	0.009	-.2350112	-.055738
PercentTwoormoreraces	-.1189845	.1239212	-0.96	0.381	-.4375339	.199565
PercentHighschoolgraduate	-.0299489	.0373163	-0.80	0.459	-.1258736	.0659757
PercentSomecollegeorassociate	.0048426	.043542	0.11	0.916	-.1070857	.1167708
PercentBachelorsdegree	-.0401182	.0409987	-0.98	0.373	-.1455086	.0652723
PercentGraduateorprofessional	.0320986	.075568	0.42	0.689	-.1621552	.2263524
closesttossupstates	.0394147	.0017417	22.63	0.000	.0349375	.0438918
Percentage18to29	-.0844003	.0704087	-1.20	0.284	-.2653918	.0965911
Percentage30to39	-.0286455	.119232	-0.24	0.820	-.335141	.27785
Percentage40to49	.0023879	.1309537	0.02	0.986	-.3342392	.339015
Percentage50to59	.120166	.1039042	1.16	0.300	-.1469282	.3872602
Percentage60to69	-.1672464	.1158928	-1.44	0.209	-.4651583	.1306655
Percentage70to79	.1061435	.0985531	1.08	0.331	-.1471954	.3594824
Percentage80andover	-.2141061	.1181239	-1.81	0.130	-.5177532	.089541
_cons	.0890792	.0846552	1.05	0.341	-.128534	.3066923

```
. xi: reg diffinturnoutrate20162020new fraud trumpcountiesnew trumpcountiesnewsq
bidencountiesnew bidencountiesnewsq Medianhouseholdincome PercentFemale PercentBlack
PercentHispanicorLatino PercentAsian PercentTwoormoreraces PercentHighschoolgraduate
PercentSomecollegeorassociate PercentBachelorsdegree PercentGraduateorprofessional
Percentage18to29-Percentage80andover i.state if samedayregistration == 0, cluster(state)
i.state _Istate_1-10 (_Istate_1 for state==AZ omitted)
note: _Istate_4 omitted because of collinearity
note: _Istate_5 omitted because of collinearity
note: _Istate_7 omitted because of collinearity
note: _Istate_10 omitted because of collinearity
```

Linear regression

Number of obs = 496
F(4, 5) = .
Prob > F = .
R-squared = 0.5252
Root MSE = .02041

(Std. Err. adjusted for 6 clusters in state)

diffinturnoutrate20162020new	Coef.	Robust Std. Err.	t	P> t	[95% Conf. Interval]	
fraud	.0143258	.0083002	1.73	0.145	-.0070106	.0356623
trumpcountiesnew	-.0039989	.0181487	-0.22	0.834	-.0506516	.0426538
trumpcountiesnewsq	-.025568	.0122749	-2.08	0.092	-.0571218	.0059857
bidencountiesnew	.0108533	.0269102	0.40	0.703	-.0583216	.0800282

bidencountiesnewsq		.0020182	.055996	0.04	0.973	-.1419241	.1459604
Medianhouseholdincome		1.62e-08	2.14e-07	0.08	0.943	-5.33e-07	5.66e-07
PercentFemale		-.0772896	.0504018	-1.53	0.186	-.2068514	.0522723
PercentBlack		-.0532558	.024674	-2.16	0.083	-.1166824	.0101708
PercentHispanicorLatino		-.0394264	.0236769	-1.67	0.157	-.1002899	.0214372
PercentAsian		-.1401283	.0357743	-3.92	0.011	-.2320892	-.0481675
PercentTwoormoreraces		-.1210761	.1109394	-1.09	0.325	-.4062549	.1641027
PercentHighschoolgraduate		-.0031568	.042685	-0.07	0.944	-.1128821	.1065686
PercentSomecollegeorassociate		.0320817	.0529912	0.61	0.571	-.1041365	.1683
PercentBachelorsdegree		-.0469054	.0487884	-0.96	0.381	-.17232	.0785092
PercentGraduateorprofessional		.0269218	.0808159	0.33	0.753	-.1808221	.2346657
Percentage18to29		-.1236164	.0712673	-1.73	0.143	-.3068149	.0595821
Percentage30to39		-.0694217	.1062097	-0.65	0.542	-.3424423	.203599
Percentage40to49		-.0869652	.1120892	-0.78	0.473	-.3750998	.2011693
Percentage50to59		.0790434	.1257348	0.63	0.557	-.2441682	.4022551
Percentage60to69		-.1795134	.0995287	-1.80	0.131	-.4353601	.0763333
Percentage70to79		.067379	.119064	0.57	0.596	-.2386848	.3734427
Percentage80andover		-.1945823	.1289935	-1.51	0.192	-.5261706	.137006
_Istate_2		-.0209922	.008137	-2.58	0.049	-.0419091	-.0000754
_Istate_3		-.0120885	.0102827	-1.18	0.293	-.0385211	.014344
_Istate_4		0	(omitted)				
_Istate_5		0	(omitted)				
_Istate_6		.023733	.0078843	3.01	0.030	.0034656	.0440003
_Istate_7		0	(omitted)				
_Istate_8		-.0225028	.0109349	-2.06	0.095	-.0506119	.0056062
_Istate_9		.0179465	.0111541	1.61	0.169	-.0107261	.0466191
_Istate_10		0	(omitted)				
_cons		.1558336	.0914125	1.70	0.149	-.0791497	.390817

