

## Online Appendix

Table A1. Predicting Support for Trump Endorsees, 2022 Republican Primary

Predictor	Governor	U.S. Senate	Lt. Governor	SOS	Insurance
Treatment	.052 (.112)	.339** (.117)	.760*** (.115)	.777*** (.110)	1.430*** (.158)
Constant	-.327*** (.083)	.368*** (.084)	-.534*** (.087)	-.516*** (.082)	-1.385*** (.139)
<i>N</i>	736	736	736	736	736

Notes: Entries are probit coefficients with standard errors in parentheses.  
 DV: Trump Endorsee=1; All other candidates and *Don't Know*=0  
 \*p<.05; \*\*p<.01; \*\*\*p<.001

Table A2. Predicting Support for Trump Endorsees, 2022 Republican Primary

Predictor	Governor	U.S. Senate	Lt. Governor	SOS	Insurance
Treatment	.080 (.135)	.330* (.145)	.835*** (.135)	.998*** (.135)	1.543*** (.166)
Age	-.001 (.005)	-.007 (.006)	-.011* (.005)	-.006 (.005)	-.012* (.006)
Minority	-.097 (.305)	.383 (.295)	-.272 (.238)	-.047 (.256)	-.083 (.306)
Evangelical	-.120 (.156)	-.095 (.155)	-.180 (.150)	.074 (.149)	.008 (.182)
Female	.083 (.137)	-.215 (.143)	-.157 (.136)	-.025 (.134)	-.153 (.151)
Education	-.036 (.072)	.029 (.078)	-.087 (.073)	-.123 (.076)	-.106 (.079)
Income	-.061 (.047)	.045 (.048)	-.065 (.045)	-.009 (.048)	-.058 (.060)
Ideology	-.028 (.070)	.268*** (.069)	.123 (.068)	.105 (.069)	.077 (.073)
Gun owner	.097 (.182)	-.019 (.179)	.256 (.177)	-.142 (.178)	.069 (.187)
Democrat	-.029 (.609)	-1.618*** (.596)	----	----	-.825 (.649)
Independent	-.015 (.303)	.019 (.179)	-.059 (.333)	-.405 (.358)	.046 (.489)
Interest	.033 (.089)	.115 (.100)	.086 (.089)	.118 (.090)	-.157 (.104)
Fraud	1.200*** (.200)	.590*** (.169)	.613*** (.165)	.806*** (.184)	.538*** (.206)
Constant	-.847 (.625)	-1.475 (.723)	-.865 (.645)	-1.433* (.677)	-.673 (.819)
<i>N</i>	548	548	548	548	548

Notes: Entries are probit coefficients with standard errors in parentheses.  
 DV: Trump Endorsee=1; All other candidates and *Don't Know*=0  
 \*p<.05; \*\*p<.01; \*\*\*p<.001

Table A3. Support for Trump Endorsees, 2022 Georgia Republican Primary

Office	Bivariate (Table A1)		Multivariate (Table A2)	
	Control	Treatment	Control	Treatment
Governor	.372 [.310, .437]	.390 [.342, .445]	.357 [.303, .408]	.382 [.319, .441]
U.S. Senate	.643 [.578, .704]	.758* [.714, .803]	.682 [.629, .727]	.777* [.717, .825]
Lt. Governor	.297 [.238, .360]	.588* [.212, .368]	.285 [.232, .346]	.572* [.516, .625]
Secretary of State	.303 [.248, .363]	.601* [.552, .654]	.271 [.218, .329]	.602* [.548, .651]
Insurance Commissioner	.085 [.047, .135]	.516* [.462, .570]	.084 [.051, .120]	.502* [.437, .565]

Notes: Entries are simulated probabilities with 95% confidence intervals in brackets.

\*Probability difference between treatment and control groups is significant at the .05 level.

In Table A4 below, we construct a series of multinomial logit models, by office, that include control variables. To be clear, given the nature of this randomized survey experiment, it is not necessary to include controls (like we have also done for the binary logit model results shown above in Table A2); however, doing so allows us to assess the robustness of our findings. The purpose of all these additional analyses is to merely show that the experimental treatment is unaffected by the inclusion of controls (see the caveat we offer in footnote 8 of the article).

