Categorical Inequalities and Canadian Attitudes toward Positive and Negative Rights

Supplemental Materials

Note that a copy of the full preregistration plan for Study 1 is available here: https://doi.org/10.17605/OSF.IO/QEBJ6. Data and code are available here.

Appendix A

Table A1: Full OLS Models for Figure 1 in Article

	Benefits		Police Wrong-Doing	
	Study 1	Study 2	Study 1	Study 2
White Undoc.	-0.389***	-0.433***	-0.082*	-0.024
	(0.044)	(0.050)	(0.039)	(0.046)
Black (1st Gen) Citizen	-0.109**	0.036	0.118**	0.178***
	(0.042)	(0.052)	(0.039)	(0.045)
Black Undoc.	-0.355***	-0.221***	-0.018	0.047
	(0.043)	(0.051)	(0.039)	(0.046)
Vignette Order	0.079**	0.035	-0.017	0.015
	(0.030)	(0.036)	(0.027)	(0.032)
Constant	0.483***	0.523***	0.177***	0.214***
	(0.034)	(0.041)	(0.031)	(0.036)
N	1467	969	1467	970

Standard errors in parentheses.

* $p < 0.05$, ** $p < 0.01$, *** $p < 0.001$

Note that reference category is the White citizen. In study 2, both the White and Black citizen's origins are specified. Dependent variables are support for benefits and police wrong-doing scale described in article.

Table A2: Full OLS Models for Figure 1 in Article, Dichotomous Treatment Variables with Interaction (Study 1)

a. Study 1	Benefits	Police Wrong-Doing
Black 1st Gen Citizen	-0.109**	0.118**
	(0.042)	(0.039)
Undocumented	-0.389***	-0.082*
	(0.044)	(0.039)
Black*Undocumented	0.143*	-0.054
	(0.061)	(0.055)
Vignette Order	0.079**	-0.017
	(0.030)	(0.027)
Constant	0.483***	0.177***
	(0.034)	(0.031)
N	1467	1467
b. Study 2		
Black Citizen	0.036	0.178***
	(0.052)	(0.045)
Undocumented	-0.433***	-0.024
	(0.050)	(0.046)
Black*Undocumented	0.176*	-0.107
	(0.071)	(0.064)
Vignette Order	0.035	0.015
	(0.036)	(0.032)
Constant	0.523***	0.214***
	(0.041)	(0.036)
N	969	970

Standard errors in parentheses
* $p < 0.05$, ** $p < 0.01$, *** $p < 0.001$
Note that reference category is the White citizen.

Appendix B

Table B1: Revised OLS Models Including Study Interaction Term

	Benefits	Police Wrong Doing
White Undoc.	-0.388***	-0.082*
	(0.043)	(0.038)
Black 1st Gen Citizen	-0.109**	0.118**
	(0.042)	(0.038)
Black Undoc.	-0.356***	-0.018
	(0.042)	(0.038)
Study 2	0.018	0.052
	(0.048)	(0.044)
White Undoc#Study 2	-0.045	0.058
	(0.067)	(0.061)
Black 1st Gen Citizen#Study 2	0.146*	0.061
	(0.068)	(0.060)
Black Undoc.#Study 2	0.135*	0.064
	(0.067)	(0.061)
Vignette Order	0.062**	-0.004
	(0.023)	(0.021)
Constant	0.491***	0.171***
	(0.032)	(0.029)
N	2436	2437

Standard errors in parentheses

* $p < 0.05$, ** $p < 0.01$, *** $p < 0.001$

Note that reference category is the White citizen and Study 1. In study 2, both the White and Black citizen's origins are specified. Dependent variables are support for benefits and police wrong-doing scale described in article.

