Online Appendix

Poll Methodology
Sample description

The University of Iowa Center for Social Science Innovation contracted with a web panel vendor to field the survey to a demographically representative sample of 1000 respondents. Respondents invited to complete the web survey were U.S. adults, aged 18-120 years, recruited for participation via web panel. The expected incidence rate (IR) was 80%.

To obtain a census-representative sample, quotas were set on the following demographics: gender by age, and census region. The quotas targets were calculated by the research center and the vendor for each category and were initially set as follows:

Age x Gender	**Target %**
Man 18 to 29	10.172
Man 30 to 49	16.740
Man 50 to 64	12.203
Man 65 plus	9.802
Woman 18 to 29	9.967
Woman 30 to 49	16.645
Woman 50 to 64	12.561
Woman 65 plus	11.910
Total	100

Region	**Target %**
Northeast	17
Midwest	21
West	24
South	38
Total	100

The vendor managed and adjusted quotas throughout data collection to achieve the desired number of completed survey responses, therefore the distributions listed above are targets only, and not the final distributions of these demographic categories.

Sample results
The web survey yielded 1048 completed responses. The additional 48 responses were provided at no additional cost.

Below are tables showing the distribution of collected responses. Forty-five records are included within the data, but flagged for potential removal by client due to a high number of "Don't know" or "Refused" responses.

Age by gender:

	Target	**Collected Data**			
	%	N (Actual)	%	N (Flagged)	% (With flagged removed)
Man 18 to 29	10.172	89	8.517	7	8.20
Man 30 to 49	16.740	173	16.555	6	16.70
Man 50 to 64	12.203	132	12.632	2	13.00
Man 65 plus	9.802	106	10.144	1	10.50
Woman 18 to 29	9.967	100	9.569	12	8.80
Woman 30 to 49	16.645	177	16.938	5	17.20
Woman 50 to 64	12.561	138	13.206	9	12.90
Woman 65 plus	11.910	130	12.440	3	12.70
Total	100	1045	100	45	100

Region:

	Target	**Collected Data**			
	%	N (Actual)	%	N (Flagged)	% (With flagged removed)
Northeast	17	181	17.271	12	16.85
Midwest	21	221	21.088	7	21.34
West	24	254	24.237	8	24.53
South	38	392	37.405	18	37.29
Total	100	1048		45	