Appendix 4: Estimates with the removal of Menominee County, Wisconsin

```
. xi: reg diffinturnoutrate20162020new fraud trumpcountiesnew bidencountiesnew
PercentFemale PercentBlack PercentHispanicorLatino PercentAsian PercentTwoormoreraces
Percentage18to29-Percentage80andover if MenomineeWI==0, cluster(state)
```

Linear regression

Number of obs = 766
F(8, 9) = .
Prob > F = .
R-squared = 0.1361
Root MSE = .02684

(Std. Err. adjusted for 10 clusters in state)

diffinturnoutrate2016~w	Coef.	Robust Std. Err.	t	P> t	[95% Conf. Interval]	
fraud	.0223107	.0060452	3.69	0.005	.0086355	.0359858
trumpcountiesnew	-.0328832	.0155038	-2.12	0.063	-.0679552	.0021887
bidencountiesnew	.0067889	.0093808	0.72	0.488	-.014432	.0280099
PercentFemale	.0702015	.135879	0.52	0.618	-.2371781	.3775811
PercentBlack	-.0520304	.0188119	-2.77	0.022	-.0945858	-.009475
PercentHispanicorLatino	-.032401	.0199343	-1.63	0.139	-.0774955	.0126935
PercentAsian	-.3798385	.1277916	-2.97	0.016	-.6689232	-.0907538
PercentTwoormoreraces	-.2809623	.2515409	-1.12	0.293	-.8499873	.2880628
Percentage18to29	.0485208	.1583093	0.31	0.766	-.3095996	.4066412
Percentage30to39	.1760029	.2361547	0.75	0.475	-.3582161	.7102219
Percentage40to49	.2918422	.3012005	0.97	0.358	-.3895206	.9732051
Percentage50to59	.2274409	.1810107	1.26	0.241	-.1820338	.6369157
Percentage60to69	.0744466	.157341	0.47	0.647	-.2814834	.4303766

```

    Percentage70to79 | .2004689 .1391011 1.44 0.183 -.1141997 .5151375
    Percentage80andover | -.2346482 .2309812 -1.02 0.336 -.7571639 .2878675
    _cons | -.0717403 .1919878 -0.37 0.717 -.5060469 .3625663
-----

. xi: reg diffinturnoutrate20162020new fraud trumpcountiesnew bidentcountiesnew
Medianhouseholdincome PercentFemale PercentBlack PercentHispanicorLatino PercentAsian
PercentTwoormoreraces PercentHighschoolgraduate PercentSomecollegeorassociate
PercentBachelorsdegree PercentGraduateorprofessional Percentagel8to29-Percentage80andover if
MenomineeWI==0, cluster(state)

Linear regression                                Number of obs =      766
                                                F( 8,      9) =      .
                                                Prob > F      =      .
                                                R-squared     = 0.1431
                                                Root MSE     = 0.02682

                                                (Std. Err. adjusted for 10 clusters in state)
-----
diffinturnoutrate20162020new |          Coef.   Robust Std. Err.      t    P>|t|     [95% Conf. Interval]
-----+-----
      fraud |    .0218002    .0054123     4.03   0.003    .0095567    .0340437
trumpcountiesnew |   -.0349193    .015265     -2.29   0.048   -.0694511   -.0003875
bidentcountiesnew |    .0070494    .0076115     0.93   0.379   -.0101691    .0242678
Medianhouseholdincome |  -2.72e-07    2.24e-07     -1.21   0.256   -7.79e-07    2.35e-07
    PercentFemale |    .0579343    .1309108     0.44   0.669   -.2382065    .3540751
    PercentBlack |   -.0659007    .0173552     -3.80   0.004   -.105161    -.0266405
PercentHispanicorLatino |  -.0449252    .0269228     -1.67   0.130   -.1058289    .0159784
    PercentAsian |   -.3632367    .112839     -3.22   0.011   -.6184962   -.1079772
PercentTwoormoreraces |   -.279103    .2333034     -1.20   0.262   -.806872    .2486659
PercentHighschoolgraduate | -.0553189    .1367969     -0.40   0.695   -.364775    .2541372
PercentSomecollegeorassociate | -.0391348    .0637443     -0.61   0.554   -.1833345    .105065
    PercentBachelorsdegree | -.0029119    .0664063     -0.04   0.966   -.1531335    .1473096
PercentGraduateorprofessional | -.0350538    .1249341     -0.28   0.785   -.3176744    .2475667
    Percentagel8to29 |    .0118789    .149686     0.08   0.938   -.3267345    .3504922
    Percentage30to39 |    .1606733    .215289     0.75   0.475   -.3263442    .6476908
    Percentage40to49 |    .2697946    .2686077     1.00   0.341   -.3378384    .8774275
    Percentage50to59 |    .2577316    .1546959     1.67   0.130   -.0922148    .607678
    Percentage60to69 |    .0381747    .141589     0.27   0.794   -.2821217    .3584712
    Percentage70to79 |    .1587562    .1136448     1.40   0.196   -.0983261    .4158385
    Percentage80andover |   -.2391586    .1878943     -1.27   0.235   -.6642051    .1858879
    _cons |    .0003505    .1674622     0.00   0.998   -.3784753    .3791762
-----

. xi: reg diffinturnoutrate20162020new fraud trumpcountiesnew trumpcountiesnewsq
bidentcountiesnew bidentcountiesnewsq Medianhouseholdincome PercentFemale PercentBlack
PercentHispanicorLatino PercentAsian PercentTwoormoreraces PercentHighschoolgraduate
PercentSomecollegeorassociate PercentBachelorsdegree PercentGraduateorprofessional
Percentagel8to29-Percentage80andover if MenomineeWI==0, cluster(state)

Linear regression                                Number of obs =      766
                                                F( 8,      9) =      .
                                                Prob > F      =      .
                                                R-squared     = 0.1459
                                                Root MSE     = 0.02681

                                                (Std. Err. adjusted for 10 clusters in state)
-----
diffinturnoutrate20162020new |          Coef.   Robust Std. Err.      t    P>|t|     [95% Conf. Interval]
-----+-----
      fraud |    .0222663    .0054388     4.09   0.003    .0099628    .0345698