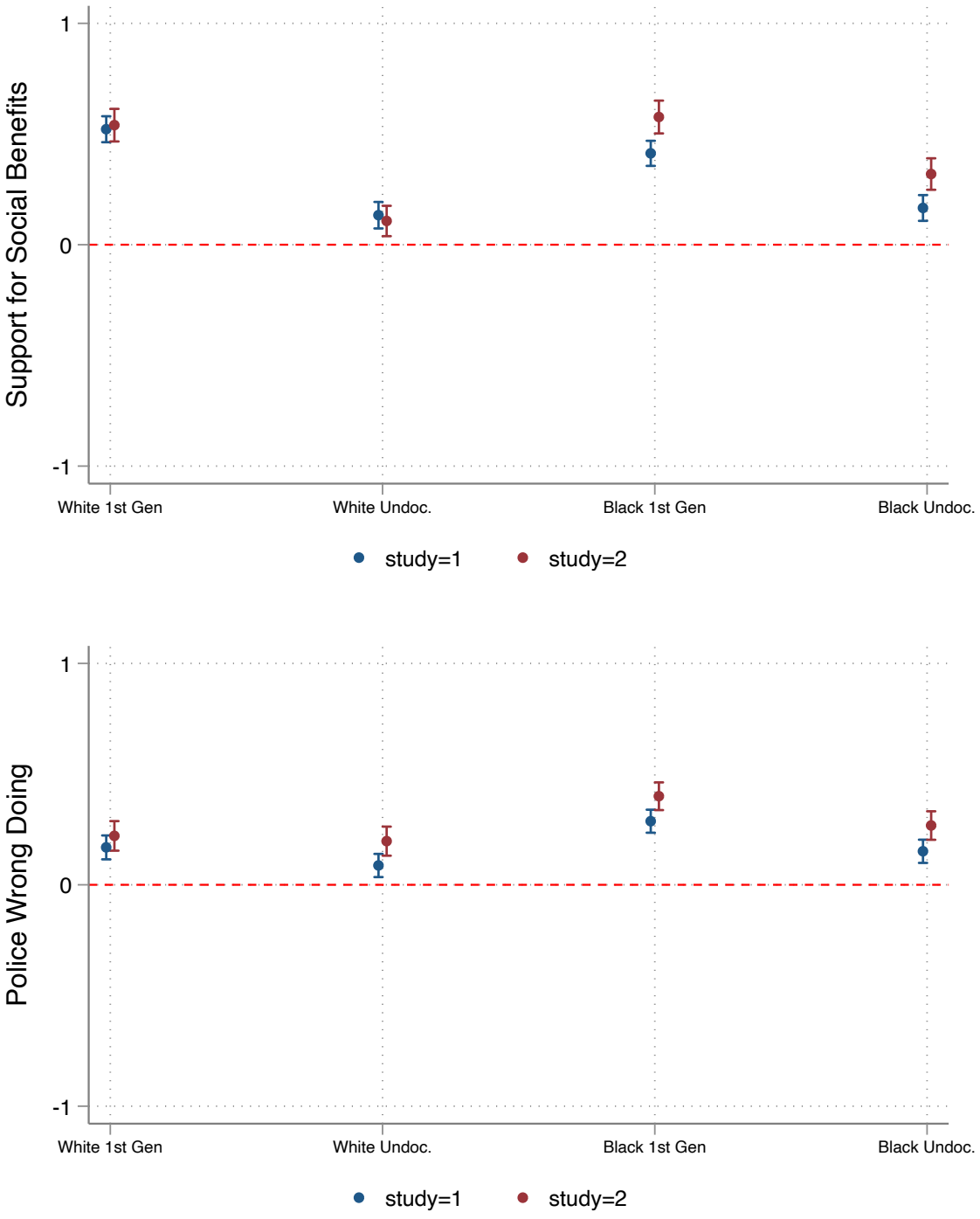


Figure B1: Predicted levels of agreement for social benefits and recognition of police wrong doing from models in Table B1

Note: Predicted agreement in each study on a 5-point agreement scale from -1 (strongly disagree) to 1 (strongly agree), with 95% confidence intervals. Model includes a control for vignette order. Dependent variables are support for benefits and police wrong-doing scale described in article.

Appendix C

Table C1: Full OLS Models for Figure 2 in Article

	Benefits			Police Wrong Doing		
	White, Born CA	Racial Minority	Foreign-Born	White, Born CA	Racial Minority	Foreign-Born
White Undoc.	-0.459***	-0.267**	-0.296***	-0.044	-0.116	-0.105
	(0.038)	(0.086)	(0.082)	(0.035)	(0.074)	(0.073)
Black 1st Gen Citizen	-0.072	-0.055	-0.078	0.146***	0.198**	0.160*
	(0.038)	(0.086)	(0.082)	(0.035)	(0.068)	(0.069)
Black Undoc.	-0.320***	-0.316***	-0.209*	0.005	-0.067	-0.008
	(0.038)	(0.083)	(0.081)	(0.035)	(0.073)	(0.072)
Study 2	0.069*	0.105	0.109	0.101***	0.052	0.144**
	(0.027)	(0.063)	(0.062)	(0.025)	(0.054)	(0.055)
Vignette Order	0.035	0.051	0.193***	-0.019	0.016	-0.004
	(0.027)	(0.060)	(0.057)	(0.024)	(0.052)	(0.050)
Constant	0.498***	0.482***	0.372***	0.154***	0.171**	0.130*
	(0.032)	(0.072)	(0.068)	(0.030)	(0.057)	(0.060)
N	1766	364	422	1767	364	422

Standard errors in parentheses

* $p < 0.05$, ** $p < 0.01$, *** $p < 0.001$

Note that reference category is the White citizen and Study 1. In study 2, both the White and Black citizen's origins are specified. Dependent variables are support for benefits and police wrong-doing scale described in article.

Appendix D

Table D1: OLS Models Including Respondent Demographic Interaction Terms

	Benefits		Police Wrong Doing	
White Undoc.	-0.434***	-0.266**	-0.049	-0.112
	(0.036)	(0.085)	(0.033)	(0.078)
Black 1st Gen Citizen	-0.050	-0.057	0.140***	0.199**
	(0.036)	(0.086)	(0.033)	(0.072)
Black Undoc.	-0.324***	-0.317***	0.015	-0.064
	(0.036)	(0.083)	(0.033)	(0.076)
Foreign-born (FB)	-0.028		-0.005	
	(0.063)		(0.056)	
White Undoc.#FB	0.137		-0.063	
	(0.088)		(0.080)	
Black 1st Gen Citizen#FB	-0.022		0.013	
	(0.088)		(0.076)	
Black Undoc.#FB	0.121		-0.030	
	(0.086)		(0.079)	
Study 2	0.082***	0.074**	0.096***	0.097***
	(0.024)	(0.024)	(0.021)	(0.022)
Vignette Order	0.061**	0.058*	-0.003	-0.010
	(0.023)	(0.024)	(0.021)	(0.021)
Racial Minority (RM)		-0.015		-0.020
		(0.066)		(0.056)
White Undoc.#RM		-0.175		0.069
		(0.093)		(0.085)
Black 1st Gen Citizen#RM		-0.001		-0.056
		(0.093)		(0.079)
Black Undoc.#RM		0.017		0.073
		(0.090)		(0.083)
Constant	0.472***	0.490***	0.154***	0.167**
	(0.030)	(0.062)	(0.027)	(0.052)
N	2431	2312	2432	2313

Standard errors in parentheses

* $p < 0.05$, ** $p < 0.01$, *** $p < 0.001$

Note: Dependent variables are support for benefits and police wrong-doing scale described in article.

