# Supplementary Material

S1 Relationship Between White Identity and Indigenous Resentment

White settlers' ingroup attachment (measured here as White identity) and outgroup attitudes (measured here as Indigenous resentment) are moderately correlated ($r = 0.24$) S1. As a point of comparison, this is similar to the correlation between White identity and ideology ($r = 0.23$) but weaker than the correlation between Indigenous resentment and ideology ($r = 0.38$). The bivariate association between White identity and Indigenous resentment is graphed in Figure S2.

Figure S1: Correlation Matrix Heatmap of Racial Attitudes and Correlates
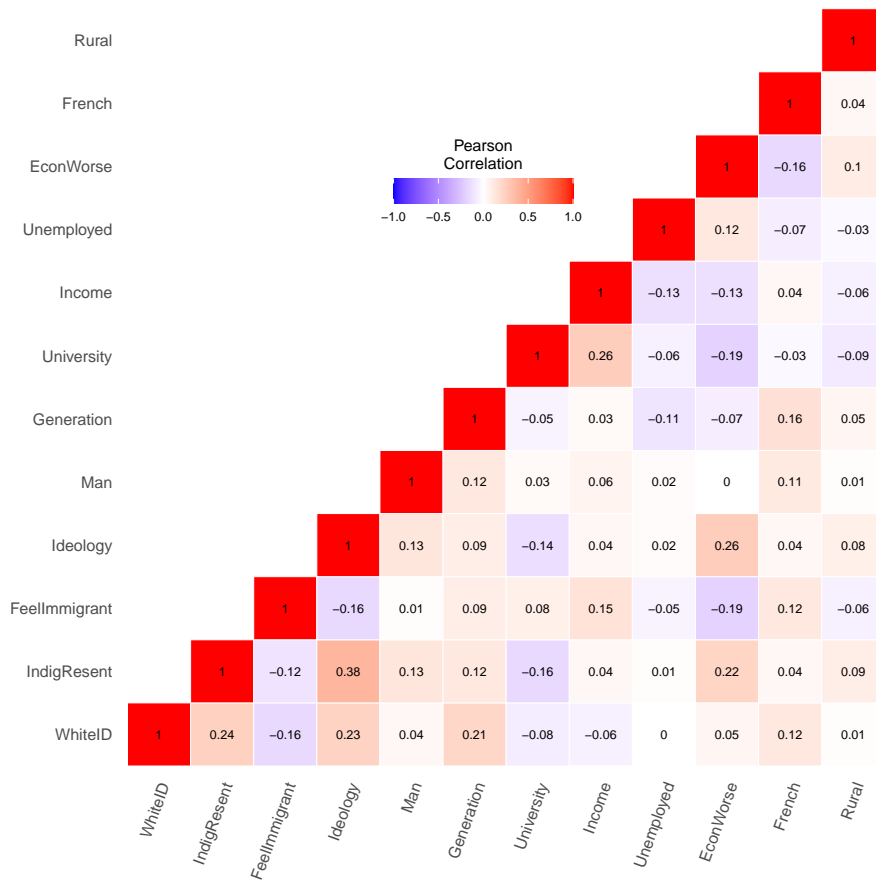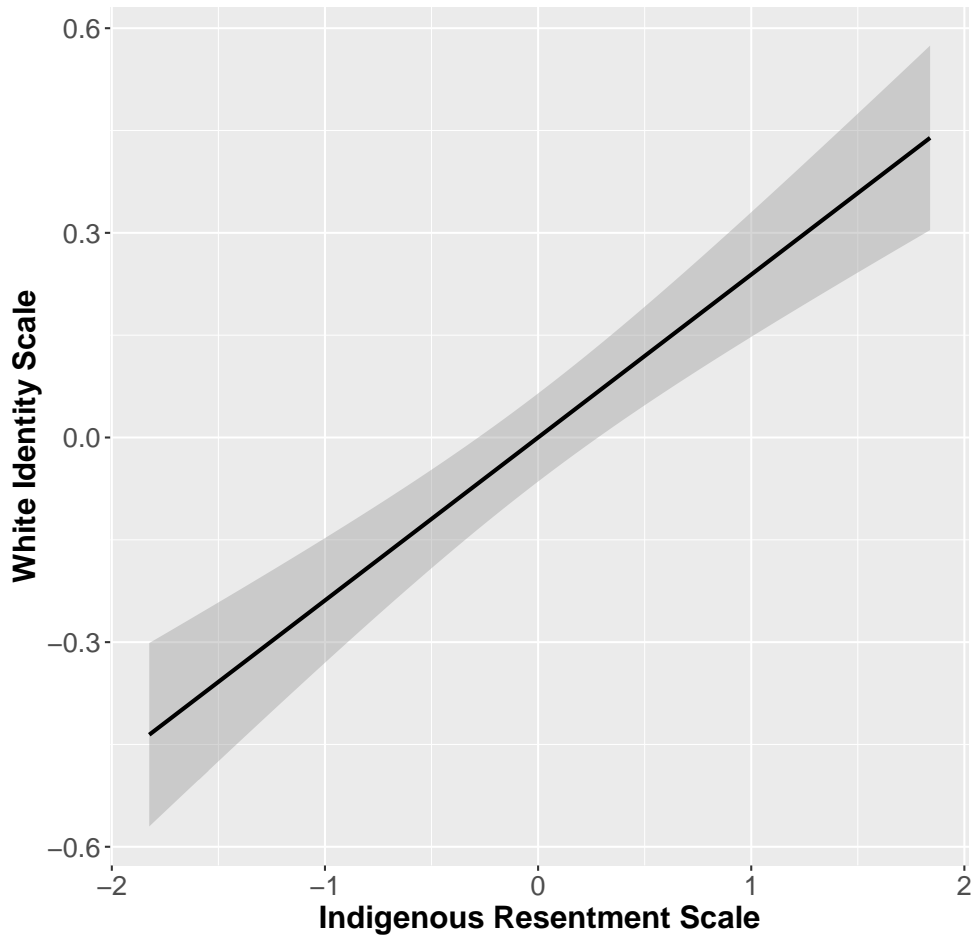
Figure S2: Association between White Identity and Indigenous Resentment

To get a better sense of the relationship between ingroup and outgroup identities, we can look at the percentage of White settler Canadians who score high on White identity also score high on Indigenous resentment. Because White identity and Indigenous resentment are both numeric variables, we identify "low" and "high" scale scores by dividing the scales into quartiles. Table S1 shows a crosstabulation of White identity (in quartiles) by Indigenous resentment (in quartiles).

Table S1: Crosstab of White Identity Quartiles by Indigenous Resentment Quartiles

		White Identity			
		1st Quartile	2nd Quartile	3rd Quartile	4th Quartile
Indigenous Resentment	1st Quartile	38.98	33.57	20.00	15.05
	2nd Quartile	29.07	23.08	30.48	32.04
	3rd Quartile	16.93	23.78	26.67	25.24

4th Quartile	15.02	19.58	22.86	27.67
Column totals:	100	100	100	100

As Table S1 shows, scoring high on White identity does not clearly distinguish between those who score high (4th quartile), medium-high (3rd quartile), or medium-low (2nd quartile) on Indigenous resentment. A little over a quarter (27.7%) of those who score the highest on White identity, or respondents who fall in the 4th quartile of White identity, also fall in the 4th quartile of Indigenous resentment. Similar percentages of those who score the highest on White identity also fall in the 3rd and 4th quartiles of Indigenous resentment. Note, however, that it is uncommon for settlers with the strongest sense of White identity to express low levels of Indigenous resentment; only 15% of those who score the highest on White identity express low levels of Indigenous resentment (or score in the 1st quartile of Indigenous resentment).

