## YouGov

## YouGov - Probability perceptions (3/3)

Fieldwork: 24th - 25th September 2020
Sample: 2,077 UK adults age 18+

| Total | Gender |  | Age |  |  |  |  | Social Grade |  | Region |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Male | Female | 18-24 | 25-34 | 35-44 | 45-54 | 55+ | ABC1 | C2DE | North | Midland <br> s | East | London | South | Wales | Scotland | Northern Ireland |

## Please imagine that a sports analytics company developed

 a model that simulated a professional tennis matchbetween the same two professional tennis players 100
times, in order to predict how often each player would win...
Now imagine that this model had a player winning 1 out of the $\mathbf{1 0 0}$ simulated matches. If the match then took place in real life and that player won, would your assumption be...

| Unweighted base | 2077 | 963 | 1114 | 185 | 332 | 383 | 360 | 817 | 1218 | 859 | 489 | 336 | 181 | 260 | 476 | 103 | 182 | 50 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Base: All UK adults | 2077 | 1007 | 1070 | 231 | 330 | 370 | 349 | 798 | 1184 | 893 | 484 | 334 | 184 | 272 | 473 | 100 | 174 | 56 |
| That the model was correct, and this was just an unlikely outcome that happened to take place | 21\% | 24\% | 17\% | 28\% | 27\% | 21\% | 19\% | 17\% | 23\% | 18\% | 22\% | 20\% | 19\% | 19\% | 21\% | 13\% | 25\% | 14\% |
| That the model was incorrect, and this outcome was more likely to happen than they had said it was | 38\% | 41\% | 36\% | 45\% | 39\% | 43\% | 37\% | 35\% | 42\% | 33\% | 39\% | 35\% | 37\% | 42\% | 37\% | 43\% | 39\% | 44\% |
| Don't know | 41\% | 35\% | 47\% | 27\% | 34\% | 37\% | 44\% | 48\% | 35\% | 49\% | 39\% | 44\% | 44\% | 38\% | 42\% | 45\% | 36\% | 43\% |

Now imagine that this model had a player winning 5 out of the $\mathbf{1 0 0}$ simulated matches. If the match then took place in real life and that player won, would your assumption be...

| Unweighted base | 2077 | 963 | 1114 | 185 | 332 | 383 | 360 | 817 | 1218 | 859 | 489 | 336 | 181 | 260 | 476 | 103 | 182 | 50 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Base: All UK adults | 2077 | 1007 | 1070 | 231 | 330 | 370 | 349 | 798 | 1184 | 893 | 484 | 334 | 184 | 272 | 473 | 100 | 174 | 56 |
| That the model was correct, and this was just an unlikely outcome that happened to take place | 23\% | 26\% | 21\% | 35\% | 32\% | 24\% | 20\% | 16\% | 25\% | 20\% | 26\% | 24\% | 22\% | 19\% | 24\% | 18\% | 26\% | 12\% |
| That the model was incorrect, and this outcome was more likely to happen than they had said it was | 35\% | 38\% | 31\% | 36\% | 32\% | 39\% | 34\% | 34\% | 38\% | 30\% | 35\% | 31\% | 30\% | 39\% | 32\% | 40\% | 36\% | 44\% |
| Don't know | 42\% | 36\% | 48\% | 29\% | 36\% | 37\% | 46\% | 50\% | 37\% | 50\% | 39\% | 45\% | 48\% | 42\% | 44\% | 42\% | 39\% | 45\% |

Now imagine that this model had a player winning 10 out of the $\mathbf{1 0 0}$ simulated matches. If the match then took place in real life and that player won, would your assumption be...

Base: All UK adults
That the model was correct, and this was just an unlikely outcome that happened to take place That the model was incorrect, and this outcome was more likely to happen than they had said it was