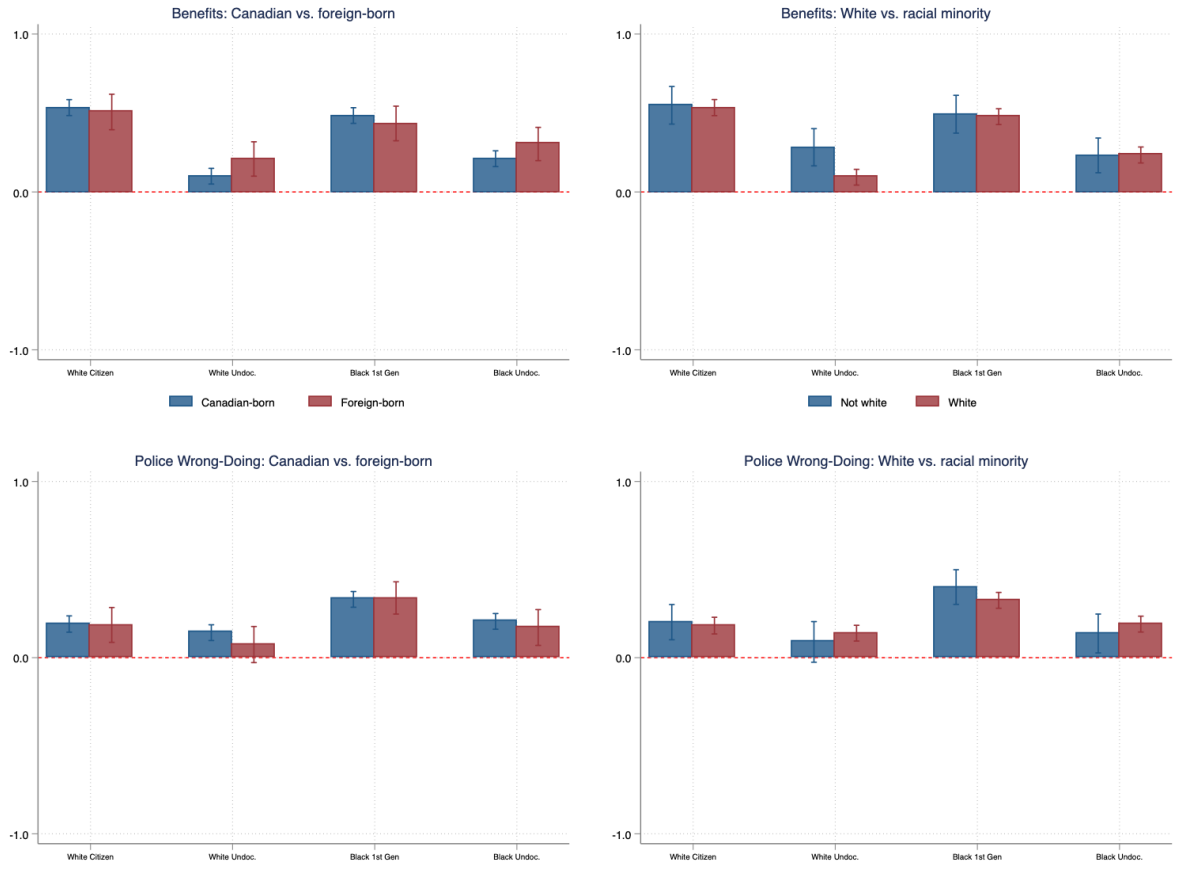


Figure D1: Predicted levels of agreement for positive and negative rights

Note: Predicted agreement in each study on a 5-point agreement scale from -1 (strongly disagree) to 1 (strongly agree), with 95% confidence intervals. Model includes a control for vignette order. Full Models available in Table D1. Dependent variables are support for benefits and police wrong-doing scale described in article.

Appendix E

The preregistration plan for Study 1 included a cut-off of alpha=.7 for scale creation. In Study 1 for the positive rights items, the threshold was missed for the following three items:

a) Should [Name] should receive extra benefits from the government to ensure she has enough to eat.
b) [Name] should be required to find a job before she receives any government assistance (reversed).
c) If [Name] only tried harder, she could get a job and be able to feed herself (reversed).

Study 1 Cronbach's Alpha=.691
Study 2 Cronbach's Alpha=.7072.

Here we report the base models with the scale instead of restricting to item a above. The pattern largely is reproduced. Note that mean levels of the two items from study 1 to study 2 are identical, apart from our core item (a) above which increases from 2020 to 2022.

Table E1: Models for Social Benefits Using 3-Item Scale

	Study 1	Study 2
White Undoc.	-0.162***	-0.204***
	(0.034)	(0.041)
Black 1st Gen Citizen	-0.030	0.032
	(0.034)	(0.042)
Black Undoc.	-0.124***	-0.091*
	(0.034)	(0.042)
Vignette Order	0.009	-0.012
	(0.024)	(0.029)
Constant	0.150***	0.154***
	(0.027)	(0.033)
N	1467	969