Among respondents with the lowest levels of White identity, or those who score in the first quartile, nearly two-fifths (39.9%) also score in the first quartile of Indigenous resentment. A further 29% of low-White identity respondents score in the second quartile of Indigenous resentment.

In summary, respondents who feel the strongest sense of attachment to their White ingroup are unlikely to have very positive outgroup evaluations. However, strong attachment to the ingroup is not a perfect predictor of outgroup attitudes. Those who feel the strongest attachment to the White ingroup fall into categories of high, medium-high, and medium-low levels of anti-Indigenous attitudes in roughly equal numbers. By contrast, rejecting White identity is clearly associated with outgroup attitudes. Among White settlers who express the lowest levels of White identity, a large majority (nearly 70%) score low or medium-low on Indigenous resentment (score in the 1st or 2nd quartiles of Indigenous resentment). Among White Canadian settlers, there appears to be association between rejecting White identity and more positive evaluations of the Indigenous outgroup. Using our present data, we cannot speak to the direction of the relationship or to whether the the association is

causal. Future scholarship might try to tease out whether learning about why identifying with Whiteness is problematic leads to more positive outgroup attitudes, whether improving White settlers' outgroup attitudes decreases their attachment to their racial ingroup, or whether some combination (learning about why identifying with Whiteness is problematic and an intervention that improves outgroup attitudes) is necessary to reduce both anti-Indigenous attitudes and White identity.

S2 Details About Variables and Scaling

Table S2: Variable Distributions

Variable	n (%); Median (IQR)
Pension spending	
A lot less	2 (0.2%)
Somewhat less	9 (1.1%)
About the same	190 (23%)
Somewhat more	353 (43%)
A lot more	276 (33%)
Welfare spending	
A lot less	68 (8.1%)
Somewhat less	160 (19%)
About the same	336 (40%)
Somewhat more	185 (22%)
A lot more	87 (10%)
Keep culture	
Focus a lot more on helping minorities keep their culture	35 (4.3%)
Focus somewhat more on helping minorities keep their culture	112 (14%)
Keep the balance as it is now	250 (31%)
Focus somewhat more on Canadian culture	238 (29%)
Focus a lot more on Canadian culture	174 (22%)
Vote choice	
Liberal	223 (26%)
Conservative	254 (30%)
NDP	133 (16%)
BQ	65 (7.6%)
Green	52 (6.1%)
People's Party	19 (2.2%)
Other/won't vote	110 (13%)

Generation	
Millennial & younger	228 (26%)
Gen X	164 (19%)
Baby Boomer	408 (47%)
Older than boomer	72 (8.3%)
Gender	
Woman/Trans	495 (57%)
Man	377 (43%)
Partisanship	
NDP	112 (13%)
Liberal	259 (30%)
Green	39 (4.5%)
Other/None	139 (16%)
Conservative	253 (29%)
PP	13 (1.5%)
BQ	57 (6.5%)
College	
No BA	576 (66%)
BA or higher	296 (34%)
Income	
<$30K	147 (17%)
30-60K	263 (30%)
$60-90K	191 (22%)
$90-150K	196 (22%)
$151K+ 75	(8.6%)
Region	
Pacific	76 (8.7%)
West	215 (25%)
Ontario	272 (31%)
Québec	262 (30%)
Atlantic	47 (5.4%)
French	
English	656 (75%)
French	216 (25%)
Employment status	
Not unemployed	844 (97%)
Unemployed	28 (3.2%)
Economic evaluations	
Better	119 (14%)
Same	412 (47%)
Worse	341 (39%)
Religion	
None	326 (37%)
Catholic	268 (31%)
Protestant	219 (25%)

Other	59 (6.8%)
Locale	
Urban	735 (84%)
Rural	137 (16%)
White identity scale	-0.23 (-0.60, 0.53)
Indigenous resentment scale	0.12 (-0.75, 0.76)
Ideology	6.00 (4.00, 8.00)
Feelings toward immigrants	21 (3, 36)