For the multivariate analysis, we construct models by office, where the dependent variable is coded 2 to indicate support for the Trump endorsee, 1 for all other candidates in the race, and 0 for undecideds (those answering *Don't Know* when asked who they plan to support). Given the unordered nature of the dependent variable, models were estimated using multinomial logit with the *undecided* category serving as the baseline comparison. Following estimation, we calculate simulated probabilities and associated confidence intervals for each of the three categories of the dependent variable, across the treatment and control groups.

The primary variable of interest for our analysis is the respondent's assignment to the control or treatment group where the indicator *Treatment* is coded 1 for those in the treatment group and 0 for those respondents in the control group. Other controls in each model include *Age* (in years); *Education* (1=High school or less; 2=Some college or associate's degree; 3=College degree; 4=Graduate degree); *Female* (1=Female; 0=Male); *Income* (1=\$25,000 or less; 2=\$25,000-\$49,999; 3=\$50,000-\$74,999; 4=\$75,000-\$99,999; 5=\$100,000-\$149,000; 6= Over \$150,000); *Minority* (1=Minority respondent; 0=White respondent); *Gun owner* (1=Gun owner; 0=Does not own gun); and *Evangelical* (1=Self-identified born-again Christian; 0=Other). In addition, we also control for how closely the respondent has been following news (*Follow*) about the candidates running in the Republican primary (1=Not at all closely; 2=Not very closely; 3=Somewhat closely; 4=Very closely).

Political controls include binary indicators for *Democrat* and *Independent*, with Republicans serving as the excluded category, along with a respondent's ideological placement

(1=Very liberal; 2=Liberal; 3=Somewhat liberal; 4=Moderate; 5=Somewhat conservative; 6=Conservative; 7=Very conservative). Finally, a binary indicator is included (*Fraud*) to denote respondents who believe Biden won the 2020 presidential vote in Georgia due to fraud (coded 1 for fraud and 0 for those who think he won fairly).

Table A4 shows the results of our multinomial logit models. Again, the baseline category for comparison is the group of respondents who were undecided when asked their vote preference. First, we will examine the results comparing those intending to vote for a candidate who was not the Trump endorsee. The treatment variable, not surprisingly, does not exert a statistically significant effect on differentiating between these respondents. Besides one finding of note, most of the remaining controls also fail to reach significance. Those who believed the 2020 election in Georgia was marred by fraud were less likely to support current incumbent Secretary of State Brad Raffensperger (or any of the non-Trump endorsed candidates). This should not be a surprise given the fact that as sitting secretary of state, Raffensperger certified Biden's 2020 victory over Trump.

Comparing those respondents supporting Trump-endorsed candidates to the base category, we see that for all but the governor's race, the treatment variable, is positive and significant. Respondents exposed to Trump's endorsement were also more likely to express support for these candidates. With the exception of the governor's race and the contest for insurance commissioner, respondents self-identifying as Democrats were less likely to support Trump's endorsed candidates. Political independents were statistically indiscernible from Republicans. Finally, apart from the contest for secretary of state, those respondents who thought Biden had won Georgia in 2020 on account of fraud, were more likely to support Trump-endorsed candidates.

Table A4. Predicting Support for Trump Endorsees in the 2022 Georgia GOP Primary

Predictor	Governor	U.S. Senate	Lt. Governor	SOS	Insurance
<b>All Other Candidates</b>					
Treatment	.021 (.396)	.548 (.448)	.189 (.298)	.338 (.299)	.117 (.279)
Age	-.009 (.015)	-.003 (.019)	-.008 (.012)	.005 (.010)	-.014 (.010)
Minority	-1.406 (.551)	1.943 (1.286)	.645 (.479)	-.856 (.502)	.667 (.466)
Evangelical	-.312 (.347)	-.569 (.473)	-.182 (.309)	-.195 (.336)	-.159 (.294)
Female	-.324 (.347)	-.756 (.428)	-.436 (.291)	-.845** (.296)	-.387 (.279)
Education	-.066 (.287)	.029 (.078)	.248 (.132)	.267 (.161)	.023 (.151)
Income	.280* (.136)	.116 (.132)	.039 (.099)	.117 (.099)	.124 (.098)
Ideology	-.028 (.166)	-.045 (.174)	-.127 (.133)	-.005 (.140)	-.123 (.144)
Gun owner	.397 (.454)	.551 (.499)	-.076 (.374)	-.162 (.375)	-.399 (.354)
Democrat	-.934 (1.346)	.575 (1.134)	-.933 (.857)	.247 (.889)	-1.191 (1.060)
Independent	.565 (.801)	-.597 (.721)	-.916 (.603)	.734 (.621)	-.267 (.532)
Interest	.465 (.271)	.322 (.434)	.368 (.198)	.257 (.200)	.620 (.183)
Fraud	-.763 (.603)	.324 (.434)	-.184 (.309)	-1.279*** (.356)	-.458 (.330)
Constant	.031 (2.774)	-1.695 (2.306)	-1.329 (1.153)	-.567 (1.220)	-1.060 (1.183)
<b>Trump Endorsee</b>					
Treatment	.151 (.398)	.820** (.319)	1.435*** (.243)	1.822*** (.271)	2.661*** (.329)
Age	-.011 (.014)	-.013 (.014)	-.021* (.010)	-.007 (.010)	-.023 (.012)
Minority	-.994	.104	.016	-.220	.003