Standard errors in parentheses
* $p < 0.05$, ** $p < 0.01$, *** $p < 0.001$

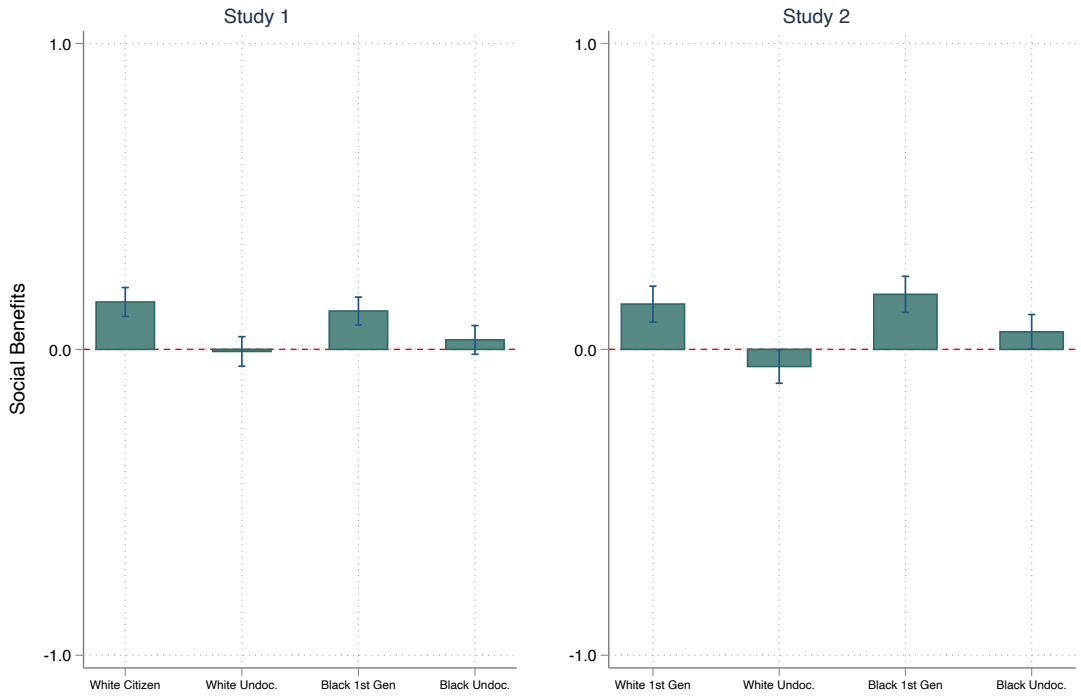


Figure E1: Predictions for Support for Social Benefits 3-Item Scale from Table E1

Note: Predicted agreement in each study on revised 3-item benefits scale described in Appendix E, with 95% confidence intervals. Model includes a control for vignette order.

Appendix F

While the focus of this article is on the effect of theoretically consequential categories on support for positive and negative rights, the treatments reported in this article are part of a larger project that focuses not only on categorical inequalities, but also the possibility of attenuating these inequalities by appealing to shared values (in this case, either Canadian values or human rights). Here we present the main findings from Figure 1, but for respondents in each of the framing treatments. While the overall levels of support change, the substantive patterns across categories are reproduced within each of the framing treatment samples.

Figure F1: Categorical Inequalities among "Canadian Values" Frame Respondents Only

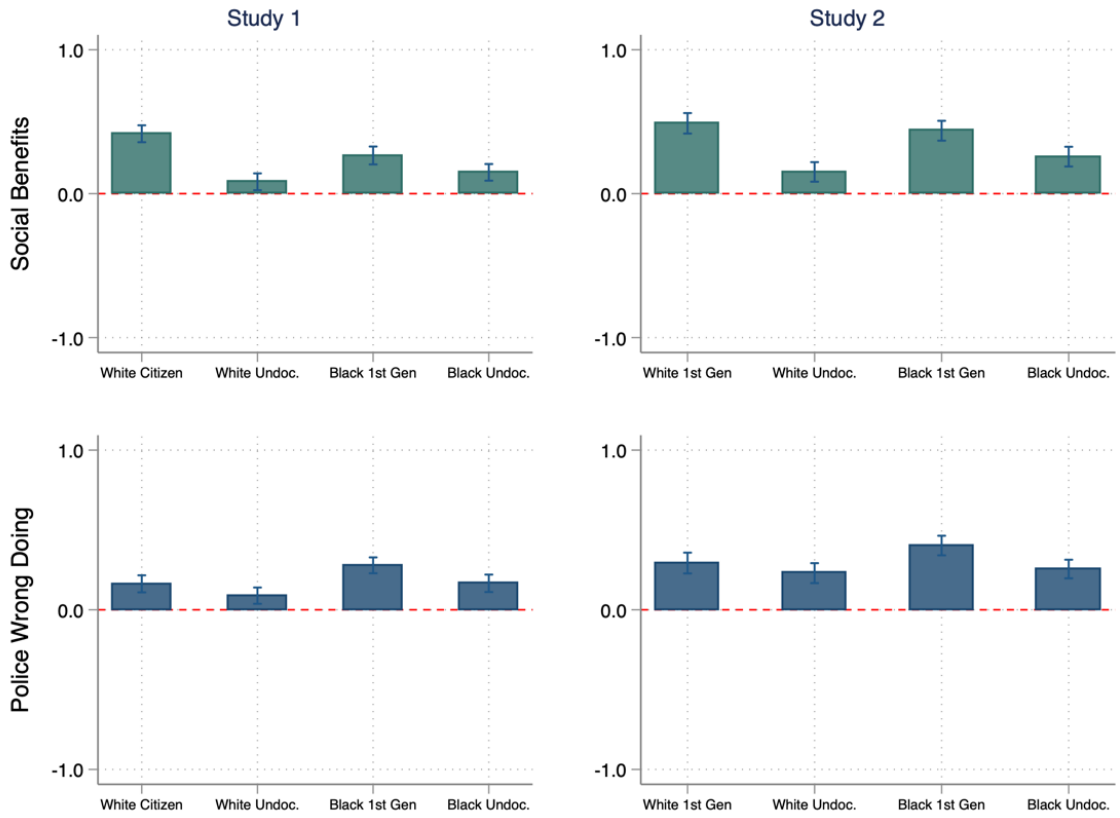
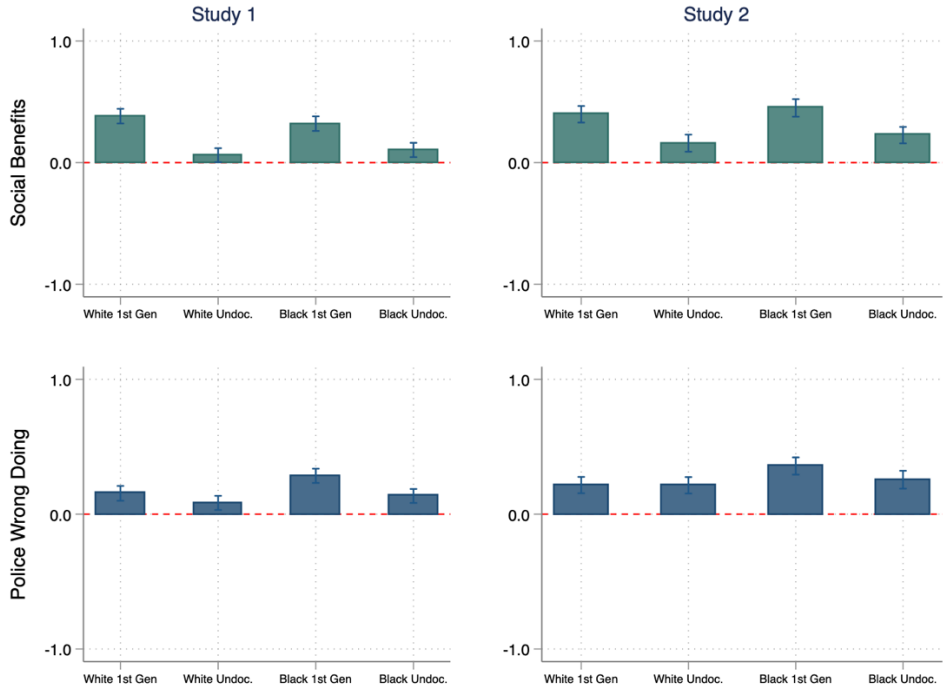