Figure S3: Distribution of White Identity items
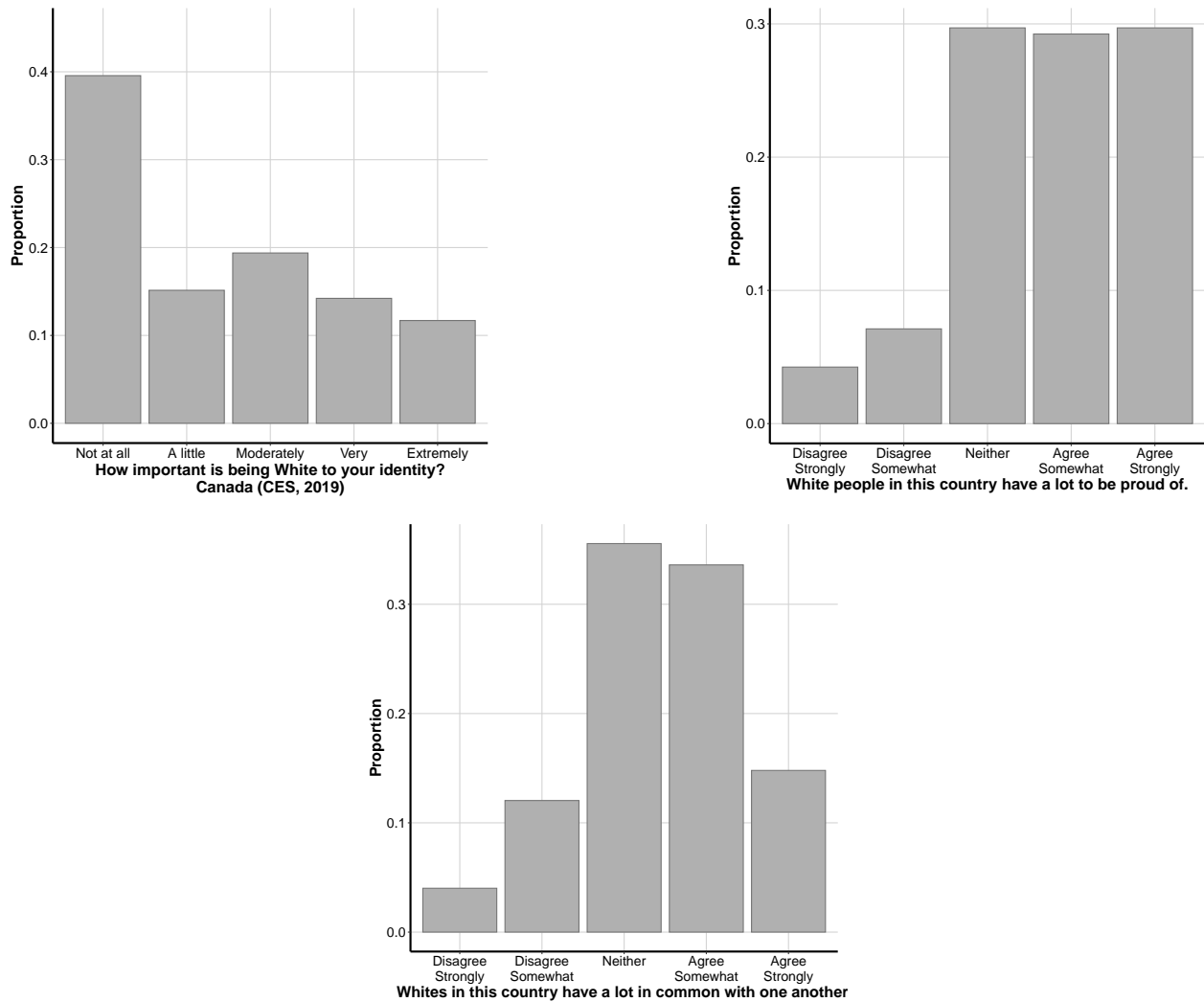
Figure S4: Distribution of Policy Preferences
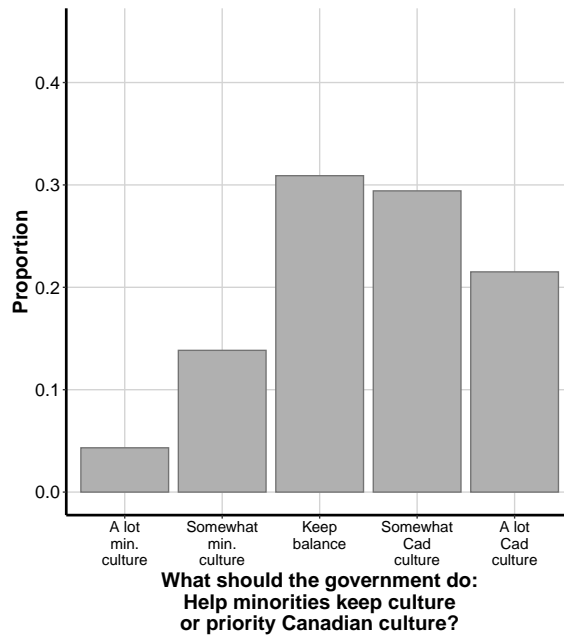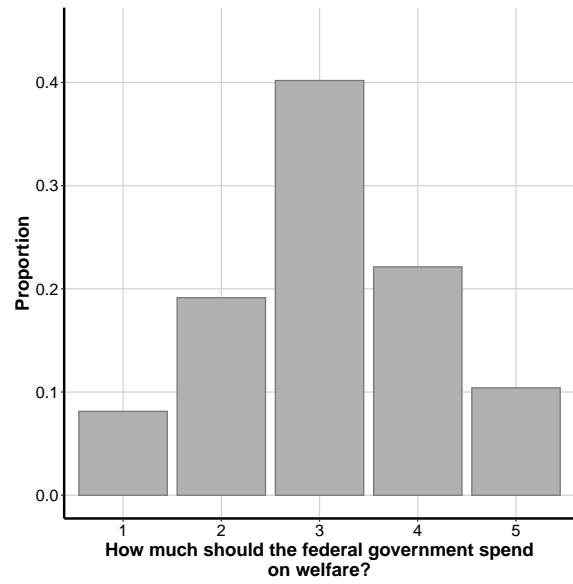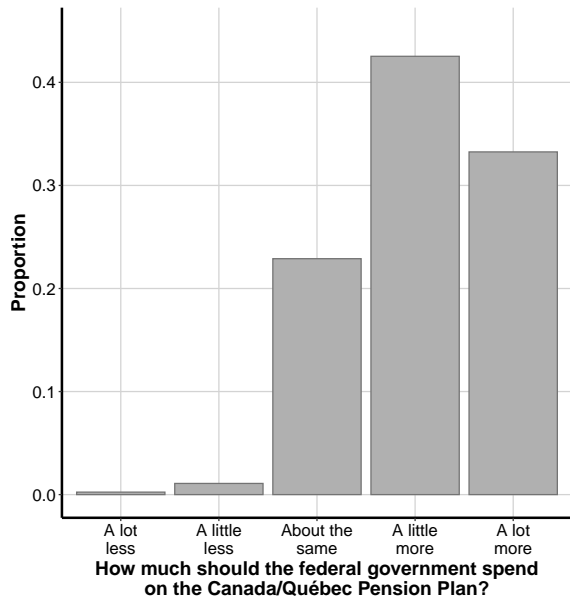
Table S3: Reliability Analysis of the White Identity (3 Items)

	α-if-deleted	Item-rest score
"How important is being white to your identity?"	0.67	0.31
"White people in this country have a lot to be proud of."	0.48	0.41
"Whites in this country have a lot in common with one another."	0.34	0.52
Cronbach's $\alpha = 0.59$		

Figure S5: Scree Test of the Dimensionality of the White Identity Items
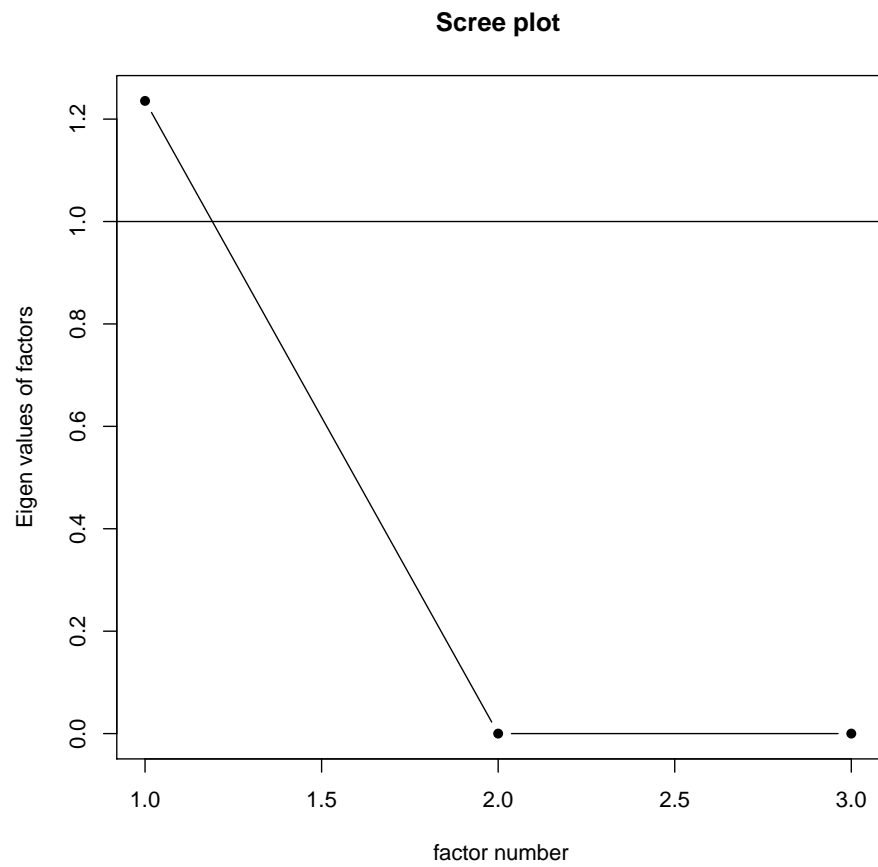
Table S4: Reliability Analysis of the Indigenous Resentment Items