Don't know

| 2077 | 963 | 1114 | 185 | 332 | 383 | 360 | 817 | 1218 | 859 | 489 | 336 | 181 | 260 | 476 | 103 | 182 | 50 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2077 | 1007 | 1070 | 231 | 330 | 370 | 349 | 798 | 1184 | 893 | 484 | 334 | 184 | 272 | 473 | 100 | 174 | 56 |
| 25\% | 29\% | 22\% | 40\% | 34\% | 26\% | 23\% | 18\% | 29\% | 20\% | 27\% | 23\% | 25\% | 20\% | 25\% | 23\% | 34\% | 18\% |
| 31\% | 34\% | 29\% | 31\% | 28\% | 36\% | 28\% | 32\% | 33\% | 29\% | 33\% | 30\% | 31\% | 37\% | 28\% | 30\% | 26\% | 33\% |
| 44\% | 37\% | 50\% | 29\% | 38\% | 38\% | 49\% | 51\% | 38\% | 51\% | 39\% | 47\% | 44\% | 42\% | 47\% | 47\% | 40\% | 49\% |

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## YouGov - Probability perceptions (3/3)

Fieldwork: 24th - 25th September 2020
Sample: 2,077 UK adults age 18+

| Total | Gender |  | Age |  |  |  |  | Social Grade |  | Region |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Male | Female | 18-24 | 25-34 | 35-44 | 45-54 | 55+ | ABC1 | C2DE | North | Midland <br> s | East | London | South | Wales | Scotland | Northern Ireland |

## Please imagine that a sports analytics company developed

 a model that simulated a professional tennis match between the same two professional tennis players 100 times, in order to predict how often each player would win...Now imagine that this model had a player winning 20 out of the $\mathbf{1 0 0}$ simulated matches. If the match then took place in real life and that player won, would your assumption be...

| Unweighted base | 2077 | 963 | 1114 | 185 | 332 | 383 | 360 | 817 | 1218 | 859 | 489 | 336 | 181 | 260 | 476 | 103 | 182 | 50 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Base: All UK adults | 2077 | 1007 | 1070 | 231 | 330 | 370 | 349 | 798 | 1184 | 893 | 484 | 334 | 184 | 272 | 473 | 100 | 174 | 56 |
| That the model was correct, and this was just an unlikely outcome that happened to take place | 29\% | 33\% | 25\% | 44\% | 40\% | 32\% | 26\% | 20\% | 34\% | 22\% | 30\% | 26\% | 29\% | 25\% | 31\% | 25\% | 36\% | 23\% |
| That the model was incorrect, and this outcome was more likely to happen than they had said it was | 27\% | 29\% | 25\% | 26\% | 23\% | 29\% | 25\% | 29\% | 28\% | 26\% | 28\% | 28\% | 23\% | 32\% | 24\% | 27\% | 26\% | 30\% |
| Don't know | 44\% | 38\% | 50\% | 30\% | 37\% | 39\% | 49\% | 51\% | 38\% | 52\% | 42\% | 46\% | 48\% | 43\% | 45\% | 48\% | 38\% | 47\% |

Now imagine that this model had a player winning 25 out of the 100 simulated matches. If the match then took place in real life and that player won, would your assumption be...

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Unweighted bas } \\
& \text { Base: All UK adult }
\end{aligned}
$$

That the model was coret, and this was ourcot, and this was just an unlikely outcome that happened to take place ect, and this outcome was more likely
to happen than they had said it was

Don't know

| 2077 | 963 | 1114 | 185 | 332 | 383 | 360 | 817 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2077 | 1007 | 1070 | 231 | 330 | 370 | 349 | 7 |
|  | $30 \%$ | $34 \%$ | $26 \%$ | $48 \%$ | $40 \%$ | $33 \%$ | $27 \%$ |
|  | $26 \%$ | $28 \%$ | $24 \%$ | $25 \%$ | $22 \%$ | $28 \%$ | $23 \%$ |
|  | $44 \%$ | $37 \%$ | $50 \%$ | $27 \%$ | $38 \%$ | $39 \%$ | $51 \%$ |


| 1218 | 859 | 489 | 336 | 181 | 260 | 476 | 103 | 182 | 50 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1184 | 893 | 484 | 334 | 184 | 272 | 473 | 100 | 174 | 56 |
|  | $35 \%$ | $23 \%$ | $32 \%$ | $28 \%$ | $31 \%$ | $27 \%$ | $30 \%$ | $28 \%$ | $37 \%$ |
| $23 \%$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | $27 \%$ | $25 \%$ | $28 \%$ | $26 \%$ | $24 \%$ | $28 \%$ | $24 \%$ | $27 \%$ | $23 \%$ |
| $20 \%$ | $52 \%$ | $40 \%$ | $46 \%$ | $45 \%$ | $46 \%$ | $46 \%$ | $45 \%$ | $40 \%$ | $53 \%$ |