Figure F2: Categorical Inequalities among "Human Rights" Frame Respondents Only



In addition, we present in table F1 the model for the full sample, including a control for the frame effect. This was our intended model for analysis as stated in the preregistration plan. For reasons we have outlined elsewhere, we believe the cleanest tests of our categorical inequalities' hypothesis rests with the framing control condition. Nonetheless, the results hold not only when looked at within each frame condition, but also in a full model controlling for frame.

Table F1. Models Including Frame Treatment, As Per Preregistration Plan

	Benefits		Police Wrong-Doing	
	Study 1	Study 2	Study 1	Study 2
T1: White Undoc.	-0.335***	-0.337***	-0.073	-0.064
	(0.042)	(0.051)	(0.038)	(0.047)
T2: Black 1st Gen Citizen	-0.151***	-0.052	0.116**	0.110*
	(0.043)	(0.051)	(0.037)	(0.046)
T3:Black Undoc.	-0.267***	-0.231***	0.003	-0.038
	(0.041)	(0.051)	(0.039)	(0.045)
Control	0.105*	0.053	0.008	-0.072
	(0.042)	(0.051)	(0.039)	(0.047)
Human Rights	-0.035	-0.091	-0.008	-0.078
	(0.043)	(0.050)	(0.039)	(0.046)
T1*Control	-0.053	-0.096	-0.010	0.041
	(0.060)	(0.071)	(0.054)	(0.065)
T1*HR	0.015	0.100	-0.001	0.064
	(0.060)	(0.071)	(0.055)	(0.064)
T2*Control	0.042	0.088	0.001	0.070
	(0.060)	(0.072)	(0.053)	(0.064)
T2*HR	0.088	0.104	0.016	0.032
	(0.062)	(0.072)	(0.054)	(0.064)
T3*Control	-0.089	0.009	-0.022	0.085
	(0.059)	(0.071)	(0.055)	(0.064)
T3*HR	-0.012	0.059	-0.023	0.078
	(0.060)	(0.070)		
Vignette Order	0.054**	0.015	0.007	-0.009
	(0.017)	(0.020)	(0.016)	(0.018)
Experiment Order (Study 1)	0.008		0.021	
	(0.017)		(0.016)	
			(0.055)	(0.064)
_cons	0.386***	0.481***	0.148***	0.298***
	(0.032)	(0.038)	(0.029)	(0.035)
N	4382	2875	4382	2877

Standard errors in parentheses

* $p < 0.05$, ** $p < 0.01$, *** $p < 0.001$

Note: Our preregistration plan for study 1 included a control for the order in which this vignette was viewed compared to another experiment in the study. We include that here for completement in the Study 1 models. The base experimental condition is the "Canadian Values" condition, compared to control and "Human Rights."

Appendix G: Coding Information and Further Robustness Checks

Data and Coding Information

Access to the codebook and technical report for the surveys are available here:
Study 1: *[removed for review]*
Study 2: *[removed for review]*

Questions used in the main text of this study include the following variables:

Benefits: Should [NAME] receive extra benefits from the government to ensure she has enough to eat? 5 point response scale from strongly disagree to strongly agree, recoded from -1 to 1 where 0 is neither agree nor disagree.

Police Wrong-Doing Scale: The scale is created based on response to four questions:
The police should be able question [NAME] any time she is on the street. (reverse coded)
[NAME] is being treated unfairly by the police.
[NAME] should file a complaint about her treatment so that the officers can be punished.
The police are just doing their job when they question [NAME]. (reverse coded)
The original response categories were 5 point scales from strongly disagree to strongly agree. The four items were combined into an additive scale, standardized to run from -1 to 1 where 0 is neither agree nor disagree.

Treatment Coding: In both studies, treatment variables were coded 0=White (first-gen) citizen, 1=White undocumented, 2=Black first gen citizen, 3=Black undocumented.

Vignette Order: 0=Food insecurity first, 1=Police Wrong-Doing first

Experimental Order (Study 1 only): 0=Vignette Experiments first; 1=Unrelated Experiment first

Foreign-born: Were you born in Canada? Born in Canada (0); Born outside of Canada (1).