Figure A1: Example of Out-of-State Policy Knowledge Survey Question

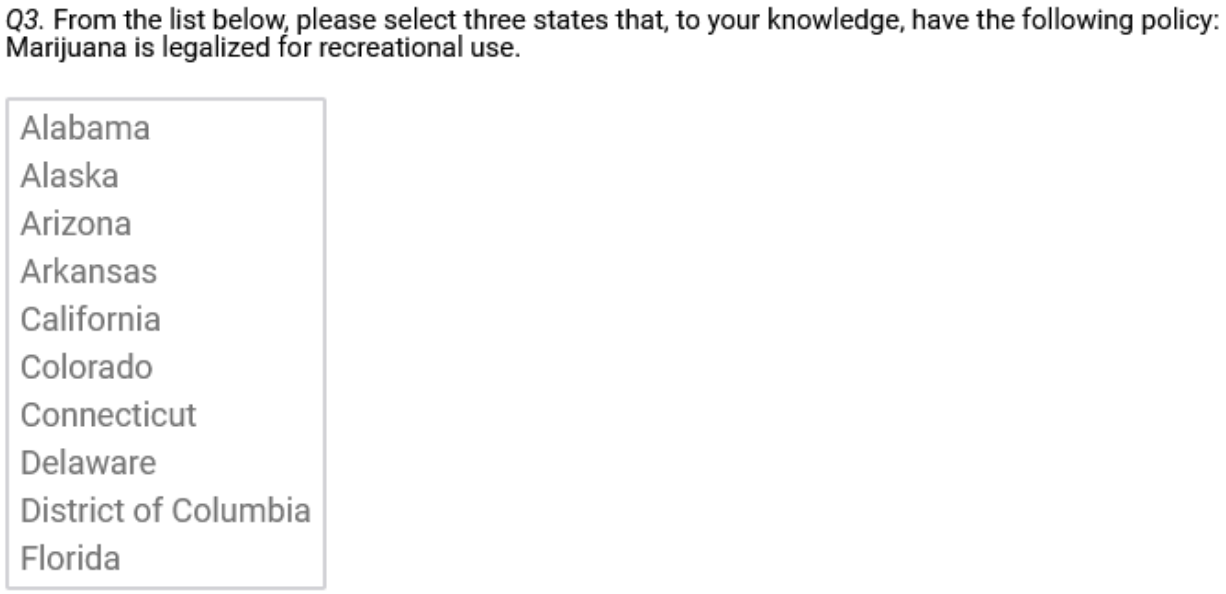

Table A1: Logistic Regression Analyses for "Don't Know" with Partisan Strength Variables

	(A1) Marijuana	(A2) Weapon ban	(A3) Suicide	(A4) Tuition	(A5) Pooled
Age	-.004	.02***	.01*	.01***	.01***
	(.01)	(.00)	(.00)	(.00)	(.00)
Income	.09**	.03	.05	-.02	.03
	(.05)	(.03)	(.03)	(.03)	(.03)
Education	-.15**	-.09*	-.15***	-.11*	-.13***
	(.07)	(.05)	(.06)	(.06)	(.04)
Black	.38	-.23	-.43**	-.52**	-.26
	(.28)	(.21)	(.22)	(.21)	(.18)
Hispanic	.81**	-.30	.07	-.25	-.002
	(.34)	(.28)	(.30)	(.29)	(.24)
Asian	.97***	-.31	.41	-.56*	.01
	(.37)	(.32)	(.36)	(.32)	(.28)
Other race	.28	-.34	-.84**	-.06	-.37
	(.48)	(.37)	(.36)	(.41)	(.29)
Woman	.89***	.61***	.43***	.50***	.55***
	(.19)	(.14)	(.14)	(.14)	(.11)
Strong Democrat	-.56**	-.84***	-.66***	-.52***	-.67***
	(.26)	(.19)	(.20)	(.20)	(.16)
Weak Democrat	-.41	-.16	-.001	-.26	-.20
	(.29)	(.23)	(.24)	(.23)	(.16)
Weak Republican	.13	-.26	-.08	-.15	-.12
	(.31)	(.24)	(.26)	(.25)	(.18)
Strong Republican	-.07	-.20	-.32	-.16	-.20
	(.28)	(.21)	(.22)	(.22)	(.18)
Respondent conservativism	-.08	-.13***	-.07*	-.15***	-.11***
	(.06)	(.04)	(.04)	(.04)	(.04)
Neighboring states with policy	.01	.17**	-.25***	-.01	.01
	(.07)	(.07)	(.09)	(.06)	(.04)
Own state has policy	-.75***	-.22	-.63***	-.03	-.36***
	(.20)	(.18)	(.16)	(.14)	(.10)
Policy salience in home state	.17	-.01		3.77	.07
	(.22)	(.39)		(2.47)	(.18)
Assault weapon ban					2.52***
					(.15)
In-state tuition for undocumented imm.					2.84***
					(.16)
Physician-assisted suicide					2.74***
					(.17)
Constant	-1.32**	.79**	1.76***	1.55***	-1.28***
	(.51)	(.38)	(.39)	(.40)	(.34)
Observations	1,109	1,109	1,109	1,109	4,436

Standard errors in parentheses. *** p<.01, ** p<.05, * p<.1

Table A2: Logistic Regressions for Answer Correctness with Partisan Strength Variables