	(.653)	(.567)	(.490)	(.485)	(.563)
Evangelical	.057 (.389)	-.402 (.330)	-.219 (.278)	.081 (.301)	-.047 (.336)
Female	-.116 (.358)	-.652* (.294)	-.353 (.245)	-.436 (.273)	-.349 (.275)
Education	-.106 (.268)	.107 (.162)	-.099 (.137)	-.105 (.147)	-.163 (.142)
Income	.126 (.133)	.120 (.091)	-.082 (.082)	.052 (.092)	-.086 (.115)
Ideology	-.026 (.152)	.438** (.146)	.121 (.130)	.127 (.140)	.090 (.133)
Gun owner	.455 (.477)	.154 (.365)	.342 (.313)	-.364 (.358)	-.009 (.325)
Democrat	-.831 (1.551)	-2.753* (1.299)	-14.314*** (.598)	-14.633** (.749)	-1.732 (1.239)
Independent	.511 (.870)	-.144 (.550)	-.563 (.620)	-.447 (.926)	-.348 (.962)
Interest	.430 (.261)	.310 (.189)	.232 (.155)	.304 (.172)	-.149 (.196)
Fraud	1.427* (.684)	1.124*** (.350)	.844** (.297)	.435 (.400)	.808* (.374)
Constant	-.831 (2.601)	-2.431* (1.239)	-.767 (1.168)	-1.377 (1.328)	-.611 (1.625)
<i>N</i>	548	548	548	548	548

Notes: Entries are multinomial logit coefficients with standard errors in parentheses.  
DV: Trump Endorsee=2; All other candidates=1; and *Don't Know*=0 (Base Category)  
\* $p < .05$ ; \*\* $p < .01$ ; \*\*\* $p < .001$

Multinomial logit coefficients are difficult to interpret directly. As such, we convert the model coefficients into a set of predicted probabilities using the observed-value approach as suggested by Hanmer and Kalkan (2013). The predicted probabilities for the five statewide contests are displayed in Table A5 and Figure A1. The results of the multinomial logit models comparing support for the Trump-endorsed candidate between the treatment and control groups are remarkably similar to the findings in Table 2. Demonstrating the same effects with and without controls gives us an additional level of confidence concerning the impact of a Trump endorsement during the 2022 Republican primary in Georgia.

In the governor's contest the difference between the treatment and control groups in support for the Trump endorsee, at 2.4, is negligible and not statistically significant. At 9.4, the difference for the U.S. Senate contest is statistically significant, but certainly more modest as compared to the three down-ticket races. In the three contests for lieutenant governor, secretary of state, and insurance commissioner, there is evidence of a decline in the likelihood of voting

for the candidates not endorsed by Trump. However, the greatest impact of being exposed to the Trump endorsement (a respondent in the treatment group) is reflected in the large increase in the probability of preferring the Trump endorsee and a decline in the likelihood of being undecided (choosing the *Don't Know* option).