Racial minority: Respondents were asked to self identity one or more racial backgrounds. In both studies, anyone who chose only white were coded as white, all others were coded as Racial Minorities. In study 1, the question wording was simply "Some people think of themselves as part of the following groups. Which group do you identify with the most? ". Response categories included: White, Black, Indigenous, Aboriginal or First Nations, Asian, South Asian, Latino None of them, Other, Don't know, Prefer not to answer. Respondents coded 1=white, 0=any other racial category. Those saying none, DK, or PNTA were coded as missing.

In Study 2, the wording was "Do you identify as (select all that apply)". Response categories in both studies included: White, Indigenous (e.g. First Nations, Métis, Inuit, etc.), South Asian (e.g., East Indian, Pakistani, Sri Lankan, etc.), Chinese, Black, Filipino, Latin American, Arab, Southeast Asian (e.g., Vietnamese, Cambodian, Laotian, Thai, etc.), West Asian (e.g., Iranian, Afghan, etc.), Korean, Japanese, Other (please specify). Anyone who selected White exclusively

were coded 1, any other category (including White and another racial category) were coded 0=racial minority.

Other items used in the supplemental materials only are described when used in an appendix.

Robustness checks

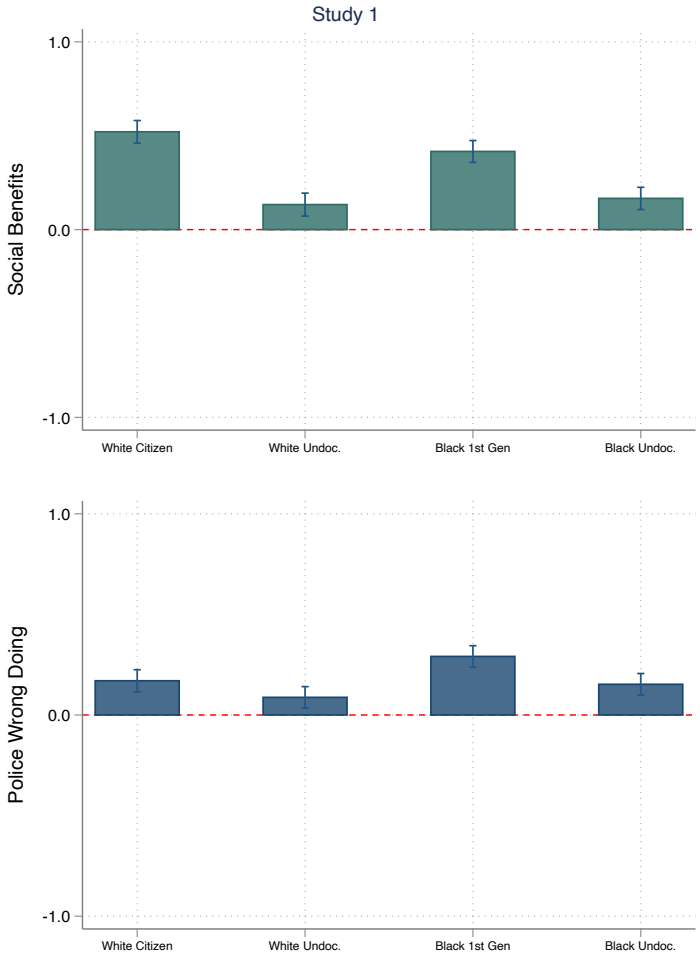
Study 1 included a seven-item measure of social desirability drawn from the Marlowe-Crowne Social Desirability Scale. To check if our results were influenced by social desirable response patterns toward some versions of treatment, we test here for a moderating effect of the social desirability scale. While social desirability appears to have a direct effect on attitudes toward police wrong-doing, we find no evidence of an interaction with treatment. As evidenced in Figure G1, the overall pattern of results largely holds, though we note the effect for Black citizen in model 2 largely washes out compared to the White citizen. We do not find this to be evidence that the preference for Black citizens is not present, but rather than *public* attitudes toward policing likely conform to the patterns we document in the paper. We cannot fully assess the extent to which these attitudes are adopted due to social pressure or are 'sincerely' held in private.

Table G1: Effect Moderated by Social Desirability (Study 1)

	Benefits	Police-Wrong Doing
White Undoc.	-0.361**	-0.238*
	(0.128)	(0.116)
Black 1st Gen Citizen	-0.140	-0.049
	(0.124)	(0.114)
Black Undoc.	-0.366**	-0.122
	(0.126)	(0.117)
Social Desirability Scale	-0.014	-0.062**
	(0.025)	(0.024)
WhiteUndoc*Soc Desir.	-0.008	0.046
	(0.036)	(0.032)
BlackCitn*Soc Desir.	0.010	0.051
	(0.035)	(0.032)
BlackUndoc*Soc Desir.	0.003	0.031
	(0.036)	(0.033)
Vignette Order	0.079**	-0.019
	(0.030)	(0.028)
Constant	0.531***	0.387***
	(0.090)	(0.086)
N	1461	1461

Standard errors in parentheses
* $p < 0.05$, ** $p < 0.01$, *** $p < 0.001$

Figure G1: Effects based on Table G1 (Study 1)