	(A6) Marijuana	(A7) Gun ban	(A8) Suicide	(A9) Tuition	(A10) Pooled
Age	.004	.04**	.03***	-.004	.02***
	(.01)	(.02)	(.01)	(.01)	(.00)
Income	.07	-.05	.04	-.02	.03
	(.05)	(.10)	(.05)	(.06)	(.03)
Education	.10	.01	.14	-.08	.06
	(.08)	(.16)	(.09)	(.11)	(.05)
Black	-.37	.52	-.47	-.33	-.31*
	(.35)	(.66)	(.32)	(.38)	(.18)
Hispanic	-.91***	.80	-.44	.42	-.23
	(.31)	(.80)	(.55)	(.57)	(.25)
Asian	.86	.42	1.11	1.08	.83**
	(.69)	(1.25)	(.83)	(.70)	(.36)
Other race	-.09	-.25	-.09	-.55	-.12
	(.63)	(1.03)	(.37)	(.41)	(.28)
Woman	.12	-.48	.16	.41	.13
	(.24)	(.47)	(.22)	(.29)	(.13)
Strong Democrat	-.44	-.36	-.25	-.21	-.31*
	(.30)	(.55)	(.32)	(.32)	(.17)
Weak Democrat	.11	-.59	-.37	.55	-.12
	(.39)	(.69)	(.39)	(.44)	(.20)
Weak Republican	-.18	-.83	.25	-.17	.03
	(.39)	(.51)	(.38)	(.47)	(.23)
Strong Republican	-.30	.39	-.26	-.21	-.12
	(.32)	(.80)	(.34)	(.45)	(.18)
Respondent conservativism	.001	-.08	-.15**	-.10	-.09***
	(.06)	(.10)	(.06)	(.07)	(.03)
Neighboring state	.21	-.06	-.10	-.44	.003
	(.33)	(.55)	(.27)	(.39)	(.16)
Own state	.23	-.31	-.80***	-.97***	-.42***
	(.29)	(.56)	(.29)	(.34)	(.14)
State elite liberalism	.13***	.61***	.08***	.09***	.11***
	(.01)	(.11)	(.01)	(.01)	(.00)
State population in millions	-.01	.10***	.03***	.21***	.06***
	(.01)	(.02)	(.01)	(.02)	(.01)
Number of answers respondent gave	.66***	.07	-.33**	.21	.07
	(.17)	(.29)	(.14)	(.19)	(.08)
Salience	.17	-.17		-3.42***	-.07
	(.28)	(.91)		(1.11)	(.21)
Assault weapon ban					-2.81***
					(.19)
In-state tuition for undocumented imm.					-1.19***
					(.24)
Physician-assisted suicide					-2.45***

					(.23)
Constant	-7.22***	-41.86***	-4.76***	-5.24***	-5.09***
	(.86)	(7.38)	(.98)	(1.03)	(.49)
Observations	2,182	786	604	656	4,228

Robust standard errors in parentheses. *** p<.01, ** p<.05, * p<.1

Table A3: Choice Logistic Regressions of Choice of State Interacting State Having Policy

	(A11) Marijuana	(A12) Gun ban	(A13) Suicide	(A14) Tuition
State has policy	1.16***	-1.77	1.40***	-1.19***
	(.23)	(1.83)	(.38)	(.31)
Neighboring state	.91***	.56***	.32	.62***
	(.17)	(.18)	(.21)	(.20)
State elite liberalism	.004	.01***	.01***	.01***
	(.01)	(.00)	(.00)	(.00)
State population in millions	.05***	.04***	.03***	-.01
	(.01)	(.01)	(.01)	(.02)
State has policy × neighboring state	.10	-.04	.56**	.19
	(.18)	(.24)	(.27)	(.24)
State has policy × state elite liberalism	.02***	.04	-.001	.02***
	(.01)	(.03)	(.01)	(.01)
State has policy × state population	-.01	.004	-.01	.07***
	(.01)	(.01)	(.01)	(.02)
Respondent's home state	2.60***	2.13***	2.09***	2.07***
	(.06)	(.12)	(.14)	(.14)
Observations	104,736	37,728	28,992	31,488
Cases	2,182	786	604	656
Alternatives	48	48	48	48
Respondents	943	368	318	318

Robust standard errors in parentheses
*** p<.01, ** p<.05, * p<.1

Table A4: Logistic Regression Analyses for "Don't Know" with Errors Clustered on State