	α-if-deleted	Item-rest score
"Aboriginals are getting too demanding in their push for land rights."	0.84	0.74
"Over the past few years, Aboriginal peoples have gotten less than they deserve."	0.83	0.77
"Irish, Italian, Jewish, and many other minorities overcame prejudice and worked their way up. Aboriginal peoples should do the same without any special favours."	0.85	0.69
"The government does not show enough respect toward Aboriginals."	0.85	0.69
"Generations of colonialism and discrimination have created conditions that make it difficult for Aboriginal peoples to work their way out of the lower class."	0.85	0.69
Cronbach's $\alpha = 0.87$		

Figure S6: Scree Test of the Dimensionality of the Indigenous Resentment Items

Scree plot
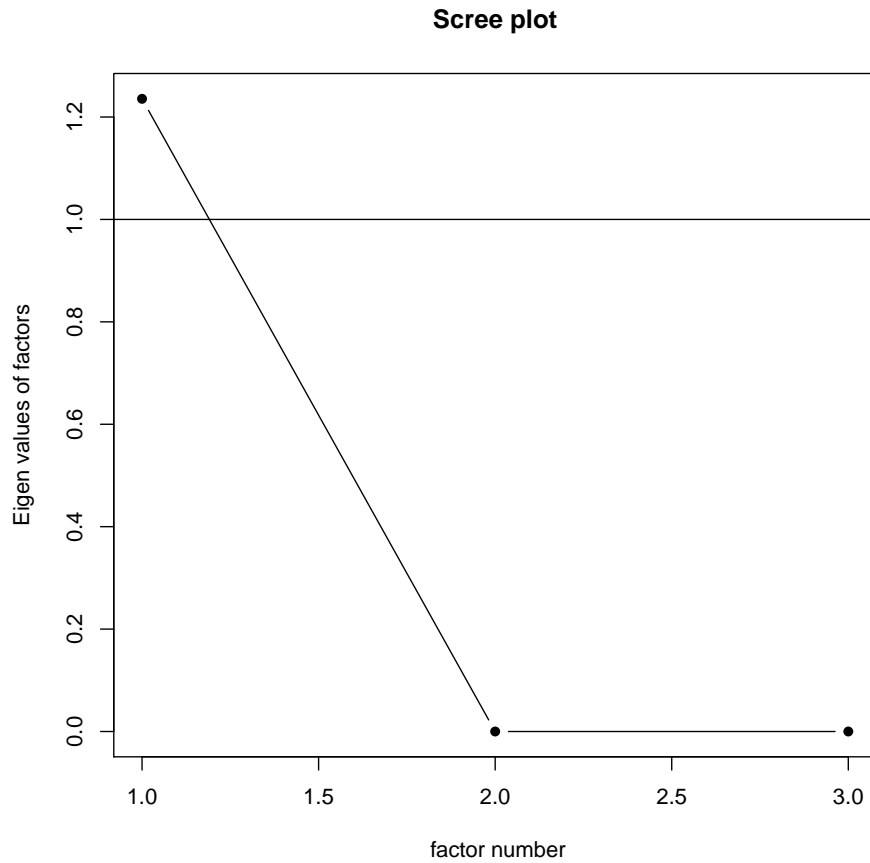
S3 Missing Values

Table S5: Missing Values

Variable	n	Procedure
Pension spending	42	LWD
Welfare spending	36	LWD
Keep culture	63	LWD
Vote choice	16	LWD
Generation	0	NA
Gender	0	NA
Partisanship	0	MICE
College	0	NA
Region	1	NA
Income	60	MICE
French	0	MICE
Employment status	7	MICE
Economic perceptions	42	MICE
Religion	30	MICE
Rural	0	MICE
Being White is important (White ID scale)	42	MICE
Whites have a lot in common (White ID scale)	28	MICE
Whites have a lot to be proud of (White ID scale)	32	MICE
Land rights (Indigenous resent. scale)	32	MICE
Deserve more (Indigenous resent. scale)	100	MICE
No special favours (Indigenous resent. scale)	74	MICE
No respect (Indigenous resent. scale)	21	MICE
Generations of discrim. (Indigenous resent. scale)	84	MICE
Ideology	195	MICE
Feelings toward immigrants	123	MICE

S4 Full Tables

S4.1 Policy Spending

Table S6: OLS Models Predicting Support for Policies

	Dependent variable:	
Pension Spending	Welfare Spending	Support Cdn Culture

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	(1)	(2)	(3)
White Identity Scale Score	0.104***	0.074*	−0.014
	(0.028)	(0.036)	(0.036)
Indigenous Resentment	−0.018	−0.327***	0.438***
	(0.029)	(0.037)	(0.037)
Partisanship (Liberal)			
NDP	0.179*	−0.050	−0.021
	(0.090)	(0.116)	(0.117)
Green	−0.0003	−0.025	0.540**
	(0.128)	(0.163)	(0.170)
Other/none	0.092	−0.231*	0.077
	(0.083)	(0.106)	(0.107)
Conservative	−0.077	−0.535***	0.202*
	(0.075)	(0.097)	(0.096)
PP	−0.043	−1.044***	0.560
	(0.264)	(0.303)	(0.302)
BQ	0.190	0.016	0.148
	(0.139)	(0.176)	(0.175)
Generation (Millennial)			
Gen X	0.259***	0.064	0.409***
	(0.073)	(0.093)	(0.094)
Boomer	0.326***	0.133	0.442***
	(0.069)	(0.089)	(0.090)
Silent	0.226*	−0.030	0.498***
	(0.115)	(0.150)	(0.150)
Man	−0.089	0.170*	−0.070
	(0.055)	(0.070)	(0.071)
University	−0.133	−0.002	−0.159
	(0.070)	(0.090)	(0.089)
Income ($30K-50K)			
Less than $30K	−0.036	0.295**	−0.158
	(0.076)	(0.097)	(0.099)
$60K-90K	−0.075	0.152	0.095
	(0.078)	(0.101)	(0.101)
$90K-150K	−0.271***	−0.176	0.009
	(0.079)	(0.101)	(0.101)
$150K+	−0.242*	−0.049	−0.055
	(0.118)	(0.152)	(0.149)
Region (Ontario)			
Pacific	0.067	0.286*	−0.314**
	(0.085)	(0.111)	(0.112)
West	0.203**	0.144	−0.034
	(0.078)	(0.100)	(0.101)
Québec	−0.161*	0.053	0.094

	(0.076)	(0.097)	(0.099)
Atlantic	−0.038	0.001	−0.138
	(0.111)	(0.142)	(0.142)
Rural	−0.025	−0.033	0.223*
	(0.074)	(0.094)	(0.094)
Constant	4.001***	3.036***	3.128***
	(0.090)	(0.116)	(0.119)
Observations	829	835	808
R^2	0.103	0.198	0.276
Adjusted R^2	0.079	0.176	0.255
Residual Std. Error	0.756	0.973	0.961
F Statistic	4.212***	9.084***	13.584***

Note: *p<0.05; **p<0.01; ***p<0.001

S4.2   Vote Choice in Canada Outside of Québec

Table S7: Multinomial Model Predicting Vote Choice (Canada Outside Québec)