```

trumpcountiesnew		-.0100919	.0178932	-0.56	0.587	-.0505691	.0303853
trumpcountiesnewsq		-.0371748	.0210625	-1.76	0.111	-.0848214	.0104718
bidencountiesnew		.005489	.0318329	0.17	0.867	-.066522	.0775001
bidencountiesnewsq		.0172776	.0567948	0.30	0.768	-.1112011	.1457563
Medianhouseholdincome		-2.60e-07	2.14e-07	-1.22	0.254	-7.44e-07	2.23e-07
PercentFemale		.0665916	.1316392	0.51	0.625	-.231197	.3643802
PercentBlack		-.0656632	.0182692	-3.59	0.006	-.1069911	-.0243353
PercentHispanicorLatino		-.0444137	.0266254	-1.67	0.130	-.1046446	.0158172
PercentAsian		-.3667872	.1137656	-3.22	0.010	-.6241428	-.1094315
PercentTwoormoreraces		-.2688225	.2427191	-1.11	0.297	-.8178912	.2802462
PercentHighschoolgraduate		-.06449	.136706	-0.47	0.648	-.3737405	.2447605
PercentSomecollegeorassociate		-.0491307	.0587336	-0.84	0.425	-.1819953	.0837339
PercentBachelorsdegree		-.0085087	.0636371	-0.13	0.897	-.1524659	.1354485
PercentGraduateorprofessional		-.0431929	.125847	-0.34	0.739	-.3278786	.2414928
Percentage18to29		.0235455	.1467185	0.16	0.876	-.3083548	.3554458
Percentage30to39		.1708237	.2169358	0.79	0.451	-.3199191	.6615665
Percentage40to49		.2767996	.2669969	1.04	0.327	-.3271893	.8807885
Percentage50to59		.2638563	.1508685	1.75	0.114	-.0774318	.6051445
Percentage60to69		.0581406	.1385868	0.42	0.685	-.2553645	.3716457
Percentage70to79		.1441738	.1153757	1.25	0.243	-.1168241	.4051717
Percentage80andover		-.2315633	.1882041	-1.23	0.250	-.6573106	.194184
_cons		-.0061309	.1678738	-0.04	0.972	-.3858878	.373626

```
. xi: reg diffinturnoutrate20162020new fraud trumpcountiesnew trumpcountiesnewsq
bidencountiesnew bidencountiesnewsq Medianhouseholdincome PercentFemale PercentBlack
PercentHispanicorLatino PercentAsian PercentTwoormoreraces PercentHighschoolgraduate
PercentSomecollegeorassociate PercentBachelorsdegree PercentGraduateorprofessional
diffinturnoutrate20122016 Percentage18to29-Percentage80andover if MenomineeWI==0,
cluster(state)
```

Linear regression

Number of obs = 766
F(8, 9) = .
Prob > F = .
R-squared = 0.1576
Root MSE = .02665

