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

|  | Non-white sample | White sample |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Racial ID | 0.075 | 0.037 |
|  | [-0.067, 0.218] | [-0.064, 0.137] |
| Racial resentment | -0.282 | -0.288 |
|  | [-0.415, -0.149] | [-0.390, -0.185] |
| Age | -0.122 | -0.116 |
|  | [-0.262, 0.017] | [-0.215, -0.018] |
| Education | 0.142 | 0.128 |
|  | [-0.021, 0.306] | [0.010, 0.245] |
| Income | -0.051 | -0.212 |
|  | [-0.223, 0.122] | [-0.325, -0.100] |
| Female | -0.010 | -0.016 |
|  | [-0.151, 0.132] | [-0.117, 0.086] |
| Party ID (7-item) | 0.208 | 0.187 |
|  | [0.068, 0.348] | [0.086, 0.289] |
| Constant | -0.016 | 0.089 |
|  | [-0.155, 0.123] | [-0.010, 0.188] |
| N | 207 | 309 |
| Adj. R^2 | 0.14 | 0.17 |
| RMSE | 0.99 | 0.89 |
| Data source: 2020 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. | | |