	(A15) Marijuana	(A16) Gun ban	(A17) Suicide	(A18) Tuition	(A19) Pooled
Age	-.004	.01***	.01*	.01***	.01***
	(.00)	(.00)	(.00)	(.00)	(.00)
Income	.10**	.03	.05	-.02	.03
	(.05)	(.03)	(.04)	(.03)	(.02)
Education	-.14**	-.09	-.15***	-.10**	-.12***
	(.06)	(.05)	(.04)	(.05)	(.03)
Black	.35	-.26	-.45**	-.53***	-.29*
	(.28)	(.17)	(.20)	(.20)	(.15)
Hispanic	.82***	-.28	.09	-.23	.02
	(.21)	(.23)	(.31)	(.34)	(.21)
Asian	.92**	-.29	.41*	-.60**	-.005
	(.36)	(.24)	(.22)	(.29)	(.21)
Other race	.28	-.31	-.82*	-.06	-.35
	(.57)	(.37)	(.48)	(.45)	(.36)
Woman	.85***	.59***	.42***	.49***	.53***
	(.21)	(.10)	(.14)	(.13)	(.10)
Democrat	-.28	-.41***	-.23	-.25	-.30**
	(.25)	(.15)	(.16)	(.22)	(.15)
Republican	.12	-.15	-.13	-.05	-.07
	(.28)	(.20)	(.20)	(.28)	(.18)
Strong liberal	-.25	-.29	-.47**	-.24	-.32*
	(.28)	(.23)	(.21)	(.24)	(.17)
Liberal	-.43	-.06	-.25	.22	-.08
	(.36)	(.28)	(.23)	(.31)	(.18)
Weak liberal	-.39	-.17	-.04	-.05	-.14
	(.44)	(.32)	(.32)	(.28)	(.21)
Weak conservative	-.26	-.36	-.20	-.37	-.31
	(.51)	(.32)	(.38)	(.39)	(.29)
Conservative	-.90***	-.47*	-.16	-.68**	-.51***
	(.31)	(.26)	(.23)	(.30)	(.19)
Strong conservative	-.56*	-.83***	-.79***	-.86***	-.79***
	(.30)	(.19)	(.21)	(.25)	(.18)
Neighboring states with policy	.02	.17***	-.25***	-.01	.01
	(.10)	(.04)	(.10)	(.07)	(.06)
Own state has policy	-.74***	-.27**	-.64***	-.04	-.37**
	(.22)	(.11)	(.23)	(.18)	(.17)
Policy salience in home state	.18	.02		3.63***	.06
	(.26)	(.28)		(.30)	(.18)
Assault weapon ban					2.54***
					(.16)
In-state tuition for undocumented imm.					2.86***
					(.17)
Physician-assisted suicide					2.75***

					(.17)
Constant	-1.56***	.46	1.67***	1.11***	-1.57***
	(.47)	(.35)	(0.32)	(0.38)	(.32)
Observations	1,109	1,109	1,109	1,109	4,436

Robust standard errors in parentheses. *** p<.01, ** p<.05, * p<0.1

Table A5: Logistic Regressions for Answer Correctness with Errors Clustered on State

