**Online Appendix**

Comparisons of Demographic Breakdowns

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  |  | US-Born Respondents in the  2019 Canadian Election Study | |
|  | 2020 Survey of Americans in Canada (*N*=686) | Telephone Sample (*N*=57) | Online Sample (*N*=407) |
|  |  |  |  |
| Female | 55% | 47% | 65% |
|  |  |  |  |
| Average Age (SD) | 59 (16) | 56 (17) | 52 (18) |
|  |  |  |  |
| College Degree Holder | 68% | 67% | 50% |
|  |  |  |  |
| Time in Canada |  |  |  |
| 10 Years or Less | 19% | 7% | 16% |
| 11 to 20 Years | 16% | 11% | 20% |
| More than 20 Years | 72% | 83% | 64% |
|  |  |  |  |
| Note: The 2019 CES is publicly archived at <http://www.ces-eec.ca/>. | | | |

Question Wordings

Experimental treatment to focus the attention of randomly selected respondents on the US campaigns

Below is a picture of a political rally for President Donald Trump. [Image of the rally fills the screen.] We are interested in the emotions you feel when you see this picture. Does this picture make you feel proud? Angry? Hopeful? Afraid?

Below is a picture of a political rally for former Vice-President Joe Biden. [Image of the rally fills the screen.] We are interested in the emotions you feel when you see this picture. Does this picture make you feel proud? Angry? Hopeful? Afraid?

[The order of the two rally images was randomized. In the regression models (Tables 1 and 2), the order of the rallies made no difference in the effects of the treatment.]

First dependent variable: Likelihood of Canadian voting turnout

If elections were being held in Canada and you were eligible to vote, how likely is it that you would participate – very likely (4), somewhat likely (3), not too likely (2), or very unlikely (1)?

Second dependent variable: Identification with a Canadian political party

When thinking about Canadian politics at the national level, which party do you most identify with – Liberal Party, Conservative Party, New Democratic Party, Bloc Quebecois, Green Party? (“I don’t identify with any Canadian party” was also an option.) Respondents who indicated a partisan identification were asked whether their identification is strong or not so strong. Those who did not identify with a party were asked whether they preferred a party.

Following the standard coding for strength of partisanship, a four-point scale was created: strong partisans (4); not so strong partisans (3); leaning partisans (2); nonpartisans (1).

National identifications

How strongly do you identify as “an American citizen”?

1. Not strongly at all (26%)

2. Not very strongly (23%)

3. Strongly (25%)

4. Very strongly (27%)

How strongly do you yourself identify as “a Canadian”?

1. Not strongly at all (11%)

2. Not very strongly (10%)

3. Strongly (30%)

4. Very strongly (49%)

Years in Canada

How long have you lived in Canada? Less than five years (1); 6-10 years (2); 11-20 years (3); more than 20 years (4)

Education level

What is the highest level of education you have completed? High school degree or less (1); Some college or trade school / associate degree (2); College degree (3); post-graduate degree (4).

Correlation matrix for items on national identification, years in Canada, and education

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | “American” Identification | “Canadian” Identification | Years in  Canada | Education |
| “American” Identification | 1.0 |  |  |  |
| “Canadian” Identification | -.45 | 1.0 |  |  |
| Years in Canada | -.27 | .34 | 1.0 |  |
| Education | -.05 | .10 | .09 | 1.0 |