Table A5. Support for Georgia GOP Primary Candidates by Trump Endorsement

Office	Group	Control	Treatment	Difference
Governor	Endorsee	.351	.375	.024
	Other	.534	.518	-.016
	Candidates			
	Undecided	.116	.107	-.009
U.S. Senate	Endorsee	.671	.765	.094*
	Other	.122	.115	-.007
	Candidates			
	Undecided	.208	.120	-.088*
Lt. Governor	Endorsee	.280	.567	.287*
	Other	.218	.151	-.067
	Candidates			
	Undecided	.502	.281	-.221*
Secretary of State	Endorsee	.263	.593	.330*
	Other	.390	.262	-.128*
	Candidates			
	Undecided	.347	.145	-.202*
Insurance Commissioner	Endorsee	.084	.495	.411*
	Other	.251	.158	-.093*
	Candidates			
	Undecided	.664	.347	-.317*

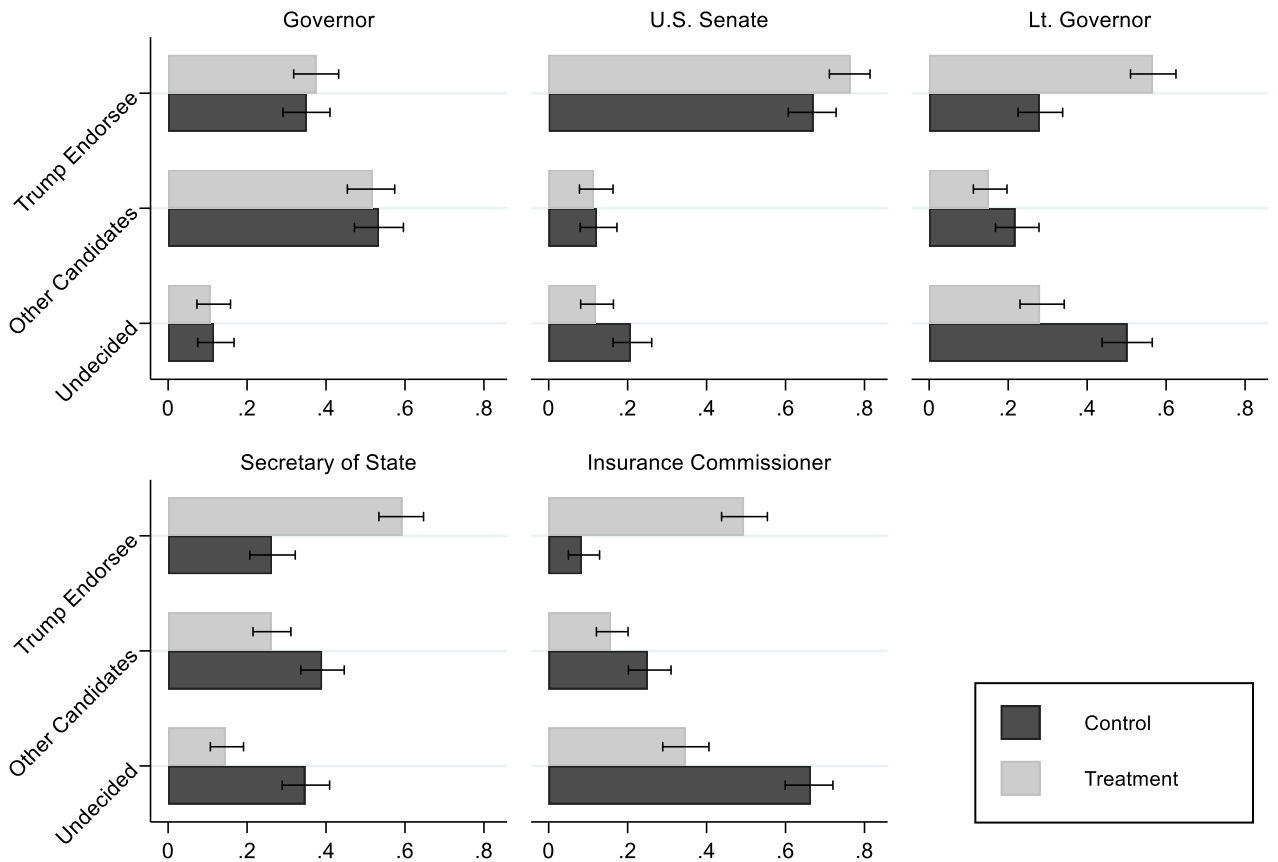
Notes: Entries are simulated probabilities with 95% confidence intervals in brackets.

\*Probability difference between treatment and control groups is significant at the .05 level.