(Std. Err. adjusted for 10 clusters in state)

		Coef.	Robust Std. Err.	t	P> t	[95% Conf. Interval]	
diffinturnoutrate20162020new							
fraud		.0239714	.0050138	4.78	0.001	.0126294	.0353133
trumpcountiesnew		-.0126785	.0166283	-0.76	0.465	-.0502943	.0249374
trumpcountiesnewsq		-.0273904	.0183885	-1.49	0.171	-.068988	.0142072
bidencountiesnew		-.0062595	.0357232	-0.18	0.865	-.0870711	.074552
bidencountiesnewsq		.0290371	.0609841	0.48	0.645	-.1089186	.1669927
Medianhouseholdincome		-2.20e-07	1.64e-07	-1.34	0.214	-5.91e-07	1.52e-07
PercentFemale		.0765523	.1301808	0.59	0.571	-.2179372	.3710419
PercentBlack		-.0500014	.0264479	-1.89	0.091	-.1098308	.009828
PercentHispanicorLatino		-.0444418	.0274653	-1.62	0.140	-.1065725	.017689
PercentAsian		-.3424294	.0907216	-3.77	0.004	-.5476558	-.1372029
PercentTwoormoreraces		-.269497	.2381252	-1.13	0.287	-.8081737	.2691797
PercentHighschoolgraduate		-.062749	.1301032	-0.48	0.641	-.3570628	.2315648
PercentSomecollegeorassociate		-.0357082	.0574862	-0.62	0.550	-.165751	.0943347
PercentBachelorsdegree		-.0214569	.0623076	-0.34	0.738	-.1624066	.1194928
PercentGraduateorprofessional		-.0267161	.1209444	-0.22	0.830	-.3003113	.246879
diffinturnoutrate20122016		.0642756	.0699537	0.92	0.382	-.0939706	.2225218
Percentage18to29		.0048118	.1316173	0.04	0.972	-.2929272	.3025507
Percentage30to39		.1929733	.2414474	0.80	0.445	-.3532187	.7391653
Percentage40to49		.2243884	.2128824	1.05	0.319	-.257185	.7059617
Percentage50to59		.2605869	.1412097	1.85	0.098	-.0588515	.5800254
Percentage60to69		.0549398	.1393738	0.39	0.703	-.2603457	.3702254

Percentage70to79		.1637444	.1251168	1.31	0.223	-.1192894	.4467782
Percentage80andover		-.3352507	.1819249	-1.84	0.098	-.7467934	.076292
_cons		-.0085907	.165733	-0.05	0.960	-.3835048	.3663234

```
. xi: reg diffinturnoutrate20162020new fraud trumpcountiesnew trumpcountiesnewsq
bidencountiesnew bidencountiesnewsq Medianhouseholdincome PercentFemale PercentBlack
PercentHispanicorLatino PercentAsian PercentTwoormoreraces PercentHighschoolgraduate
PercentSomecollegeorassociate PercentBachelorsdegree PercentGraduateorprofessional
closesttossupstates Percentage18to29-Percentage80andover if MenomineeWI==0, cluster(state)
```

Linear regression

Number of obs = 766
F(8, 9) = .
Prob > F = .
R-squared = 0.3840
Root MSE = .02279

(Std. Err. adjusted for 10 clusters in state)

		Coef.	Robust Std. Err.	t	P> t	[95% Conf. Interval]	
diffinturnoutrate20162020new							
fraud		.008051	.0030544	2.64	0.027	.0011414	.0149606
trumpcountiesnew		-.0249266	.0176312	-1.41	0.191	-.064811	.0149579
trumpcountiesnewsq		-.0108462	.0163635	-0.66	0.524	-.0478631	.0261706
bidencountiesnew		-.0130476	.028913	-0.45	0.662	-.0784534	.0523583
bidencountiesnewsq		.0429328	.0527357	0.81	0.437	-.0763636	.1622293
Medianhouseholdincome		-2.23e-07	1.59e-07	-1.41	0.193	-5.83e-07	1.36e-07
PercentFemale		-.0625058	.0855624	-0.73	0.484	-.2560613	.1310497
PercentBlack		-.0602089	.0212596	-2.83	0.020	-.1083014	-.0121164
PercentHispanicorLatino		-.0674697	.0185052	-3.65	0.005	-.1093313	-.025608
PercentAsian		-.2155087	.0641823	-3.36	0.008	-.3606991	-.0703183
PercentTwoormoreraces		-.3352069	.2028815	-1.65	0.133	-.7941567	.1237428
PercentHighschoolgraduate		-.0185637	.0420257	-0.44	0.669	-.1136324	.0765051
PercentSomecollegeorassociate		.0160161	.0319915	0.50	0.629	-.0563536	.0883858
PercentBachelorsdegree		-.0219066	.0346895	-0.63	0.543	-.1003796	.0565664
PercentGraduateorprofessional		.0393403	.0800416	0.49	0.635	-.1417263	.2204068
closesttossupstates		.0352959	.0032365	10.91	0.000	.0279745	.0426173
Percentage18to29		-.1544264	.0573463	-2.69	0.025	-.2841526	-.0247002
Percentage30to39		.0360582	.1529932	0.24	0.819	-.3100364	.3821529
Percentage40to49		-.0634231	.1142603	-0.56	0.592	-.3218979	.1950517
Percentage50to59		.107353	.0738066	1.45	0.180	-.0596092	.2743152
Percentage60to69		-.0708822	.1055478	-0.67	0.519	-.3096479	.1678836
Percentage70to79		.0150104	.0755538	0.20	0.847	-.1559041	.1859249
Percentage80andover		-.4283336	.1223251	-3.50	0.007	-.7050521	-.151615
_cons		.1507634	.0868676	1.74	0.117	-.0457448	.3472715

```
. xi: reg diffinturnoutrate20162020new fraud trumpcountiesnew trumpcountiesnewsq
bidencountiesnew bidencountiesnewsq Medianhouseholdincome PercentFemale PercentBlack
PercentHispanicorLatino PercentAsian PercentTwoormoreraces PercentHighschoolgraduate
PercentSomecollegeorassociate PercentBachelorsdegree PercentGraduateorprofessional
Percentage18to29-Percentage80andover i.state if MenomineeWI ==0, cluster(state)
i.state _Istate_1-10 (_Istate_1 for state==AZ omitted)
```