Now imagine that this model had a player winning 30 out of the 100 simulated matches. If the match then took place in real life and that player won, would your assumption be...

| Unweighted base | 2077 | 963 | 1114 | 185 | 332 | 383 | 360 | 817 | 1218 | 859 | 489 | 336 | 181 | 260 | 476 | 103 | 182 | 50 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Base: All UK adults | 2077 | 1007 | 1070 | 231 | 330 | 370 | 349 | 798 | 1184 | 893 | 484 | 334 | 184 | 272 | 473 | 100 | 174 | 56 |
| That the model was correct, and this was just an unlikely outcome that happened to take place | 32\% | 36\% | 28\% | 48\% | 43\% | 36\% | 26\% | 24\% | 38\% | 24\% | 34\% | 31\% | 33\% | 28\% | 34\% | 27\% | 37\% | 27\% |
| That the model was incorrect, and this outcome was more likely to happen than they had said it was | 24\% | 27\% | 21\% | 24\% | 19\% | 24\% | 24\% | 25\% | 23\% | 25\% | 26\% | 22\% | 22\% | 28\% | 20\% | 29\% | 22\% | 27\% |
| Don't know | 44\% | 37\% | 51\% | 28\% | 38\% | 40\% | 49\% | 51\% | 39\% | 51\% | 40\% | 47\% | 46\% | 44\% | 46\% | 44\% | 41\% | 46\% |

## YouGov

## YouGov - Probability perceptions (3/3)

Fieldwork: 24th - 25th September 2020
Sample: 2,077 UK adults age 18+

| Total | Gender |  | Age |  |  |  |  | Social Grade |  | Region |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Male | Female | 18-24 | 25-34 | 35-44 | 45-54 | 55+ | ABC1 | C2DE | North | Midland <br> s | East | London | South | Wales | Scotland | Northern Ireland |

## Please imagine that a sports analytics company developed

 a model that simulated a professional tennis matchbetween the same two professional tennis players 100
times, in order to predict how often each player would win...
Now imagine that this model had a player winning 33 out of the $\mathbf{1 0 0}$ simulated matches. If the match then took place in real life and that player won, would your assumption be...

| Unweighted base | 2077 | 963 | 1114 | 185 | 332 | 383 | 360 | 817 | 1218 | 859 | 489 | 336 | 181 | 260 | 476 | 103 | 182 | 50 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Base: All UK adults | 2077 | 1007 | 1070 | 231 | 330 | 370 | 349 | 798 | 1184 | 893 | 484 | 334 | 184 | 272 | 473 | 100 | 174 | 56 |
| That the model was correct, and this was just an unlikely outcome that happened to take place | 34\% | 39\% | 29\% | 52\% | 45\% | 38\% | 30\% | 24\% | 40\% | 26\% | 36\% | 31\% | 36\% | 30\% | 36\% | 29\% | 40\% | 23\% |
| That the model was incorrect, and this outcome was more likely to happen than they had said it was | 22\% | 24\% | 20\% | 21\% | 18\% | 22\% | 21\% | 25\% | 22\% | 23\% | 23\% | 25\% | 20\% | 25\% | 19\% | 28\% | 20\% | 28\% |
| Don't know | 44\% | 37\% | 50\% | 27\% | 37\% | 40\% | 49\% | 51\% | 38\% | 51\% | 41\% | 44\% | 44\% | 46\% | 46\% | 43\% | 41\% | 49\% |

Now imagine that this model had a player winning 40 out of the 100 simulated matches. If the match then took place in real life and that player won, would your assumption be...

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Unweighted base } \\
& \text { Base: All UK adults }
\end{aligned}
$$

That the model was coret, and out his was just an unlikely outcome that happened to take place to happen than they had said it was