	Response options (Conservative reference):		
	Liberal	NDP	Other
	(1)	(2)	(3)
whiteid_3item	−0.387*	−0.134	−0.210
	(0.185)	(0.202)	(0.160)
irscale	−0.766***	−0.974***	−0.709***
	(0.197)	(0.213)	(0.176)
pid_leftrightNDP	0.026	3.762***	1.689
	(1.094)	(1.083)	(1.086)
pid_leftrightGreen	−0.517	−1.950	2.403*
	(1.037)	(1.432)	(1.000)
pid_leftrightOther/None	−2.506***	−1.166*	0.435
	(0.540)	(0.577)	(0.514)
pid_leftrightConservative	−5.260***	−4.415***	−2.940***
	(0.567)	(0.666)	(0.528)
pid_leftrightPP	−12.849***	−12.926	2.659
	(0.010)	(463.847)	(1.455)
pid_leftrightBQ	0.000	0.000	0.000
		(0.000)	
generation2	0.160	−1.454**	0.555
	(0.489)	(0.540)	(0.435)
generation3	−0.053	−1.691**	0.156
	(0.466)	(0.519)	(0.415)

generation4	−0.558	−2.249*	−0.960
	(0.777)	(0.975)	(0.812)
manMan	−0.273	−0.139	−0.137
	(0.366)	(0.404)	(0.327)
collegeBA or higher	−0.126	0.146	0.414
	(0.477)	(0.525)	(0.436)
income_cat<30K	0.532	1.593**	0.842
	(0.538)	(0.561)	(0.459)
income_cat60-90K	0.118	0.487	−0.778
	(0.552)	(0.609)	(0.519)
income_cat90-150K	−0.153	−0.270	−0.687
	(0.506)	(0.595)	(0.461)
income_cat151K+	1.398	2.114*	0.809
	(0.836)	(0.902)	(0.758)
regionPacific	−0.062	1.001	−0.791
	(0.513)	(0.557)	(0.482)
regionWest	−0.635	−0.122	−0.693
	(0.491)	(0.524)	(0.402)
regionQuébec	0.000	0.000	0.000
	(0.000)	(0.000)	(0.000)
regionAtlantic	0.619	0.779	0.251
	(0.714)	(0.787)	(0.666)
ruralRural	−1.295*	0.337	−0.742
	(0.514)	(0.525)	(0.447)
econ_worse2	−0.774	−0.861	−0.336
	(0.614)	(0.678)	(0.658)
econ_worse3	−2.791***	−1.862**	−0.648
	(0.668)	(0.714)	(0.664)
Constant	4.139***	2.413**	1.664*
	(0.796)	(0.867)	(0.812)
Akaike Inf. Crit.	1,042.692	1,042.692	1,042.692

Note: *p<0.05; **p<0.01; ***p<0.001

S4.3   Vote Choice in Québec

Table S8: Multinomial Model Predicting Vote Choice (in Québec)

	Response options (BQ reference):			
	Liberal	NDP	Conservative	Other
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
White Identity Scale Score	−1.165*	−1.471**	−1.332*	−1.294**

	(0.473)	(0.568)	(0.542)	(0.457)
Indigenous Resentment	0.357	0.227	0.253	0.468
	(0.459)	(0.518)	(0.530)	(0.434)
Partisanship (Liberal)				
NDP	−4.055**	1.205	−1.771	−2.047
	(1.492)	(1.588)	(1.405)	(1.452)
Green	−2.987	0.455	−20.666***	2.175
	(2.708)	(3.022)	(0.00000)	(2.282)
Other/none	−3.321**	0.299	−1.955	0.206
	(1.252)	(1.522)	(1.434)	(1.160)
Conservative	−2.174	−16.983***	3.334*	−0.242
	(1.410)	(0.00003)	(1.336)	(1.453)
PP	−15.974***	−9.281	0.561	1.408
	(0.0005)	(830.346)	(2.230)	(1.919)
BQ	−7.852***	−4.130*	−6.244**	−4.565***
	(1.490)	(1.693)	(1.951)	(1.199)
Generation (Millennial)				
Gen X	−3.409*	−5.041**	−0.340	−3.396*
	(1.524)	(1.666)	(1.794)	(1.428)
Boomer	−3.884**	−4.864**	−1.292	−2.943*
	(1.420)	(1.507)	(1.705)	(1.299)
Silent	−2.380	−24.983***	0.717	−1.974
	(1.756)	(0.00000)	(2.104)	(1.662)
Man	−2.285**	−2.087*	−1.083	−1.768*
	(0.846)	(1.021)	(0.942)	(0.818)
University	−0.250	−1.217	−1.712	−0.926
	(0.911)	(1.191)	(1.101)	(0.882)
Income ($30K-50K)				
Less than $30K	0.858	0.589	−1.904	1.436
	(1.182)	(1.474)	(1.579)	(1.097)
$60K-90K	−0.945	1.548	0.319	1.234
	(1.033)	(1.236)	(1.058)	(0.952)
$90K-150K	0.504	2.311	−0.262	1.508
	(1.079)	(1.466)	(1.220)	(1.102)
$150K+	−1.108	0.867	−2.138	0.187
	(1.410)	(2.585)	(1.706)	(1.464)
Rural	0.926	0.306	0.014	0.785
	(0.970)	(1.128)	(1.161)	(0.898)
Economic Perceptions (Better)				
Same	0.707	3.016	1.120	0.731
	(0.963)	(2.108)	(1.158)	(0.933)
Worse	−0.915	1.013	0.433	−0.801
	(1.045)	(2.172)	(1.195)	(0.988)
Constant	7.897***	2.496	2.578	4.587*

	(1.993)	(2.890)	(2.326)	(1.910)
Akaike Inf. Crit.	463.672	463.672	463.672	463.672

S5 Diagnostics & Robustness Checks

S5.1 OLS Diagnostics

We ran OLS regression diagnostics. We found no evidence of multicollinearity in any of the models. In the pension model, there is some evidence that White identity and attitudes toward pension spending are not linearly related, which is not surprising given the skewed distribution of attitudes toward pension spending (see Figure S4, or Table S2). We also estimated ordinal logistic regression and the results are substantively the same (Table S10). Because OLS regression is easier to interpret we decided to present the results of the OLS regression in the body of the paper. For the government support for Canadian versus immigrant culture model, an NCV test reveals that we can reject the null of constant variance (evidence of non-constant variance). Because the results of a heteroskedastic regression are substantively the same (see Table S9), we presented the results of the OLS regression in the body of our paper.

Table S9: Heteroskedastic Regression Support for Gov't Spending on Canadian Culture

	Dependent variable:
White Identity Scale Score	−0.014
	(0.058)
Indigenous Resentment	0.438***
	(0.050)
Partisanship (Liberal)	
NDP	−0.021
	(0.157)

Green	0.540**
	(0.226)
Other/none	0.077
	(0.150)
Conservative	0.202*
	(0.122)
PP	0.560
	(0.499)
BQ	0.148
	(0.202)
Generation (Millennial)	
Gen X	0.409***
	(0.140)
Boomer	0.442***
	(0.130)
Silent	0.498***
	(0.178)
Man	−0.070
	(0.089)
University	−0.159*
	(0.087)
Income ($30K-50K)	
Less than $30K	−0.158
	(0.147)
$60K-90K	0.095
	(0.122)
$90K-150K	0.009
	(0.126)
$150K+	−0.055
	(0.166)
Region (Ontario)	

Pacific	−0.314*
	(0.189)
West	−0.034
	(0.117)
Québec	0.094
	(0.115)
Atlantic	−0.138
	(0.190)
Rural	0.223**
	(0.108)
Constant	3.128***
	(0.175)

Note:	*p<0.1; **p<0.05; ***p<0.01

S5.2   Alternate Model Specifications

S5.2.1   Ordered Logistic Regression

As a robustness check, we treated the policy outcomes as ordered categorical variables and estimated ordinal logistic regressions (Table S10). The results are substantively identical. For ease of interpretation, we present the OLS models in the body of the paper.