Attention Check

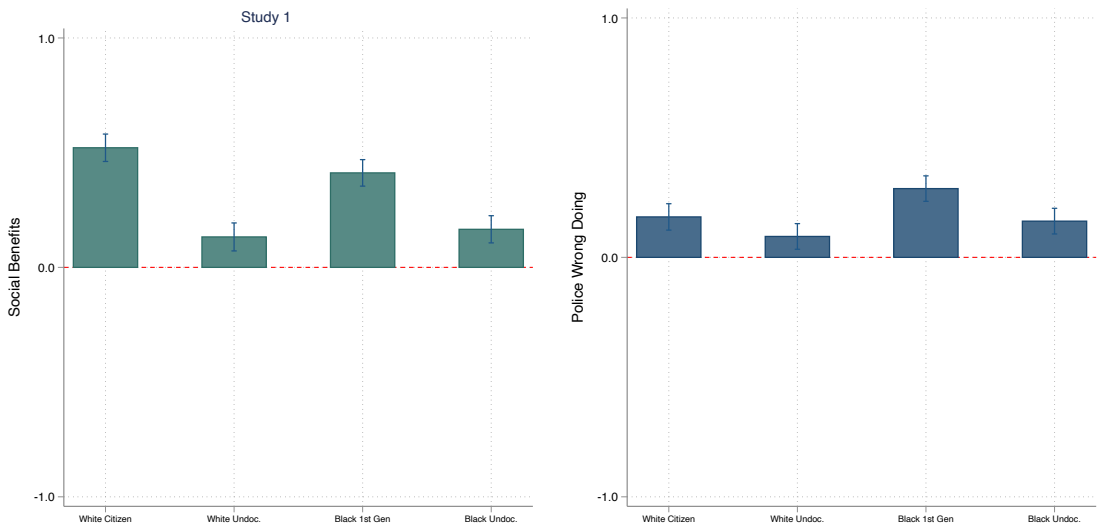
In study 1, we included an attention check post-treatment asking the respondent to correctly identify the citizenship status of the individual in the vignette, with four options including citizen, permanent resident, work visa or expired visa. This was recoded into a variable with 1 for those who answered correctly for the version of the vignette they saw, or 0 otherwise. Table G2 and Figure G2 present the results from the paper, limited to only those who correctly identified the status of the person in the vignette. We note that the results are substantively similar to the results reported in the paper.

Table G2: Attention Check (Study 1)

	Benefits	Police Wrong-Doing
White Undoc.	-0.389***	-0.082*
	(0.044)	(0.039)
Black 1st Gen Citizen	-0.109**	0.118**
	(0.042)	(0.039)
Black Undoc.	-0.355***	-0.018
	(0.043)	(0.039)
Vignette Order	0.079**	-0.017
	(0.030)	(0.027)
Constant	0.483***	0.177***
	(0.034)	(0.031)
N	1467	1467

Standard errors in parentheses
* $p < 0.05$, ** $p < 0.01$, *** $p < 0.001$

Figure G2: Estimated Levels of Support Among Those Passing Attention Check (Study 1)



Balance Tables

Table G3: Food Insecurity, Study 1 Balance Tests Between Treatments (Control Only)

		(1) White Citizen		(2) White Undoc.		(3) Black 1st Gen		(4) Black Undoc.	t-test Diff.	t-test Diff.	t-test Diff.	t-test Diff.	t-test Diff.	t-test Diff.
Variable	N	Mean/SE	N	Mean/SE	N	Mean/SE	N	Mean/SE	(1)-(2)	(1)-(3)	(1)-(4)	(2)-(3)	(2)-(4)	(3)-(4)
White	341	0.839	359	0.836	323	0.836	342	0.795	0.003	0.003	0.043	-0.000	0.040	0.041
		[0.020]		[0.020]		[0.021]		[0.022]						
Age	362	50.558	388	51.827	348	50.115	369	50.621	-1.269	0.443	-0.063	1.712	1.207	-0.506
		[0.809]		[0.809]		[0.849]		[0.816]						
Language	362	0.185	388	0.175	348	0.184	369	0.157	0.010	0.001	0.028	-0.009	0.018	0.027
		[0.020]		[0.019]		[0.021]		[0.019]						
Citizenship	362	4.030	388	4.023	348	4.046	369	4.027	0.007	-0.016	0.003	-0.023*	-0.004	0.019
		[0.009]		[0.008]		[0.011]		[0.008]						
Man	362	0.536	388	0.523	348	0.491	369	0.501	0.013	0.045	0.035	0.032	0.022	-0.010
		[0.026]		[0.025]		[0.027]		[0.026]						
Education	362	0.428	388	0.433	348	0.448	368	0.446	-0.005	-0.020	-0.017	-0.015	-0.013	0.003
		[0.026]		[0.025]		[0.027]		[0.026]						
Quebec	362	0.196	388	0.191	348	0.221	369	0.171	0.005	-0.025	0.025	-0.031	0.020	0.051*
		[0.021]		[0.020]		[0.022]		[0.020]						
Foreign-Born	362	0.182	386	0.187	346	0.220	368	0.220	-0.004	-0.037	-0.038	-0.033	-0.034	-0.000
		[0.020]		[0.020]		[0.022]		[0.022]						

*Note: The value displayed for t-tests are the differences in the means across the groups. ***, **, and * indicate significance at the 1, 5, and 10 percent critical level.*

Table G4: Police-Wrong Doing, Study 1 Balance Tests Between Treatments

		(1) White Citizen		(2) White Undoc.		(3) Black 1st Gen		(4) Black Undoc.	t-test Diff.	t-test Diff.	t-test Diff.	t-test Diff.	t-test Diff.	t-test Diff.
Variable	N	Mean/SE	N	Mean/SE	N	Mean/SE	N	Mean/SE	(1)-(2)	(1)-(3)	(1)-(4)	(2)-(3)	(2)-(4)	(3)-(4)
White	327	0.801	346	0.806	348	0.848	344	0.849	-0.005	-0.046	-0.048	-0.041	-0.042	-0.001
		[0.022]		[0.021]		[0.019]		[0.019]						
Age	350	50.120	376	52.537	371	50.442	370	50.054	-2.417**	-0.322	0.066	2.095*	2.483**	0.388
		[0.828]		[0.800]		[0.807]		[0.842]						
Language	350	0.183	376	0.170	371	0.189	370	0.159	0.013	-0.006	0.023	-0.018	0.011	0.029
		[0.021]		[0.019]		[0.020]		[0.019]						
Citizenship	350	4.020	376	4.032	371	4.040	370	4.032	-0.012	-0.020	-0.012	-0.009	-0.001	0.008
		[0.007]		[0.009]		[0.010]		[0.009]						
Man	350	0.474	376	0.529	371	0.542	370	0.505	-0.055	-0.067*	-0.031	-0.013	0.024	0.036
		[0.027]		[0.026]		[0.026]		[0.026]						
Education	350	0.443	376	0.439	370	0.446	370	0.427	0.004	-0.003	0.016	-0.007	0.012	0.019
		[0.027]		[0.026]		[0.026]		[0.026]						
Quebec	350	0.194	376	0.189	371	0.210	370	0.184	0.005	-0.016	0.011	-0.021	0.005	0.026
		[0.021]		[0.020]		[0.021]		[0.020]						
Foreign-Born	350	0.177	376	0.239	370	0.192	366	0.197	-0.062**	-0.015	-0.020	0.047	0.043	-0.005
		[0.020]		[0.022]		[0.020]		[0.021]						