Don't know

| 2077 | 963 | 1114 | 185 | 332 | 383 | 360 | 817 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2077 | 1007 | 1070 | 231 | 330 | 370 | 349 |  |
|  | $39 \%$ | $45 \%$ | $33 \%$ | $55 \%$ | $53 \%$ | $42 \%$ | $32 \%$ |
|  | $17 \%$ | $18 \%$ | $17 \%$ | $15 \%$ | $11 \%$ | $18 \%$ | $18 \%$ |
|  | $44 \%$ | $37 \%$ | $50 \%$ | $30 \%$ | $36 \%$ | $40 \%$ | $50 \%$ |


| 1218 | 859 | 489 | 336 | 181 | 260 | 476 | 103 | 182 | 50 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1184 | 893 | 484 | 334 | 184 | 272 | 473 | 100 | 174 | 56 |
| $45 \%$ | $30 \%$ | $40 \%$ | $36 \%$ | $41 \%$ | $32 \%$ | $40 \%$ | $39 \%$ | $49 \%$ | $26 \%$ |
|  | $17 \%$ | $19 \%$ | $20 \%$ | $18 \%$ | $13 \%$ | $21 \%$ | $15 \%$ | $17 \%$ | $15 \%$ |
| $20 \%$ | $51 \%$ | $40 \%$ | $46 \%$ | $46 \%$ | $46 \%$ | $45 \%$ | $45 \%$ | $36 \%$ | $53 \%$ |

Now imagine that this model had a player winning 45 out of the 100 simulated matches. If the match then took place in real life and that player won, would your assumption be...

| Unweighted base | 2077 | 963 | 1114 | 185 | 332 | 383 | 360 | 817 | 1218 | 859 | 489 | 336 | 181 | 260 | 476 | 103 | 182 | 50 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Base: All UK adults | 2077 | 1007 | 1070 | 231 | 330 | 370 | 349 | 798 | 1184 | 893 | 484 | 334 | 184 | 272 | 473 | 100 | 174 | 56 |
| That the model was correct, and this was just an unlikely outcome that happened to take place | 39\% | 44\% | 33\% | 58\% | 51\% | 40\% | 35\% | 28\% | 44\% | 31\% | 38\% | 38\% | 40\% | 32\% | 41\% | 35\% | 47\% | 29\% |
| That the model was incorrect, and this outcome was more likely to happen than they had said it was | 17\% | 18\% | 17\% | 15\% | 14\% | 18\% | 15\% | 20\% | 17\% | 17\% | 20\% | 16\% | 12\% | 23\% | 14\% | 19\% | 14\% | 23\% |
| Don't know | 44\% | 38\% | 50\% | 28\% | 36\% | 41\% | 50\% | 52\% | 39\% | 52\% | 42\% | 46\% | 48\% | 45\% | 45\% | 46\% | 39\% | 49\% |

## YouGov

## YouGov - Probability perceptions (3/3)

Fieldwork: 24th - 25th September 2020
Sample: 2,077 UK adults age 18+

| Total | Gender |  | Age |  |  |  |  | Social Grade |  | Region |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Male | Female | 18-24 | 25-34 | 35-44 | 45-54 | 55+ | ABC1 | C2DE | North | Midland s | East | London | South | Wales | Scotland | Northern Ireland |

Please imagine that a sports analytics company developed a model that simulated a professional tennis match
between the same two professional tennis players 100
times, in order to predict how often each player would win...
Now imagine that this model had a player winning 49 out of the 100 simulated matches. If the match then took place in real life and that player won, would your assumption be...

| Unweighted base | 2077 | 963 | 1114 | 185 | 332 | 383 | 360 | 817 | 1218 | 859 | 489 | 336 | 181 | 260 | 476 | 103 | 182 | 50 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Base: All UK adults | 2077 | 1007 | 1070 | 231 | 330 | 370 | 349 | 798 | 1184 | 893 | 484 | 334 | 184 | 272 | 473 | 100 | 174 | 56 |
| That the model was correct, and this was just an unlikely outcome that happened to take place | 41\% | 48\% | 35\% | 61\% | 52\% | 46\% | 38\% | 31\% | 47\% | 34\% | 45\% | 39\% | 42\% | 35\% | 42\% | 30\% | 52\% | 33\% |
| That the model was incorrect, and this outcome was more likely to happen than they had said it was | 15\% | 13\% | 16\% | 13\% | 11\% | 15\% | 13\% | 17\% | 15\% | 15\% | 15\% | 15\% | 13\% | 20\% | 12\% | 21\% | 10\% | 19\% |
| Don't know | 44\% | 38\% | 49\% | 26\% | 37\% | 39\% | 48\% | 52\% | 38\% | 52\% | 41\% | 46\% | 45\% | 46\% | 45\% | 49\% | 38\% | 49\% |