The difference in the likelihood of preferring the Trump endorsee, depending on whether the respondent is in the treatment group versus the control group, for lieutenant governor, secretary of state, and insurance commissioner, respectively is .29, .33, and .41. Clearly, these are substantial and statistically significant disparities that emerge from whether one is provided information on the contender Trump endorsed. Likewise, the decline in the probability of being undecided based on whether one is in the control group vis-à-vis the treatment group, for lieutenant governor, secretary of state, and insurance commissioner, respectively is .22, .20, and .32. In line with our contention that the secretary of state contest was higher profile than the other two races, the difference in the undecided category is the lowest. Thus, residing in the treatment group obviously results in a substantial reduction in the likelihood that a respondent selects the *Don't Know* option in down-ballot contests for lieutenant governor, secretary of state, and insurance commissioner.

Figure A1 provides a visual display for the set of predicted probabilities generated from our multinomial logit models in Table A5. For each GOP primary contest, we plot the predicted probabilities for the treatment and control groups for Trump’s endorsed candidate, other candidates, and those who indicated they were undecided. Each horizontal probability bar also contains its respective 95% confidence interval. This presentation of the data highlights the effect of being exposed to the treatment condition, with palpable shifts in support for Trump’s endorsed candidate and attendant declines in undecided voters, especially in the three lowest profile races for lieutenant governor, secretary of state, and insurance commissioner.

Figure A1. Support for Georgia GOP Primary Candidates by Trump Endorsement



Finally, Table A6 below is similar to Table A5 (and Figure A1), but here we have provided the 95% confidence intervals for the predicted probabilities generated from the models in Table A4.



Table A6. Support for Trump Endorsees, 2022 Georgia Republican Primary (Estimates from Table A4)

Group	Governor		U.S. Senate		Lt. Governor	
	Control	Treatment	Control	Treatment	Control	Treatment
Trump Endorsee	.351 [.291, .410]	.375 [.318, .432]	.671 [.607, .728]	.765* [.711, .814]	.280 [.225, .338]	.567* [.510, .625]
Other Candidates	.534 [.472, .596]	.518 [.454, .574]	.122 [.080, .173]	.115 [.078, .163]	.218 [.168, .278]	.151 [.112, .197]
Don't Know	.116 [.075, .167]	.107 [.073, .158]	.208 [.163, .261]	.120* [.081, .164]	.502 [.438, .565]	.281* [.230, .342]

Group	Secretary of State		Insurance Comm.	
	Control	Treatment	Control	Treatment
Trump Endorsee	.263 [.207, .322]	.593* [.534, .647]	.084 [.050, .129]	.495* [.438, .554]
Other Candidates	.390 [.336, .446]	.262* [.215, .311]	.251 [.202, .310]	.158* [.121, .201]
Don't Know	.347 [.289, .409]	.145* [.107, .191]	.664 [.599, .720]	.347* [.289, .406]

Notes: Entries are simulated probabilities with 95% confidence intervals in brackets.

\*Probability difference between treatment and control groups is significant at the .05 level.

Table A7. Support for Trump Endorsees, 2022 Georgia Republican Primary (Estimates from Table 3 in Article)

Group	Governor		U.S. Senate		Lt. Governor	
	Control	Treatment	Control	Treatment	Control	Treatment
Trump Endorsee	.372 [.318, .434]	.392 [.338, .450]	.642 [.578, .699]	.757* [.704, .803]	.296 [.239, .357]	.588* [.533, .643]
Other Candidates	.509 [.451, .569]	.508 [.448, .565]	.120 [.077, .172]	.095 [.067, .128]	.163 [.123, .203]	.114 [.085, .150]
Don't Know	.119 [.082, .165]	.100 [.069, .136]	.238 [.192, .297]	.149* [.111, .193]	.541 [.479, .602]	.298* [.251, .355]

Group	Secretary of State		Insurance Comm.	
	Control	Treatment	Control	Treatment
Trump Endorsee	.302 [.248, .361]	.602* [.545, .655]	.086 [.050, .137]	.516* [.460, .572]
Other Candidates	.309 [.255, .358]	.212* [.171, .260]	.205 [.159, .252]	.118* [.088, .158]
Don't Know	.389 [.327, .455]	.186* [.147, .231]	.710 [.654, .767]	.365* [.314, .424]

Notes: Entries are simulated probabilities with 95% confidence intervals in brackets.

\*Probability difference between treatment and control groups is significant at the .05 level.