	(A20) Marijuana	(A21) Gun ban	(A22) Suicide	(A23) Tuition	(A24) Pooled
Age	.003	.04***	.03***	-.003	.02***
	(.01)	(.02)	(.01)	(.01)	(.00)
Income	.07*	-.07	.05	-.03	.03
	(.04)	(.10)	(.05)	(.07)	(.03)
Education	.09	-.01	.13	-.08	.05
	(.11)	(.20)	(.08)	(.13)	(.05)
Black	-.44**	.43	-.51*	-.24	-.31**
	(.20)	(.72)	(.30)	(.41)	(.13)
Hispanic	-.91***	.84	-.49	.48	-.23
	(.32)	(.80)	(.60)	(.54)	(.21)
Asian	.89**	.40	.99	1.48***	.86***
	(.44)	(1.09)	(.68)	(.53)	(.30)
Other race	-.03	-.21	-.13	-.30	-.11
	(.42)	(1.10)	(.47)	(.45)	(.33)
Woman	.09	-.52	.13	.33	.12
	(.23)	(.39)	(.24)	(.32)	(.10)
Democrat	-.25	-.45	-.36	.05	-.26
	(.30)	(.53)	(.33)	(.38)	(.19)
Republican	-.38	-.43	-.33	-.10	-.12
	(.30)	(.52)	(.32)	(.36)	(.19)
Strong liberal	-.15	-.03	.55	.07	.15
	(.40)	(.64)	(.38)	(.41)	(.21)
Liberal	-.24	.67	.63	.52	.43
	(.53)	(.94)	(.65)	(.70)	(.36)
Weak liberal	.11	-.06	-1.06**	-.54	-.28
	(.42)	(.79)	(.48)	(.48)	(.19)
Weak conservative	-.21	-.46	-.70	-.98*	-.53*
	(.59)	(.93)	(.56)	(.58)	(.29)
Conservative	.11	-.48	-.31	-.92***	-.26
	(.34)	(.62)	(.31)	(.31)	(.18)
Strong conservative	-.02	.01	-.31	-.15	-.26
	(.27)	(.74)	(.38)	(.31)	(.18)
Neighboring state	.23	.04	-.08	-.44	-.002
	(.55)	(.60)	(.38)	(.51)	(.22)
Own state	.22	-.40	-.85	-1.03*	-.43
	(.80)	(.77)	(.70)	(.61)	(.36)
State elite liberalism	.13***	.60***	.07***	.09***	.11***
	(.01)	(.10)	(.01)	(.01)	(.01)
State population in mil.	-.01	.10***	.02***	.21***	.06***
	(.01)	(.01)	(.01)	(.03)	(.01)
Number of answers respondent gave	.65***	.08	-.36***	.19	.08
	(.15)	(.29)	(.11)	(.19)	(.07)

Salience	.16	-.19		-3.53***	-.10
	(.61)	(1.24)		(1.24)	(.43)
Assault weapon ban					-2.83***
					(.26)
In-state tuition for undoc. imm.					-1.21***
					(.34)
Physician-assisted suicide					-2.48***
					(.28)
Constant	-7.01***	-41.06***	-5.19***	-5.60***	-5.34***
	(1.05)	(6.68)	(.76)	(0.92)	(.50)
Observations	2,182	786	604	656	4,228

Robust standard errors in parentheses. *** p<.01, ** p<.05, * p<.1

Table A6: Logistic Regression Analyses for "Don't Know" without Salience

	(A25) Marijuana	(A26) Gun ban	(A27) Suicide	(A28) Tuition	(A29) Pooled
Age	-.004	.01***	.01	.01***	.01***
	(.01)	(.00)	(.00)	(.00)	(.00)
Income	.10**	.03	.05	-.02	.03
	(.05)	(.03)	(.04)	(.03)	(.03)
Education	-.14**	-.09	-.15***	-.10*	-.12***
	(.07)	(.05)	(.06)	(.06)	(.04)
Black	.37	-.27	-.45**	-.53**	-.29
	(.28)	(.21)	(.22)	(.21)	(.18)
Hispanic	.82**	-.28	.09	-.22	.02
	(.34)	(.28)	(.30)	(.29)	(.24)
Asian	.90**	-.29	.41	-.59*	-.005
	(.37)	(.32)	(.36)	(.32)	(.28)
Other race	.24	-.31	-.82**	-.07	-.35
	(.48)	(.37)	(.37)	(.41)	(.29)
Woman	.84***	.59***	.42***	.49***	.53***
	(.19)	(.14)	(.14)	(.14)	(.11)
Democrat	-.28	-.41**	-.23	-.25	-.30**
	(.23)	(.17)	(.18)	(.18)	(.14)
Republican	.12	-.15	-.13	-.04	-.07
	(.26)	(.20)	(.21)	(.21)	(.16)
Strong liberal	-.25	-.29	-.47**	-.25	-.33**
	(.28)	(.21)	(.22)	(.22)	(.17)
Liberal	-.41	-.06	-.25	.24	-.08
	(.39)	(.28)	(.28)	(.30)	(.20)
Weak liberal	-.40	-.17	-.04	-.07	-.14
	(.46)	(.34)	(.35)	(.35)	(.22)
Weak conservative	-.27	-.35	-.20	-.38	-.31
	(.44)	(.34)	(.36)	(.35)	(.27)
Conservative	-.90**	-.47*	-.16	-.69***	-.51***
	(.38)	(.25)	(.27)	(.25)	(.19)
Strong conservative	-.56*	-.83***	-.79***	-.87***	-.79***
	(.29)	(.22)	(.22)	(.22)	(.18)
Neighboring states with policy	.01	.17***	-.25***	-.01	.01
	(.07)	(.06)	(.09)	(.06)	(.04)
Own state has policy	-.73***	-.26*	-.64***	-.01	-.36***
	(.20)	(.16)	(.16)	(.14)	(.10)
Assault weapon ban					2.50***
					(.10)
In-state tuition for undocumented imm.					2.82***
					(.10)
Physician-assisted suicide					2.71***
					(.11)