Linear regression

Number of obs = 766
F(8, 9) = .
Prob > F = .
R-squared = 0.4751
Root MSE = .02115

(Std. Err. adjusted for 10 clusters in state)

diffinturnoutrate20162020new	Coef.	Robust Std. Err.	t	P> t	[95% Conf. Interval]	
fraud	.0142819	.0059269	2.41	0.039	.0008742	.0276895
trumpcountiesnew	-.0047241	.0089341	-0.53	0.610	-.0249345	.0154862
trumpcountiesnewsq	-.0090917	.0146261	-0.62	0.550	-.0421784	.0239949
bidencountiesnew	.0003583	.0211131	0.02	0.987	-.0474433	.0481599
bidencountiesnewsq	.0075987	.048334	0.16	0.879	-.1017403	.1169378
Medianhouseholdincome	1.25e-08	1.36e-07	0.09	0.929	-2.96e-07	3.21e-07
PercentFemale	-.0129417	.097023	-0.13	0.897	-.232423	.2065395
PercentBlack	-.042383	.0204768	-2.07	0.068	-.0887046	.0039387
PercentHispanicorLatino	-.0286427	.0247356	-1.16	0.277	-.0845986	.0273132
PercentAsian	-.2051968	.0475859	-4.31	0.002	-.3128436	-.09755
PercentTwoormoreraces	-.2665614	.1295374	-2.06	0.070	-.5595953	.0264726
PercentHighschoolgraduate	.0213394	.0407355	0.52	0.613	-.0708106	.1134895
PercentSomecollegeorassociate	.0376309	.0449162	0.84	0.424	-.0639766	.1392385
PercentBachelorsdegree	-.0280839	.0456656	-0.61	0.554	-.1313867	.0752189
PercentGraduateorprofessional	.0552605	.0578063	0.96	0.364	-.0755066	.1860275
Percentage18to29	-.1295245	.0746145	-1.74	0.117	-.2983142	.0392653
Percentage30to39	.1011761	.1931812	0.52	0.613	-.3358301	.5381822
Percentage40to49	-.0498905	.1100939	-0.45	0.661	-.2989402	.1991591
Percentage50to59	-.0797123	.10947	-0.73	0.485	-.3273506	.1679259
Percentage60to69	-.0684207	.1204129	-0.57	0.584	-.3408137	.2039723
Percentage70to79	.06339	.0855763	0.74	0.478	-.1301971	.2569771
Percentage80andover	-.2781744	.1529089	-1.82	0.102	-.6240784	.0677296
_Istate_2	-.0222969	.0050996	-4.37	0.002	-.033833	-.0107608
_Istate_3	-.0164671	.0072537	-2.27	0.049	-.032876	-.0000582
_Istate_4	-.0245907	.0064518	-3.81	0.004	-.0391856	-.0099958
_Istate_5	-.0079667	.0060906	-1.31	0.223	-.0217446	.0058112
_Istate_6	.0228924	.0053993	4.24	0.002	.0106783	.0351064
_Istate_7	-.0412187	.0041619	-9.90	0.000	-.0506336	-.0318039
_Istate_8	-.0237029	.0070073	-3.38	0.008	-.0395546	-.0078512
_Istate_9	.0178433	.0067552	2.64	0.027	.0025619	.0331247
_Istate_10	.0083108	.0060528	1.37	0.203	-.0053816	.0220033
_cons	.0980189	.1075147	0.91	0.386	-.1451962	.3412341