Table S10: Logit Models Predicting Support for Policies

	Dependent variable:		
	Pension Spending	Welfare Spending	Support Canadian Culture
	(1)	(2)	(3)
White Identity	0.278***	0.154*	−0.033
	(0.073)	(0.069)	(0.072)
Indigenous Resentment	−0.051	−0.651***	0.851***
	(0.074)	(0.075)	(0.077)
NDP	0.493*	−0.111	−0.038
	(0.228)	(0.217)	(0.226)
Green	0.021	0.010	0.852**
	(0.324)	(0.307)	(0.315)

Other/none	0.228	−0.432*	0.062
	(0.208)	(0.201)	(0.208)
Conservative	−0.224	−1.049***	0.357
	(0.187)	(0.188)	(0.182)
PP	−0.127	−1.729**	1.242
	(0.672)	(0.559)	(0.634)
BQ	0.424	0.111	0.346
	(0.340)	(0.336)	(0.340)
Gen X	0.618***	0.098	0.831***
	(0.183)	(0.177)	(0.184)
Boomer	0.796***	0.243	0.766***
	(0.177)	(0.172)	(0.177)
Silent	0.482	−0.068	0.879**
	(0.278)	(0.273)	(0.283)
Man	−0.191	0.305*	−0.160
	(0.137)	(0.132)	(0.136)
University	−0.342*	−0.017	−0.329
	(0.173)	(0.165)	(0.171)
Less than 30K	−0.074	0.517**	−0.272
	(0.191)	(0.189)	(0.195)
60K-90K	−0.222	0.322	0.136
	(0.194)	(0.192)	(0.193)
90K-150K	−0.692***	−0.278	−0.005
	(0.197)	(0.188)	(0.194)
150K+	−0.612*	0.046	−0.165
	(0.293)	(0.279)	(0.285)
Pacific	0.195	0.608**	−0.520*
	(0.211)	(0.210)	(0.214)
West	0.578**	0.301	−0.106
	(0.200)	(0.192)	(0.196)
Québec	−0.402*	0.100	0.143
	(0.191)	(0.182)	(0.188)
Atlantic	−0.127	−0.070	−0.355
	(0.274)	(0.269)	(0.269)
Rural	−0.058	−0.131	0.392*
	(0.184)	(0.178)	(0.180)
Observations	825	834	797

Note: *p<0.05; **p<0.01; ***p<0.001

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S5.2.2 Additional Control Variables

As per a reviewers' suggestion, we presented more parsimonious models (controlling for a basic set of controls) in the body of the paper. We present the OLS models estimate attitudes toward policy spending with additional controls in Table S11, and vote choice in Table and Table. The results are substantively the same.

Table S11: OLS Models Predicting Support for Policies with Additional Control Variables

	Dependent variable:		
	Pension Spending	Welfare Spending	Support Canadian Culture
	(1)	(2)	(3)
White Identity	0.095**	0.099**	−0.052
	(0.029)	(0.037)	(0.037)
Indigenous Resentment	−0.031	−0.313***	0.396***
	(0.030)	(0.038)	(0.038)
NDP	0.157	−0.005	−0.055
	(0.091)	(0.118)	(0.118)
Green	−0.025	−0.026	0.475**
	(0.131)	(0.166)	(0.172)
Other/none	0.055	−0.190	0.045
	(0.083)	(0.107)	(0.107)
Conservative	−0.143	−0.504***	0.087
	(0.080)	(0.103)	(0.102)
PP	−0.177	−0.965**	0.388
	(0.266)	(0.307)	(0.304)
BQ	0.188	0.013	0.124
	(0.142)	(0.180)	(0.178)
Ideology	−0.006	0.006	0.023
	(0.012)	(0.016)	(0.016)
Feelings Toward Immigrants	−0.002*	0.003**	−0.004***
	(0.001)	(0.001)	(0.001)
Gen X	0.250***	0.057	0.437***
	(0.073)	(0.093)	(0.094)
Boomer	0.331***	0.096	0.540***
	(0.072)	(0.092)	(0.094)
Silent	0.229	−0.082	0.620***
	(0.117)	(0.153)	(0.152)
Man	−0.073	0.152*	−0.067
	(0.055)	(0.071)	(0.071)
University	−0.114	−0.036	−0.119

	(0.070)	(0.090)	(0.089)
Less than 30K	−0.022	0.292**	−0.161
	(0.076)	(0.097)	(0.100)
60K-90K	−0.055	0.151	0.134
	(0.078)	(0.101)	(0.101)
90K-150K	−0.242**	−0.197	0.081
	(0.079)	(0.101)	(0.102)
150K+	−0.208	−0.045	−0.023
	(0.118)	(0.152)	(0.148)
Pacific	0.042	0.273*	−0.314**
	(0.086)	(0.112)	(0.112)
West	0.176*	0.161	−0.096
	(0.078)	(0.100)	(0.102)
Québec	−0.068	−0.066	−0.055
	(0.135)	(0.175)	(0.175)
Atlantic	−0.030	−0.047	−0.183
	(0.112)	(0.143)	(0.141)
French	−0.063	0.164	0.162
	(0.145)	(0.187)	(0.187)
Unemployed	−0.193	0.314	0.031
	(0.129)	(0.162)	(0.163)
Same	−0.069	−0.191	−0.048
	(0.086)	(0.110)	(0.112)
Worse	0.156	−0.304*	0.220
	(0.094)	(0.120)	(0.121)
Catholic	−0.029	−0.024	0.011
	(0.072)	(0.092)	(0.093)
Protestant	0.041	0.118	−0.115
	(0.074)	(0.093)	(0.094)
Other	−0.154	0.191	0.069
	(0.115)	(0.148)	(0.147)
Rural	−0.041	−0.023	0.205*
	(0.074)	(0.094)	(0.094)
Constant	4.071***	3.119***	2.986***
	(0.136)	(0.173)	(0.178)
Observations	829	835	808
R^2	0.129	0.219	0.306
Adjusted R^2	0.095	0.189	0.278
Residual Std. Error	0.750	0.965	0.946
F Statistic	3.797***	7.275***	11.044***

Note: $^*p<0.05$; $^{**}p<0.01$; $^{***}p<0.001$

Table S12: Multinomial Model Predicting Vote Choice (in Québec) with Additional Controls