Table A8. Sample Comparability

<b>Demographic</b>	<b>Control- Unweighted</b>	<b>Control- Weighted</b>	<b>Treatment- Unweighted</b>	<b>Treatment- Weighted</b>
<i>Gender:</i>				
Male	44.1	46.7	46.6	48.4
Female	55.9	53.3	53.5	51.6
<i>Age:</i>				
18-29	1.8	4.5	2.5	7.4
30-44	10.4	11.2	11.8	12.5
45-64	47.3	39.8	40.4	35.3
65+	40.6	44.5	45.4	44.9
<i>Race:</i>				
White	91.0	95.7	91.6	95.6
Minority	9.0	4.3	8.4	4.4
<i>Education:</i>				
High School or less	14.4	29.9	18.7	35.8
Some college	27.4	31.6	26.4	30.8
BA/Graduate	58.2	38.5	54.9	33.5
<i>Income:</i>				
Under \$25,000	5.4	8.6	4.5	6.1
\$25,000-\$49,999	11.2	14.3	11.9	12.7
\$50,000-\$74,999	17.6	21.2	17.0	17.7
\$75,000-\$99,999	15.6	15.0	18.5	17.7
\$100,000-\$149,000	22.0	18.4	19.4	20.0
Over \$150,000	28.1	22.5	28.7	25.7
<i>Party:</i>				
Republican	93.0	94.2	95.1	96.0
Democrat	0.3	0.2	2.1	1.7
Independent	6.7	5.6	2.9	2.3
<i>Ideology:</i>				
Liberal	1.5	1.5	2.4	2.0
Moderate	11.7	11.7	11.0	11.2
Conservative	87.0	86.8	87.0	86.8

**Sample Ballot from the Georgia Republican Primary (May 24, 2022)**

**\*\*SAMPLE BALLOT\*\***

**DEKALB COUNTY**

**SAMPLE ABSENTEE/PROVISIONAL/EMERGENCY BALLOT**

**SAMPLE REPUBLICAN GENERAL PRIMARY  
ELECTION BALLOT OF THE STATE OF GEORGIA**

**May 24, 2022**

This composite sample ballot contains all races for the May 24th General Primary in DeKalb County, including some races that you may not be eligible to vote on. Please check online for your personal sample ballot at <http://www.mvp.sos.ga.gov>.

**For United States Senate  
(Vote for One)**

- Gary W. Black
- Josh Clark
- Kelvin King
- Jonathan "Jon" McCollum
- Latham Saddler
- Herschel Junior Walker

**For Governor  
(Vote for One)**

- Catherine Davis
- Brian Kemp  
(Incumbent)
- David A. Perdue
- Kandiss Taylor
- Tom Williams

**For Lieutenant Governor  
(Vote for One)**

- Burt Jones
- Mack McGregor
- Butch Miller
- Jeanne Seaver

**For Secretary of State  
(Vote for One)**

- David C. Belle Isle
- Jody Hice
- T.J. Hudson
- Brad Raffensperger  
(Incumbent)

**For Attorney General  
(Vote for One)**

- Chris Carr  
(Incumbent)
- John Gordon

**For Commissioner of Agriculture  
(Vote for One)**

- Tyler Harper

**For Commissioner of Insurance  
(Vote for One)**

- Ben Cowart
- John King  
(Incumbent)
- Patrick Witt

**For State School Superintendent  
(Vote for One)**

- John D. Barge
- Richard Woods  
(Incumbent)

**For Commissioner of Labor  
(Vote for One)**

- Kartik Bhatt
- Mike Coan
- Bruce Thompson

**For Public Service Commission  
District 2  
(To Succeed Tim Echols)  
(Vote for One)**

- Tim Echols  
(Incumbent)

**For Public Service Commission  
District 3  
(To Fill the Unexpired Term  
of Chuck Eaton, Resigned)  
(Vote for One)**

- Fitz Johnson  
(Incumbent)

**For United States House of  
Representatives - District 4  
(Vote for One)**

- Jonathan Chavez
- Surrea Ivy

**For United States House of  
Representatives - District 5  
(Vote for One)**

- Christian Zimm

**For State Senate  
District 40  
(Vote for One)**

- Austin McDonald

**For State Senate  
District 41  
(Vote for One)**

- Jayre Jones

**For State Senate  
District 43  
(Vote for One)**

- Melanie Williams

**For State House of Representatives -  
District 52  
(Vote for One)**

- Wendy Ahrenkiel

**For State House of Representatives -  
District 80  
(Vote for One)**

- Brian Anderson

**For State House of Representatives -  
District 81  
(Vote for One)**

- Mary Williams Benefield

**For State House of Representatives -  
District 82  
(Vote for One)**

- Jenine Milum

For State House of Representatives -  
District 83  
(Vote for One)