*Note: The value displayed for t-tests are the differences in the means across the groups. ***, **, and * indicate significance at the 1, 5, and 10 percent critical level.*

Table G5: Food Insecurity, Study 2 Balance Tests Between Treatments (Control Only)

		(1) White Citizen		(2) White Undoc.		(3) Black 1st Gen		(4) Black Undoc.	t-test Diff.	t-test Diff.	t-test Diff.	t-test Diff.	t-test Diff.	t-test Diff.
Variable	N	Mean/SE	N	Mean/SE	N	Mean/SE	N	Mean/SE	(1)-(2)	(1)-(3)	(1)-(4)	(2)-(3)	(2)-(4)	(3)-(4)
White	225	0.858	262	0.863	219	0.877	242	0.868	-0.005	-0.019	-0.010	-0.014	-0.005	0.009
		[0.023]		[0.021]		[0.022]		[0.022]						
Age	231	49.048	265	49.672	227	48.322	247	50.275	-0.624	0.726	-1.228	1.350	-0.604	-1.954
		[1.173]		[1.102]		[1.182]		[1.050]						
Language	231	1.545	265	1.551	227	1.524	247	1.482	-0.005	0.021	0.064	0.027	0.069	0.042
		[0.033]		[0.031]		[0.033]		[0.032]						
Citizenship	231	0.961	265	0.989	227	0.960	247	0.968	-0.028**	0.001	-0.007	0.028**	0.021	-0.007
		[0.013]		[0.007]		[0.013]		[0.011]						
Man	231	0.489	265	0.502	227	0.502	247	0.429	-0.013	-0.013	0.060	-0.000	0.073*	0.073
		[0.033]		[0.031]		[0.033]		[0.032]						
Education	231	0.411	265	0.377	227	0.427	247	0.409	0.034	-0.016	0.002	-0.050	-0.032	0.018
		[0.032]		[0.030]		[0.033]		[0.031]						
Quebec	231	0.706	265	0.728	227	0.674	247	0.607	-0.023	0.032	0.098**	0.054	0.121***	0.067
		[0.030]		[0.027]		[0.031]		[0.031]						
Foreign-Born	231	0.143	265	0.113	227	0.141	247	0.130	0.030	0.002	0.013	-0.028	-0.016	0.011
		[0.023]		[0.020]		[0.023]		[0.021]						

*Note: The value displayed for t-tests are the differences in the means across the groups. ***, **, and * indicate significance at the 1, 5, and 10 percent critical level.*

Table G6: Police-Wrong Doing, Study 2 Balance Tests Between Treatments

		(1) White Citizen		(2) White Undoc.		(3) Black 1st Gen		(4) Black Undoc.	t-test Diff.	t-test Diff.	t-test Diff.	t-test Diff.	t-test Diff.	t-test Diff.
Variable	N	Mean/SE	N	Mean/SE	N	Mean/SE	N	Mean/SE	(1)-(2)	(1)-(3)	(1)-(4)	(2)-(3)	(2)-(4)	(3)-(4)
White	223	0.839	234	0.902	255	0.855	236	0.869	-0.063**	-0.016	-0.030	0.047	0.033	-0.014
		[0.025]		[0.020]		[0.022]		[0.022]						
Age	228	48.965	236	48.606	260	49.931	246	49.850	0.359	-0.966	-0.885	-1.325	-1.244	0.081
		[1.101]		[1.122]		[1.137]		[1.132]						
Language	228	1.478	236	1.555	260	1.531	246	1.537	-0.077*	-0.053	-0.059	0.024	0.018	-0.006
		[0.033]		[0.032]		[0.031]		[0.032]						
Citizenship	228	0.965	236	0.970	260	0.977	246	0.967	-0.005	-0.012	-0.003	-0.007	0.003	0.009
		[0.012]		[0.011]		[0.009]		[0.011]						
Man	228	0.478	236	0.462	260	0.462	246	0.520	0.016	0.017	-0.042	0.000	-0.058	-0.059
		[0.033]		[0.033]		[0.031]		[0.032]						
Education	228	0.425	236	0.419	260	0.377	246	0.402	0.006	0.049	0.023	0.043	0.017	-0.026
		[0.033]		[0.032]		[0.030]		[0.031]						
Quebec	228	0.671	236	0.708	260	0.673	246	0.667	-0.037	-0.002	0.004	0.035	0.041	0.006
		[0.031]		[0.030]		[0.029]		[0.030]						
Foreign-Born	228	0.184	236	0.110	260	0.123	246	0.110	0.074**	0.061*	0.074**	-0.013	0.000	0.013
		[0.026]		[0.020]		[0.020]		[0.020]						

*Note: The value displayed for t-tests are the differences in the means across the groups. ***, **, and * indicate significance at the 1, 5, and 10 percent critical level.*