	Liberal	NDP	Conservative	Other
	Dependent variable:			
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
White Identity	−1.148*	−1.438*	−1.438*	−1.531**
	(0.573)	(0.690)	(0.633)	(0.559)
Indigenous Resentment	1.080	0.903	0.796	1.084
	(0.594)	(0.717)	(0.700)	(0.579)
NDP	−5.659**	2.192	−2.076	−1.931
	(2.053)	(2.033)	(1.633)	(1.588)
Green	−3.472	1.878	−15.498***	2.589
	(4.567)	(4.850)	(0.00002)	(4.155)
Other/none	−4.181**	0.596	−2.579	−0.236
	(1.512)	(1.884)	(1.609)	(1.314)
Conservative	−3.577*	−15.568***	2.232	−1.426
	(1.740)	(0.0001)	(1.533)	(1.681)
PP	−21.575***	−4.592***	−2.249	−1.570
	(0.00000)	(0.001)	(2.985)	(3.034)
BQ	−9.428***	−4.422	−7.639**	−5.617***
	(1.871)	(2.301)	(2.425)	(1.559)
Ideology	−0.124	0.385	0.085	0.048
	(0.235)	(0.327)	(0.271)	(0.228)
Feelings Toward Immigrants	0.020	0.014	0.015	0.022*
	(0.012)	(0.014)	(0.013)	(0.010)
Gen X	−3.224	−5.580**	0.278	−2.719
	(1.731)	(2.072)	(2.010)	(1.633)
Boomer	−4.042*	−4.790*	−1.016	−2.743
	(1.689)	(1.917)	(1.991)	(1.492)
Silent	−2.526	−20.685***	0.913	−1.913
	(1.939)	(0.00001)	(2.284)	(1.794)
Man	−1.796	−2.188	−0.429	−1.546
	(0.986)	(1.242)	(1.108)	(0.954)
University	−0.453	−0.987	−1.546	−0.896
	(1.027)	(1.325)	(1.228)	(0.959)
Less than 30K	1.013	1.211	−0.868	2.414
	(1.495)	(1.928)	(1.856)	(1.349)
60K-90K	−1.695	0.464	−0.378	0.652
	(1.219)	(1.540)	(1.221)	(1.130)
90K-150K	0.429	3.128	−0.087	1.377
	(1.281)	(1.702)	(1.387)	(1.266)
150K+	−1.826	−0.912	−2.942	−0.155
	(1.699)	(3.251)	(2.058)	(1.679)

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Pacific	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
	(0.000)	(0.000)	(0.000)	(0.000)
West	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
		(0.000)		(0.000)
Québec	7.406***	3.535	3.338	2.788
	(1.977)	(2.349)	(2.161)	(1.937)
Atlantic	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
	(0.000)	(0.000)	(0.000)	(0.000)
French	−6.557*	−6.881*	−5.611*	−2.461
	(2.589)	(2.741)	(2.665)	(2.764)
Unemployed	−10.176***	−13.574***	−0.048	3.061
	(0.007)	(0.0001)	(5.854)	(5.269)
Same	1.150	2.306	1.434	1.496
	(1.125)	(2.096)	(1.320)	(1.095)
Worse	−0.985	−0.496	0.191	−0.312
	(1.326)	(2.283)	(1.337)	(1.208)
Catholic	−0.218	−0.143	0.155	0.410
	(0.980)	(1.234)	(1.091)	(0.928)
Protestant	6.480	−7.454***	3.742	5.971
	(4.124)	(0.012)	(4.258)	(3.480)
Other	1.215	−9.388***	0.353	−1.148
	(4.039)	(0.001)	(4.196)	(4.000)
Rural	1.467	1.143	0.394	0.284
	(1.159)	(1.318)	(1.325)	(1.043)
Constant	7.406***	3.535	3.338	2.788
	(1.977)	(2.349)	(2.161)	(1.937)
Akaike Inf. Crit.	470.115	470.115	470.115	470.115

Note: *p<0.05; **p<0.01; ***p<0.001

Table S13: Multinomial Model Predicting Vote Choice (Canada Outside Québec) with Additional Controls

	Dependent variable:		
	Liberal	NDP	Other
	(1)	(2)	(3)
White Identity	−0.419*	−0.208	−0.225
	(0.197)	(0.218)	(0.171)
Indigenous Resentment	−0.733***	−0.993***	−0.671***
	(0.213)	(0.227)	(0.191)
NDP	−0.327	3.508**	1.385
	(1.126)	(1.114)	(1.116)
Green	−0.576	−1.989	2.288*

	(1.074)	(1.462)	(1.039)
Other/none	−2.686***	−1.268*	0.241
	(0.562)	(0.604)	(0.538)
Conservative	−5.365***	−4.638***	−2.838***
	(0.609)	(0.703)	(0.556)
PP	−14.529***	−16.798***	2.789
	(0.00000)	(0.00000)	(1.508)
BQ	0.000	0.000	0.000
Ideology	−0.386***	−0.362***	−0.316***
	(0.094)	(0.103)	(0.087)
Feelings Toward Immigrants	−0.005	−0.010	−0.0003
	(0.008)	(0.008)	(0.007)
Gen X	0.048	−1.725**	0.541
	(0.532)	(0.594)	(0.468)
Boomer	−0.283	−1.836***	0.088
	(0.497)	(0.549)	(0.440)
Silent	−0.701	−2.502*	−0.932
	(0.871)	(1.072)	(0.854)
Man	0.057	0.236	0.144
	(0.392)	(0.432)	(0.352)
University	−0.248	0.127	0.479
	(0.516)	(0.561)	(0.459)
Less than 30K	0.373	1.438*	0.737
	(0.567)	(0.592)	(0.489)
60K-90K	0.218	0.729	−0.791
	(0.593)	(0.655)	(0.552)
90K-150K	−0.361	−0.375	−0.922
	(0.541)	(0.625)	(0.493)
150K+	1.531	2.375*	0.974
	(0.882)	(0.952)	(0.778)
Pacific	0.080	1.089	−0.682
	(0.525)	(0.570)	(0.488)
West	−0.617	−0.058	−0.767
	(0.524)	(0.550)	(0.431)
Québec	0.000	0.000	0.000
	(0.000)		
Atlantic	1.094	1.259	0.628
	(0.758)	(0.839)	(0.709)
French	11.683***	−2.358***	−3.979***
	(0.00000)	(0.00000)	(0.00000)
Unemployed	−1.478	−0.580	0.121
	(1.122)	(1.133)	(0.755)
Same	−0.599	−0.685	−0.137
	(0.654)	(0.721)	(0.691)

Worse	−2.504***	−1.636*	−0.382
	(0.702)	(0.754)	(0.693)
Catholic	1.245*	1.627*	0.898
	(0.568)	(0.632)	(0.510)
Protestant	0.518	0.979	0.070
	(0.491)	(0.542)	(0.429)
Other	0.745	0.986	0.318
	(0.881)	(0.881)	(0.766)
Rural	−1.347*	0.202	−0.734
	(0.538)	(0.554)	(0.466)
Constant	6.271***	4.144***	3.384***
	(1.041)	(1.128)	(1.017)
Akaike Inf. Crit.	1,050.335	1,050.335	1,050.335

Note:	*p<0.05; **p<0.01; ***p<0.001

S5.3 Results with Non-Standardized Scales

As per a reviewer's suggestion, we also estimate the results using non-standardized scales (the original variables, not standardized or normalized), see Table S14 and using scales that have been min-max normalized (to range between 0 and 1), see Table S15.