Catherine Bernard

For State House of Representatives -  
District 86  
(Vote for One)

Lisa Y. Kinnemore

For State House of Representatives -  
District 88  
(Vote for One)

William Park Freeman

For State House of Representatives -  
District 89  
(Vote for One)

Rick Sheppard

For State House of Representatives -  
District 90  
(Vote for One)

Jodi Diodati

For State House of Representatives -  
District 95  
(Vote for One)

Dexter Dawston

**REPUBLICAN QUESTIONS**

- 1 -  
The Biden administration has stopped building the border wall and illegal border crossings have dramatically increased. Should securing our border be a national priority?

Yes  
 No

- 2 -  
Education is the largest line item in the state budget. Should education dollars follow the student to the school that best fits their need, whether it is public, private, magnet, charter, virtual or homeschool?

Yes  
 No

- 3 -  
Florida has passed a law to stop social media platforms from influencing political campaigns by censoring candidates. Should Georgia pass such a law to protect free speech in political campaigns?

Yes  
 No

- 4 -  
Two of the three current federal work visa programs are lottery based. Should federal work visas instead be issued on job skill?

Yes  
 No

- 5 -  
Biological males who identify as females have begun competing in female sports. Should schools in Georgia allow biological males to compete in female sports?

Yes  
 No

- 6 -  
To prevent ballot tampering, state law prohibits political operatives from handling absentee ballots once they have been marked by the voter. To protect the integrity of our elections, should the enforcement of laws against ballot tampering be a priority?

Yes  
 No

- 7 -  
Absentee drop boxes are vulnerable to illegal ballot trafficking. Should absentee ballot drop boxes be eliminated?

Yes  
 No

- 8 -  
Crime has dramatically increased throughout the country including in our capital city of Atlanta. Should the citizens of residential areas like the Buckhead community of Atlanta be allowed to vote to create their own city governments and police departments?

Yes  
 No

- 9 -  
Do you feel mask mandates represent appropriate government control over your constitutional freedom?

Yes  
 No

- 10 -  
Should the government have the ability to mandate experimental vaccines?

Yes  
 No

- 11 -  
Do you support the inclusion of Critical Race Theory (CRT), or any derivative thereof, in the curriculum through any aspect of our school system?

Yes  
 No

- 12 -  
Would you support the Georgia income tax and current sales tax being replaced with a broad-based consumption tax only on retail goods and services, which is simple, transparent, and fair?

Yes  
 No

- 13 -  
Are you aware that Dekalb County has an active Republican Party?

Yes  
 No

**NONPARTISAN GENERAL ELECTION**

For Justice  
Supreme Court of Georgia  
(To Succeed Verda M. Colvin)  
(Vote for One)

Veronica Brinson  
 Verda M. Colvin  
(Incumbent)  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
Write-in

For Justice  
Supreme Court of Georgia  
(To Succeed Shawn LaGrua)  
(Vote for One)

Shawn Ellen LaGrua  
(Incumbent)  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
Write-in

For Justice  
Supreme Court of Georgia  
(To Succeed Carla W. McMillian)  
(Vote for One)

Carla McMillian  
(Incumbent)  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
Write-in

For Judge  
Court of Appeals of Georgia  
(To Succeed Anne Elizabeth Barnes)  
(Vote for One)

Anne Elizabeth Barnes  
(Incumbent)  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
Write-in

**For Judge  
Court of Appeals of Georgia**  
(To Succeed Christopher McFadden)  
(Vote for One)

Chris McFadden  
(Incumbent)

\_\_\_\_\_  
Write-in

**For Judge  
Court of Appeals of Georgia**  
(To Succeed Trea Pipkin)  
(Vote for One)

Trea Pipkin  
(Incumbent)

\_\_\_\_\_  
Write-in

**For Judge - Superior Court Stone  
Mountain Judicial Circuit**  
(To Succeed Asha Jackson)  
(Vote for One)

Asha F. Jackson  
(Incumbent)

