Effects of racial identity and resentment on attitudes toward healthcare policy proposals

|  | Non-white sample | White sample |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Racial ID | 0.170 | -0.110 |
|  | [0.039, 0.300] | [-0.205, -0.014] |
| Racial resentment | -0.288 | -0.328 |
|  | [-0.416, -0.160] | [-0.432, -0.223] |
| Age | -0.164 | -0.076 |
|  | [-0.287, -0.041] | [-0.169, 0.017] |
| Education | 0.018 | -0.036 |
|  | [-0.128, 0.163] | [-0.141, 0.069] |
| Income | 0.019 | -0.076 |
|  | [-0.128, 0.165] | [-0.177, 0.026] |
| Female | -0.087 | -0.114 |
|  | [-0.214, 0.040] | [-0.209, -0.019] |
| Party ID (7-item) | 0.000 | 0.035 |
|  | [-0.130, 0.130] | [-0.060, 0.129] |
| Constant | 0.037 | 0.001 |
|  | [-0.086, 0.160] | [-0.092, 0.095] |
| N | 207 | 337 |
| Adj. R^2 | 0.15 | 0.17 |
| RMSE | 0.90 | 0.87 |
| Data source: 2019 American National Election Pilot Study. | | |
| Point estimates reflect standardized coefficients from a weighted least squares regression. | | |
| 95-percent confidence intervals in brackets. | | |
| Self-identified Democrats only. | | |