Table S14: OLS Models Predicting Support for Policies Original Scales (Not Normalized or Standardized)

	Dependent variable:		
	Pension Spending	Welfare Spending	Support Canadian Culture
	(1)	(2)	(3)
White Identity	0.118***	0.085*	−0.029
	(0.032)	(0.041)	(0.041)
Indigenous Resentment	−0.020	−0.351***	0.450***
	(0.032)	(0.041)	(0.040)
NDP	0.181*	−0.051	0.018
	(0.090)	(0.117)	(0.118)
Green	0.002	−0.027	0.581***
	(0.129)	(0.164)	(0.171)
Other/none	0.093	−0.231*	0.078
	(0.083)	(0.106)	(0.107)
Conservative	−0.080	−0.533***	0.147
	(0.077)	(0.100)	(0.099)
PP	−0.044	−1.043***	0.518

	(0.265)	(0.304)	(0.302)
BQ	0.193	0.014	0.208
	(0.141)	(0.178)	(0.176)
Gen X	0.002	−0.002	0.038*
	(0.012)	(0.016)	(0.016)
Boomer	0.259***	0.064	0.421***
	(0.073)	(0.093)	(0.094)
Silent	0.327***	0.132	0.463***
	(0.069)	(0.089)	(0.090)
Man	0.226*	−0.031	0.508***
	(0.115)	(0.151)	(0.150)
University	−0.089	0.170*	−0.080
	(0.055)	(0.070)	(0.071)
Less than 30K	−0.132	−0.003	−0.142
	(0.070)	(0.090)	(0.089)
60K-90K	−0.035	0.294**	−0.133
	(0.076)	(0.097)	(0.099)
90K-150K	−0.075	0.152	0.107
	(0.078)	(0.101)	(0.101)
150K+	−0.270***	−0.177	0.038
	(0.079)	(0.101)	(0.102)
Pacific	−0.242*	−0.049	−0.043
	(0.118)	(0.152)	(0.149)
West	0.067	0.286*	−0.310**
	(0.085)	(0.111)	(0.112)
Québec	0.203**	0.144	−0.045
	(0.078)	(0.100)	(0.101)
Atlantic	−0.162*	0.054	0.066
	(0.077)	(0.098)	(0.099)
Rural	−0.040	0.002	−0.171
	(0.112)	(0.143)	(0.142)
ruralRural	−0.026	−0.033	0.213*
	(0.074)	(0.094)	(0.094)
Constant	3.666***	3.720***	1.760***
	(0.150)	(0.191)	(0.192)
Observations	829	835	808
R^2	0.103	0.198	0.281
Adjusted R^2	0.078	0.175	0.260
Residual Std. Error	0.757	0.973	0.958
F Statistic	4.025***	8.679***	13.328***

Note: *p<0.05; **p<0.01; ***p<0.001

Table S15: OLS Models Predicting Support for Policies (Min-Max Normalized Scales)

	Dependent variable:		
	Pension Spending	Welfare Spending	Support Canadian Culture
	(1)	(2)	(3)
White Identity	0.118***	0.085*	−0.029
	(0.032)	(0.041)	(0.041)
Indigenous Resentment	−0.017	−0.298***	0.382***
	(0.027)	(0.035)	(0.034)
NDP	0.045*	−0.013	0.005
	(0.023)	(0.029)	(0.029)
Green	0.001	−0.007	0.145***
	(0.032)	(0.041)	(0.043)
Other/none	0.023	−0.058*	0.019
	(0.021)	(0.027)	(0.027)
Conservative	−0.020	−0.133***	0.037
	(0.019)	(0.025)	(0.025)
PP	−0.011	−0.261***	0.129
	(0.066)	(0.076)	(0.075)
BQ	0.048	0.003	0.052
	(0.035)	(0.044)	(0.044)
Gen X	0.005	−0.004	0.095*
	(0.030)	(0.039)	(0.039)
Boomer	0.065***	0.016	0.105***
	(0.018)	(0.023)	(0.023)
Silent	0.082***	0.033	0.116***
	(0.017)	(0.022)	(0.023)
Man	0.057*	−0.008	0.127***
	(0.029)	(0.038)	(0.037)
University	−0.022	0.043*	−0.020
	(0.014)	(0.018)	(0.018)
Less than 30K	−0.033	−0.001	−0.035
	(0.018)	(0.022)	(0.022)
60K-90K	−0.009	0.074**	−0.033
	(0.019)	(0.024)	(0.025)
90K-150K	−0.019	0.038	0.027
	(0.020)	(0.025)	(0.025)
150K+	−0.068***	−0.044	0.009
	(0.020)	(0.025)	(0.025)
Pacific	−0.060*	−0.012	−0.011
	(0.030)	(0.038)	(0.037)
West	0.017	0.071*	−0.078**
	(0.021)	(0.028)	(0.028)
Québec	0.051**	0.036	−0.011

	(0.019)	(0.025)	(0.025)
Atlantic	−0.040*	0.013	0.017
	(0.019)	(0.024)	(0.025)
Rural	−0.010	0.001	−0.043
	(0.028)	(0.036)	(0.035)
ruralRural	−0.006	−0.008	0.053*
	(0.019)	(0.023)	(0.023)
Constant	0.691***	0.613***	0.305***
	(0.031)	(0.039)	(0.040)
Observations	829	835	808
R^2	0.103	0.198	0.281
Adjusted R^2	0.078	0.175	0.260
Residual Std. Error	0.189	0.243	0.240
F Statistic	4.025***	8.679***	13.328***

Note: *p<0.05; **p<0.01; ***p<0.001

S5.4   Further Analysis on White Identity and Support for Welfare

In a bivariate regression of support for welfare on White identity, the relationship between the two variables is in the predicted direction (negative), but not significant. However, recall that White ingroup identification and anti-Indigenous attitudes are positively associated (and that anti-Indigenous attitudes are strongly and negatively associated with support for welfare spending). Regressing support for welfare on White identity and controlling for Indigenous resentment, the coefficient for White identity is positive but not significant (p=0.12). Recall also that both White identity and identifying with a right-of-centre party are associated, and that right-party ID is, unsurprisingly, negatively associated with with support for welfare spending. In our sample, we find that—after controlling for Indigenous resentment, which accounts for the way welfare is racialized (i.e., that some people dislike welfare because they dislike Indigenous peoples and the two are associated), and partisanship—the independent association between White ingroup attachment and attitudes toward welfare spending is positive. That is to say, after accounting for anti-Indigenous attitudes and party ID, stronger ingroup attitudes (attachment to the White community) appears to motivate support for welfare spending. This finding corresponds to studies showing that stronger community attachments (e.g., to a national community) can motivate support for social spending in Canada (Johnston et al., 2010). However, because we did not hypothesize this result in our pre-registration, we do not list this as a main finding. Instead, we call on future scholarship to investigate this further.

Table S16: Support for Welfare on White Identity

| |
| *Dependent variable:* |
| spend_welfare |

	(1)	(2)	(3)
White identity	−0.028	0.054	0.073**
	(0.036)	(0.035)	(0.035)
Indigenous resentment		−0.373***	−0.319***
		(0.035)	(0.036)
NDP			0.039
			(0.114)
Green			0.062
			(0.159)
Other/None			−0.182*
			(0.105)
Conservative			−0.443***
			(0.094)
People's Party			−0.936***
			(0.303)
BQ			0.105
			(0.164)
Constant	3.074***	3.091***	3.249***
	(0.037)	(0.035)	(0.066)
Observations	835	835	835
R^2	0.001	0.119	0.159
Adjusted R^2	−0.0005	0.117	0.151
Residual Std. Error	1.072 (df = 833)	1.007 (df = 832)	0.987 (df = 826)
F Statistic	0.596 (df = 1; 833)	56.050*** (df = 2; 832)	19.543*** (df = 8; 826)

Note: ＊p<0.1; ＊＊p<0.05; ＊＊＊p<0.01