Appendix 5: Estimates with the removal of Menominee County, Wisconsin and including the percent of the population that is Native American Indian

```
. xi: reg diffinturnoutrate20162020new fraud trumpcountiesnew trumpcountiesnewsq
bidencountiesnew bidencountiesnewsq Medianhouseho
> ldincome PercentFemale PercentBlack PercentHispanicorLatino PercentAsian
PercentTwoormoreraces PercentHighschoolgraduate PercentS
> omecollegeorassociate PercentBachelorsdegree PercentGraduateorprofessional
Percentage18to29-Percentage80andover eg_percent_native
> i.state if MenomineeWI ==0, cluster(state)
i.state _Istate_1-10 (_Istate_1 for state==AZ omitted)
```

Linear regression

Number of obs = 766
F(8, 9) = .
Prob > F = .
R-squared = 0.4802
Root MSE = .02106

(Std. Err. adjusted for 10 clusters in state)

diffinturnoutrate20162020new	Coef.	Robust Std. Err.	t	P> t	[95% Conf. Interval]	
------------------------------	-------	------------------	---	------	----------------------	--

	fraud		.0109168	.004573	2.39	0.041	.000572	.0212616
	trumpcountiesnew		-.0014042	.0095668	-0.15	0.887	-.0230457	.0202374
	trumpcountiesnewsq		-.0060048	.0150935	-0.40	0.700	-.0401487	.0281392
	bidencountiesnew		-.0078428	.0209254	-0.37	0.716	-.0551793	.0394936
	bidencountiesnewsq		.0153333	.0469104	0.33	0.751	-.0907853	.121452
	Medianhouseholdincome		6.25e-08	1.36e-07	0.46	0.656	-2.45e-07	3.70e-07
	PercentFemale		.0042045	.1058017	0.04	0.969	-.2351355	.2435445
	PercentBlack		-.0318007	.0214217	-1.48	0.172	-.08026	.0166587
	PercentHispanicorLatino		-.0152364	.0267284	-0.57	0.583	-.0757003	.0452275
	PercentAsian		-.1861772	.0406646	-4.58	0.001	-.2781669	-.0941875
	PercentTwoormoreraces		-.2874007	.1253654	-2.29	0.048	-.5709969	-.0038045
	PercentHighschoolgraduate		.0291007	.044319	0.66	0.528	-.0711558	.1293571
	PercentSomecollegeorassociate		.0437343	.0470654	0.93	0.377	-.062735	.1502037
	PercentBachelorsdegree		-.0175041	.0469575	-0.37	0.718	-.1237294	.0887212
	PercentGraduateorprofessional		.0598967	.0603493	0.99	0.347	-.076623	.1964163
	Percentage18to29		-.0987182	.0882841	-1.12	0.292	-.2984307	.1009943
	Percentage30to39		.1403165	.2104783	0.67	0.522	-.3358185	.6164514
	Percentage40to49		-.0169241	.1196471	-0.14	0.891	-.2875847	.2537365
	Percentage50to59		-.052655	.1105844	-0.48	0.645	-.3028142	.1975042
	Percentage60to69		-.0465299	.1357048	-0.34	0.740	-.3535155	.2604557
	Percentage70to79		.0943973	.091143	1.04	0.327	-.1117824	.300577
	Percentage80andover		-.2454947	.1425902	-1.72	0.119	-.5680562	.0770667
	eg_percent_native		.000629	.0003008	2.09	0.066	-.0000513	.0013094
	_Istate_2		-.0159212	.0053258	-2.99	0.015	-.0279691	-.0038733
	_Istate_3		-.0094392	.0068217	-1.38	0.200	-.0248709	.0059925
	_Istate_4		-.0156803	.0086721	-1.81	0.104	-.0352979	.0039374
	_Istate_5		.0009104	.0087399	0.10	0.919	-.0188606	.0206814
	_Istate_6		.0297335	.006165	4.82	0.001	.0157872	.0436798
	_Istate_7		-.0365743	.0045466	-8.04	0.000	-.0468595	-.0262891
	_Istate_8		-.0147061	.0080606	-1.82	0.101	-.0329405	.0035283
	_Istate_9		.0263349	.0076383	3.45	0.007	.0090558	.043614
	_Istate_10		.0170963	.0087398	1.96	0.082	-.0026745	.0368672
	_cons		.0451008	.1325101	0.34	0.741	-.2546579	.3448595

