My title*

My subtitle if needed

First author Another author

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First sentence. Second sentence. Third sentence. Fourth sentence.

1 Model

1.0.1 Model Set-Up

This analysis seeks to understand the influence of political ideology and media framing on the public's policy support concerning opioid abuse treatment. A logistic regression model was constructed to predict the likelihood of policy support `policy` as a function of political ideology and media framing. The model includes two main ideology predictors: `conservative` and `liberal`. Additionally, the model incorporates media framing variables: `sympathetic_white` and `sympathetic_black` which represent sympathetic media narratives towards opioid users of different races, and `unsympathetic_white` and `unsympathetic_black`, representing unsympathetic narratives.

The terms `conservative:media_frames` and `liberal:media_frames` are designed to detect whether the relationship between media framing and policy support differs across the ideological spectrum. The response variable `Policy` is binary, indicating whether an individual supports treatment-focused policies for opioid abuse. Therefore, a logistic regression model (logit model) is employed to predict the probability of policy support, which is suitable for binary outcome data. The logit model is defined as:

```
policy ~ conservative + liberal + sympathetic_white + sympathetic_black +
    unsympathetic_white + unsympathetic_black + conservative *
    sympathetic_white + conservative * sympathetic_black + conservative *
    unsympathetic_white + conservative * unsympathetic_black +
    liberal * sympathetic_white + liberal * sympathetic_black +
```

*Code and data are available at: LINK.

```
liberal * unsympathetic_white + liberal * unsympathetic_black
```

The goal of our modelling strategy is twofold. Firstly,…

Table 1: Explanation of Terms in the Coefficient Table

Term	Description
Estimate	The coefficient estimate indicates the change in the log odds of the outcome for a one-unit increase in the predictor. Positive values indicate an increase in the likelihood of policy support, while negative values suggest a decrease.
Std.Error	The standard error of the coefficient estimate provides a measure of the estimate's precision. Smaller values indicate more precise estimates.
Statistic	The test statistic (usually a Z-value) used to assess the significance of the predictor is derived from the coefficient estimate divided by its standard error.
P.Value	The p-value associated with the test statistic indicates the probability of observing the data, or something more extreme, under the null hypothesis that the coefficient is zero. A p-value below a certain threshold (e.g., 0.05) suggests statistical significance.
Conf.Low	The lower bound of the 95% confidence interval for the coefficient estimate provides a range within which we are 95% confident that the true coefficient value lies.
Conf.High	The upper bound of the 95% confidence interval for the coefficient estimate, together with the lower bound, offers insight into the estimate's uncertainty; narrower intervals indicate more precise estimates.

2 References

Table 2: Logistic regression coefficient estimates, standard errors, z-values, p-values, and 95% confidence intervals.

					Confidence Interval	
term	estimate	std.error	statistic	p.value	conf.low	conf.high
(Intercept)	0.6678294	0.2750291	2.4282132	0.0151734	0.1411158	1.2259861
conservative	-0.9814869	0.3481201	-2.8193920	0.0048115	-1.6774510	-0.3086062
liberal	0.4097295	0.3428255	1.1951547	0.2320266	-0.2703181	1.0788210
sympathetic_white	0.6990469	0.4149361	1.6847099	0.0920446	-0.1051626	1.5311750
sympathetic_black	0.5217547	0.4108634	1.2698982	0.2041209	-0.2772228	1.3422341
unsympathetic_white	0.0741080	0.3865883	0.1916974	0.8479793	-0.6862842	0.8352658
unsympathetic_black	-0.1859913	0.3907324	-0.4760068	0.6340696	-0.9565777	0.5808922
conservative_sympathetic_white	0.3550107	0.5151322	0.6891643	0.4907199	-0.6640394	1.3613041
conservative_sympathetic_black	0.1246086	0.5094497	0.2445945	0.8067704	-0.8819534	1.1203956
conservative_unsympathetic_white	0.0819206	0.4901231	0.1671430	0.8672575	-0.8802856	1.0445048
conservative_unsympathetic_black	0.4996488	0.4897806	1.0201482	0.3076582	-0.4599725	1.4633501
liberal_sympathetic_white	0.8624515	0.6059047	1.4234113	0.1546170	-0.3056957	2.0873183
liberal_sympathetic_black	0.0299270	0.5200971	0.0575411	0.9541142	-0.9955244	1.0492711
liberal_unsympathetic_white	0.1620568	0.4920280	0.3293650	0.7418798	-0.8028944	1.1298208
liberal_unsympathetic_black	0.2950135	0.4894581	0.6027349	0.5466851	-0.6644274	1.2579679

Table 3: Model fit statistics including Akaike Information Criterion (AIC), Bayesian Information Criterion (BIC), and other relevant measures.

null.deviance	df.null	logLik	AIC	BIC	deviance	df.residual	nobs
1675.942	1356	-769.6327	1569.265	1647.461	1539.265	1342	1357