\_\_\_\_\_  
Write-in

**For Judge - Superior Court Stone  
Mountain Judicial Circuit**  
(To Succeed Latisha Dear Jackson)  
(Vote for One)

Latisha Dear Jackson  
(Incumbent)

\_\_\_\_\_  
Write-in

**For Judge - Superior Court Stone  
Mountain Judicial Circuit**  
(To Succeed Courtney Johnson)  
(Vote for One)

Courtney Johnson  
(Incumbent)

\_\_\_\_\_  
Write-in

**For Judge of State Court  
of DeKalb County**  
(To Succeed Kimberly Alexander)  
(Vote for One)

Kimberly Alexander  
(Incumbent)

\_\_\_\_\_  
Write-in

**For Judge of State Court  
of DeKalb County**  
(To Succeed Kimberly K. Anderson)  
(Vote for One)

Kimberly K. Anderson  
(Incumbent)

\_\_\_\_\_  
Write-in

**For Judge of State Court  
of DeKalb County**  
(To Succeed Johnny Panos)  
(Vote for One)

Johnny Panos  
(Incumbent)

\_\_\_\_\_  
Write-in

**For Judge of State Court  
of DeKalb County**  
(To Succeed Alvin T. Wong)  
(Vote for One)

Alvin T. Wong  
(Incumbent)

\_\_\_\_\_  
Write-in

**For Board of Education  
District 2**  
(Vote for One)

Steven Bowden

Wendy Hamilton

Whitney McGinniss

Candice D. McKinley

\_\_\_\_\_  
Write-in

**For Board of Education  
District 4**  
(Vote for One)

Bonnie Chappell

Allyson Gevertz  
(Incumbent)

\_\_\_\_\_  
Write-in

**For Board of Education  
District 6**  
(Vote for One)

Dijon "Twin" DaCosta  
(Incumbent)

Janet Hughes

Venola Mason

\_\_\_\_\_  
Write-in

**SPECIAL ELECTION  
CITY OF ATLANTA**

**City of Atlanta Transportation  
Special Purpose Local Option Sales  
and Use Tax (TSplost) Referendum**  
(Vote for One)

"Shall an additional 0.4 percent sales and use tax be collected in the City of Atlanta for a period of time not to exceed 5 years for the purpose of transportation improvements and congestion reduction?"

Yes

No

**General Obligation Public  
Improvement Bond Referendum (For  
Roads, Sidewalks, Pathways, Trails  
and Related Transportation, Park  
and Playground Improvements)**  
(Vote for One)

"Shall General Obligation Public Improvement Bonds in an aggregate principal amount not to exceed \$192,990,000 be issued by the City of Atlanta for the purpose of paying the costs of the acquisition, construction, reconstruction, renovation, repair, planning, design, improvement, critical capital maintenance and equipping of roads, sidewalks, pathways, trails and related transportation, park and playground improvements, including, but not limited to, public sidewalks, traffic control infrastructure and equipment, curbing, bridges and viaducts, greenway systems, trails, playgrounds, pools, paths, bicycle and transit lanes, and safety lighting and the cost of compliance with the Americans With Disabilities Act of 1990 for such facilities and improvements, in the City of Atlanta, Georgia?"

Yes

No

**General Obligation Public  
Improvement Bond Referendum  
(For Public Safety, Parks and  
Recreational Facilities)**  
(Vote for One)

"Shall General Obligation Public Improvement Bonds in an aggregate principal amount not to exceed \$213,010,000 be issued by the City of Atlanta for the purpose of paying the costs of construction, reconstruction, renovation, repair, improvement, critical capital maintenance and equipping of public safety, parks and recreational facilities, including, but not limited to public safety facilities, recreational, aquatic and greenhouse facilities, a Center for Diversion Services, buildings and equipment for use by Police, Fire and Rescue and Emergency Medical Services (EMS) departments and related public improvements and the cost of compliance with the Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990 for such facilities and improvements, in the city of Atlanta, Georgia?"

- Yes
- No

**SPECIAL ELECTION  
CITY OF STONECREST**

**For Mayor**  
(To Fill the Unexpired Term  
of Jason Lary, Resigned)  
(Vote for One)

- Diane Adoma
- Jazzmin Cobble
- Kirby Frazier
- Charles Hill, Sr.

\_\_\_\_\_  
Write-in