Appendix 6: Estimates Using Registration Data from December 7, 2016 and December 1, 2020 to get the change in turnout

```
. xi: reg diffinturnoutrate20162020newDec fraud trumpcountiesnew trumpcountiesnewsq
bidencountiesnew bidencountiesnewsq Medianhouseholdincome PercentFemale PercentBlack
PercentHispanicorLatino PercentAsian PercentTwoormoreraces PercentHighschoolgraduate
PercentSomecollegeorassociate PercentBachelorsdegree PercentGraduateorprofessional
Percentage18to29-Percentage80andover i.state , cluster(state)
```

```
i.state      _Istate_1-10      (_Istate_1 for state==AZ omitted)
```

Linear regression

```
Number of obs =      767
F(   8,      9) =      .
Prob > F       =      .
R-squared      =  0.4724
Root MSE      =  .02109
```

(Std. Err. adjusted for 10 clusters in state)

diffinturnoutrate20162020ne~c	Coef.	Robust Std. Err.	t	P> t	[95% Conf. Interval]	
fraud	.0177149	.0062817	2.82	0.020	.0035048	.0319251
trumpcountiesnew	-.0059932	.0089333	-0.67	0.519	-.0262017	.0142152
trumpcountiesnewsq	-.0052295	.0165625	-0.32	0.759	-.0426964	.0322374
bidencountiesnew	-.0121768	.0242261	-0.50	0.627	-.06698	.0426265
bidencountiesnewsq	.0403495	.050434	0.80	0.444	-.0737401	.1544391

Medianhouseholdincome		-6.62e-09	1.40e-07	-0.05	0.963	-3.23e-07	3.10e-07
PercentFemale		-.0127894	.0921884	-0.14	0.893	-.221334	.1957552
PercentBlack		-.0410347	.0197715	-2.08	0.068	-.0857609	.0036915
PercentHispanicorLatino		-.0257652	.0242517	-1.06	0.316	-.0806263	.0290959
PercentAsian		-.2233808	.0517172	-4.32	0.002	-.3403732	-.1063885
PercentTwoormoreraces		-.2435768	.1267964	-1.92	0.087	-.5304102	.0432566
PercentHighschoolgraduate		.0194166	.0417531	0.47	0.653	-.0750355	.1138688
PercentSomecollegeorassociate		.0374128	.0440525	0.85	0.418	-.0622409	.1370666
PercentBachelorsdegree		-.013018	.044037	-0.30	0.774	-.1126366	.0866006
PercentGraduateorprofessional		.0491722	.0583099	0.84	0.421	-.0827339	.1810784
Percentage18to29		-.1277791	.0680647	-1.88	0.093	-.2817523	.026194
Percentage30to39		.0976563	.1851802	0.53	0.611	-.3212505	.5165631
Percentage40to49		-.0665663	.0990939	-0.67	0.519	-.2907324	.1575998
Percentage50to59		-.0642454	.0980163	-0.66	0.529	-.2859736	.1574829
Percentage60to69		-.0654486	.1193436	-0.55	0.597	-.3354225	.2045253
Percentage70to79		.0593451	.0804465	0.74	0.479	-.1226375	.2413277
Percentage80andover		-.2925236	.1492914	-1.96	0.082	-.6302442	.045197
_Istate_2		-.0211786	.0050291	-4.21	0.002	-.0325552	-.009802
_Istate_3		-.0152831	.0072315	-2.11	0.064	-.031642	.0010757
_Istate_4		-.0231744	.0067753	-3.42	0.008	-.0385012	-.0078476
_Istate_5		-.0068235	.0064493	-1.06	0.318	-.0214128	.0077658
_Istate_6		.0238924	.005525	4.32	0.002	.011394	.0363908
_Istate_7		-.0407264	.004215	-9.66	0.000	-.0502614	-.0311915
_Istate_8		-.0221708	.007316	-3.03	0.014	-.0387208	-.0056208
_Istate_9		.0190565	.0069358	2.75	0.023	.0033666	.0347465
_Istate_10		.0074094	.0063739	1.16	0.275	-.0070093	.021828
_cons		.096743	.0983317	0.98	0.351	-.1256987	.3191848

Appendix 7: Data sources showing that I didn't use the same source as Eggers and Grimmer

The voter turnout rate is calculated as the percentage of the registered voters who cast the ballots in the election.

1. Arizona

Total eligible registration and total ballots cast from State of Arizona Official Canvass¹, which compiled and issued by the Arizona Secretary of State, has been used as Arizona's voter data.

2. Florida

Florida's voter registration and turnout data for 2016² and 2020³ General Elections are collected from the Florida Department of State's Election Reporting System. This system is provided as a public service by the Florida Department of State in cooperation with the Supervisors of Elections in each of Florida's 67 counties.