Constant	-1.43***	.46	1.67***	1.12***	-1.52***
	(.44)	(.34)	(.36)	(.37)	(.28)
Observations	1,109	1,109	1,109	1,109	4,436

Robust standard errors in parentheses. *** p<0.01, ** p<0.05, * p<0.1

Table A7: Logistic Regressions for Answer Correctness without Salience

	(A30) Marijuana	(A31) Gun ban	(A32) Suicide	(A33) Tuition	(A34) Pooled
Age	.004	.04***	.03***	-.004	.02***
	(.01)	(.02)	(.01)	(.01)	(.00)
Income	.07	-.07	.05	-.03	.03
	(.05)	(.10)	(.05)	(.06)	(.03)
Education	.08	-.01	.13	-.06	.05
	(.08)	(.17)	(.10)	(.11)	(.05)
Black	-.42	.44	-.51	-.24	-.31*
	(.34)	(.68)	(.32)	(.39)	(.18)
Hispanic	-.90***	.82	-.49	.49	-.23
	(.31)	(.86)	(.58)	(.55)	(.25)
Asian	.88	.39	.99	1.48**	.86**
	(.66)	(1.11)	(.81)	(.61)	(.35)
Other race	-.08	-.20	-.13	-.30	-.10
	(.64)	(1.01)	(.38)	(.47)	(.27)
Female	.08	-.54	.13	.30	.12
	(.23)	(.45)	(.23)	(.30)	(.12)
Democrat	-.26	-.46	-.36	.08	-.26*
	(.29)	(.57)	(.30)	(.31)	(.16)
Republican	-.39	-.42	-.33	-.07	-.12
	(.31)	(.62)	(.34)	(.39)	(.17)
Strong liberal	-.17	-.04	.55	.08	.16
	(.35)	(.62)	(.38)	(.41)	(.19)
Liberal	-.23	.67	.63	.54	.43
	(.45)	(.81)	(.55)	(.70)	(.29)
Weak liberal	.08	-.04	-1.06**	-.51	-.28
	(.47)	(.91)	(.53)	(.49)	(.24)
Weak conservative	-.21	-.46	-.70	-.91	-.52*
	(.52)	(.96)	(.60)	(.59)	(.31)
Conservative	.12	-.49	-.31	-.90**	-.26
	(.38)	(.55)	(.36)	(.42)	(.20)
Strong conservative	-.02	.01	-.31	-.11	-.26
	(.32)	(.65)	(.37)	(.39)	(0.19)
Neighboring states with policy	.23	.05	-.08	-.43	.0001
	(.34)	(.57)	(.29)	(.38)	(.17)
Own state has policy	.22	-.42	-.85***	-1.02***	-.43***
	(.28)	(.58)	(.29)	(.35)	(.14)
State elite liberalism	.13***	.60***	.07***	.09***	.11***
	(.01)	(.11)	(.01)	(.01)	(.00)
State population in mil.	-.01	.10***	.02***	.21***	.06***
	(.01)	(.02)	(.01)	(.02)	(.01)
Number of answers respondent gave	.65***	.07	-.36**	.18	.08
	(.17)	(.29)	(.14)	(.18)	(.08)
Assault weapon ban					-2.77***

					(.14)
In-state tuition for undocumented imm.					-1.14***
					(.20)
Physician-assisted suicide					-2.41***
					(.17)
Constant	-6.89***	-41.10***	-5.19***	-5.62***	-5.40***
	(.81)	(7.44)	(.94)	(.98)	(.44)
Observations	2,182	786	604	656	4,228

Robust standard errors in parentheses. *** p<0.01, ** p<0.05, * p<0.1

Table A8: Variance Inflation Factor Tests for Table 5 Models

	(10) Marijuana	(11) Gun ban	(12) Suicide	(13) Tuition	(14) Pooled
Age	1.23	1.30	1.31	1.24	1.23
Income	1.34	1.53	1.39	1.41	1.37
Education	1.33	1.50	1.41	1.37	1.36
Black	1.21	1.33	1.32	1.27	1.23
Hispanic	1.10	1.14	1.16	1.14	1.11
Asian	1.05	1.11	1.05	1.09	1.05
Other race	1.04	1.09	1.07	1.08	1.04
Woman	1.09	1.20	1.19	1.10	1.10
Democrat	1.64	1.78	1.64	1.67	1.63
Republican	1.99	2.01	1.94	1.98	1.93
Strong liberal	1.55	1.66	1.68	1.46	1.54
Liberal	1.22	1.27	1.24	1.19	1.21
Weak liberal	1.12	1.17	1.14	1.10	1.12
Weak conservative	1.11	1.15	1.19	1.19	1.13
Conservative	1.49	1.38	1.33	1.39	1.40
Strong conservative	1.75	1.91	1.87	1.83	1.78
Neighboring state	1.10	1.08	1.08	1.06	1.08
Own state	1.25	1.39	1.35	1.24	1.25
State elite liberalism	1.20	1.32	1.25	1.31	1.24
State population in mil.	1.12	1.22	1.21	1.33	1.16
Number of answers respondent gave	1.20	1.37	1.27	1.26	1.22
Policy salience in home state	1.06	1.16		1.06	2.18
Assault weapon ban					1.71
In-state tuition for undoc. immigrants					1.83
Physician-assisted suicide					1.80

Choice Logistic Regression Explanation

In the years since McFadden's introduction of the choice logit, many scholars have fit the model with alternative-specific constants, each of which effectively acts as fixed effect (Ben-Akiva and Lerman 1985: 116). Just as fixed effects inhibit the estimation of coefficients for variables that vary at the level for which the fixed effects are controlling, alternative-specific constants inhibit estimation of coefficients for variables that vary at the alternative level. In this paper, the alternatives are the states that can be chosen. Hypotheses 4 through 6 hold that state-level factors should affect out-of-state policy knowledge. Though it is common to use alternative-specific constants in choice logits, it is not necessary, and the earliest paper advocating for their use advocates to use them only when practical (Richards and Ben-Akiva 1974: 349). Additionally, alternative-specific constants have been criticized for over-specifying models, making them difficult to interpret and/or generalize (Bierlaire, Lotan, and Toint 1997; Klaiber and von Haefen 2019).

The survey data structure introduces another complication for modeling respondents' choices for the knowledge questions: respondents were given the opportunity to provide up to three answers. To model this, the "case" for these models is the "respondent-opportunity," i.e., each time a respondent took the opportunity to answer the question. (I also conducted analyses in which the respondent was the unit of analysis, and respondents who selected more than one state were only modeled as having selected one state. The state kept in the analysis was chosen at random from among the respondent's actual answers. These single-state analyses produced substantively similar results.) To control for unmeasured respondent-specific factors in making choices, robust standard errors are estimated at the respondent level, instead of at the case level. Additionally, the answer of "don't know" is not modeled. This mirrors the use of choice models outside political science. Models of commuting mode choices do not include the choice to stay

home (McFadden 1974: 130; Ben-Akiva and Lerman 1985: 115), and models of car choices do not include the choice not to buy a car (Bucklin, Siddarth, and Silva-Risso 2008; Yavorsky, Honka, and Chen 2021). Furthermore, many variables have no meaningful value for "don't know." Given this and the large number of "don't know" responses, the results would be skewed towards whatever values the "don't know" choice was assigned, though this means that the results presented are conditional on a respondent having given a response.

While it is theoretically possible to include case-level variables in choice logistic regressions, their lack of variance across alternatives makes estimating such a model difficult. All choice logits with the set of respondent-level variables used in the first set of models failed to converge.

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