3. Georgia

Georgia's voter data are retrieved from Georgia Election Results⁴ by Secretary of State. The website provides the link for downloadable "Voter Turnout by Demographics" file⁵, which

¹ 2016-<https://apps.azsos.gov/election/2016/General/Official%20Signed%20State%20Canvass.pdf>

2020- https://azsos.gov/sites/default/files/2020_General_State_Canvass.pdf

² <https://results.elections.myflorida.com/Index.asp?ElectionDate=11/8/2016&DATAMODE=%20Voter%20Turnout>

³ <https://results.elections.myflorida.com/Index.asp?ElectionDate=11/3/2020&DATAMODE=%20Voter%20Turnout>

⁴ <https://sos.ga.gov/page/georgia-election-results>

⁵ https://sos.ga.gov/sites/default/files/bulk/Voter_Turn_Out_By_Demographics.zip

contains county level voter registration details. Candidates' vote is collected from the certified election results platforms for 2016⁶ and 2020⁷ General Elections through the Georgia Secretary of State's official website⁸.

4. Iowa

Iowa's voter data came from General Election Voter Turnout Reports⁹ as well as General Election Canvass Summary¹⁰ by Iowa Secretary of State's Office.

5. Michigan

Michigan Secretary of State's Office provides Voter Turnout data¹¹ as well as Election Results Data¹² in the format of TAB-delimited by County available to download. Voter Registration Totals by year by county¹³ is documented on Michigan Department of State¹⁴.

6. Nevada

Nevada's voter data are derived from Voter Turnout Statistics¹⁵ and Official Election Results¹⁶ on the Nevada Secretary of State's general election results websites.

7. North Carolina

North Carolina State Board of Elections offers access to Voter History Data¹⁷ with files contain group-level counts of voters who participated in a specific election; as well as "Voter Registration Statistics Search¹⁸," which is a voter tool that lists registration numbers broken down by county.

8. Ohio

Ohio's voter data are gathered from official elections results reports¹⁹ on the Ohio Secretary of State website, which include data on voter registration and turnout by county.

9. Pennsylvania

Pennsylvania's voter registration statistics²⁰ are derived from Department of State

⁶ <https://results.enr.clarityelections.com/GA/63991/184321/en/summary.html>

⁷ <https://results.enr.clarityelections.com/GA/107231/web.264614/#/access-to-races>

⁸ <https://sos.ga.gov/page/georgia-election-results>

⁹ 2016-<https://sos.iowa.gov/elections/pdf/2016/general/turnout.pdf>;

2020-<https://sos.iowa.gov/elections/pdf/2020/general/turnout.pdf>

¹⁰ 2016-<https://sos.iowa.gov/elections/pdf/2016/general/canvsummary.pdf>;

2020-<https://sos.iowa.gov/elections/pdf/2020/general/canvsummary.pdf>

¹¹ 2016- https://mielections.us/election/results/2016GEN_CENR_TURNOUT.html

2020- https://mielections.us/election/results/2020GEN_CENR_TURNOUT.html

¹² https://mielections.us/election/results/2020GEN_CENR.html#;

¹³ 2016- https://www.michigan.gov/documents/sos/2016_RegVoterCount_511666_7.pdf

2020- https://www.michigan.gov/documents/sos/2020_Registered_Voter_Count_682262_7.pdf

¹⁴ <https://www.michigan.gov/sos/elections/election-results-and-data>

¹⁵ 2016- <https://www.nvsos.gov/silverstate2016gen/vote-turnout/>

2020- <https://silverstateelection.nv.gov/vote-turnout/>

¹⁶ <https://silverstateelection.nv.gov/USPresidential/>

¹⁷ <https://www.ncsbe.gov/results-data/voter-history-data>

¹⁸ <https://vt.ncsbe.gov/RegStat/>

¹⁹ 2016- <https://www.ohiosos.gov/elections/election-results-and-data/2016-official-elections-results/>

2020- <https://www.ohiosos.gov/elections/election-results-and-data/2020/>

²⁰ 2016-

<https://www.dos.pa.gov/VotingElections/OtherServicesEvents/VotingElectionStatistics/Documents/2016%20Election%20VR%20Stats.pdf>

Division of Voter Registration, while election results are collected from Pennsylvania's election reporting center²¹ by Department of State.

10. Wisconsin

Wisconsin's voter data are collected from canvass reporting system's county by county reports²² as well as monthly statistical reports of registered voters²³ by Wisconsin Elections Commission.

2020-

<https://www.dos.pa.gov/VotingElections/OtherServicesEvents/VotingElectionStatistics/Documents/2020%20Election%20VR%20Stats%20%20FINAL%20REVIEWED.pdf>

²¹ <https://www.electionreturns.pa.gov/ReportCenter/Reports>

²² 2016-

<https://elections.wi.gov/sites/elections/files/County%20by%20County%20Report%20President%20of%20the%20United%20States%20Recount.pdf>

2020- <https://elections.wi.gov/sites/elections/files/County%20by%20County%20Report%20-%20President%20of%20the%20United%20States%20post%20recount.pdf>

²³ <https://elections.wi.gov/publications/statistics/registration>