

Supplementary Materials for “From Gender Gap to Gender Gaps: Bringing Nonbinary People into Political Behaviour Research”

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1 Question Wording and Variable Coding

1.1 Variable Coding

Table 1: Description of Question Wording and Variable Coding

Variable	Question Wording	Coding
Age	<p>To make sure we are talking to a cross section of Canadians, we need to get a little information about your background. First, in what year were you born?</p> <p>[If respondent is born 18 years before the election:] How old are you?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. 17 [screened out]2. 18	<p>We recode this variable into four categories</p> <p>(1 = 18-29, 2 = 30-44, 3 = 45-64, 4 = 65+).</p>

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Variable	Question Wording	Coding
Education	<p>What is the highest level of education that you have completed?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. No schooling 2. Some elementary school 3. Completed elementary school 4. Some secondary/high school 5. Completed secondary/high school 6. Some technical, community college, CEGEP, College Classique 7. Completed technical, community college, CEGEP, College Classique 8. Some university 9. Bachelor's degree 10. Master's degree 11. Professional degree or doctorate 12. Don't know/Prefer not to answer 	<p>We recode this question into four categories (1 = Below High School, 2 = High School Diploma, 3 = Some College or University, 4 = Bachelor's or Higher).</p>

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Variable	Question Wording	Coding
Income	<p>What was your total household income, before taxes, for the year [2018/2020]? Be sure to include income from all sources, to the nearest thousand dollars.</p> <p>(For example, if your household had a total before-tax income of \$71,336 in 2020, you would enter 71000.)</p> <p>We don't need the exact amount; does your household income fall into one of these broad categories?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. No income 2. \$1 to \$30,000 3. \$30,001 to \$60,000 4. \$60,001 to \$90,000 5. \$90,001 to \$110,000 6. \$110,001 to \$150,000 7. \$150,001 to \$200,000 8. More than \$200,000 9. Don't know/Prefer not to answer 	<p>We use an eight-category income variable</p> <p>(1 = No Income; 2 = Under 30,000; 3 = 30,001 to 60,000; 4 = 60,001-90,000; 5 = 90,001-110,000; 6 = 110,001-150,000; 7 = 150,001-200,000; 8 = 200,000+).</p>

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Variable	Question Wording	Coding
Province/Territory	In which province or territory are you currently living? 1. Alberta 2. British Columbia 3. Manitoba 4. New Brunswick 5. Newfoundland and Labrador 6. Northwest Territories 7. Nova Scotia 8. Nunavut 9. Ontario 10. Prince Edward Island 11. Quebec 12. Saskatchewan 13. Yukon	We recode the provinces in order from east to west following the numerical scheme used by Elections Canada, then we code the territories as one category (1 = Newfoundland and Labrador, 2 = Nova Scotia, 3 = Prince Edward Island, 4 = New Brunswick, 5 = Quebec, 6 = Ontario, 7 = Manitoba, 8 = Saskatchewan, 9 = Alberta, 10 = British Columbia, 11 = Yukon or Northwest Territories or Nunavut).
User Language	N/A	A binary variable that indicates the language of the questionnaire selected by each respondent (0 = English, 1 = French).

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Variable	Question Wording	Coding
Mother Tongue	<p>Which language(s) did you learn as a child and still understand today? (Select all that apply)</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. English 2. French 3. Indigenous language (please specify) 4. Arabic 5. Chinese, Cantonese, Mandarin 6. Filipino/Tagalog 7. German 8. Indian, Hindi, Gujarati 9. Italian 10. Korean 11. Pakistani, Punjabi, Urdu 12. Persian, Farsi 13. Russian 14. Spanish 15. Tamil 16. Vietnamese 17. Other (please specify) 18. Don't know/Prefer not to answer 	<p>We use a four-category variable based on whether each respondent is a native speaker of Canada's official languages (1 = English, 2 = French, 3 = Both English and French, 4 = Neither English nor French).</p>
Born Outside Canada	<p>Were you born in Canada?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Yes 2. No 3. Don't know/Prefer not to say 	<p>We code a binary variable (0 = Born in Canada, 1 = Born outside Canada). We recode "Don't know/Prefer not to say" to missing.</p>
Non-Citizen	<p>Are you a...</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Canadian citizen 2. Permanent resident 3. Other [screened out] 	<p>We code a binary variable (0 = Citizen, 1 = Not a citizen). Non-citizens are removed from the analysis.</p>

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Variable	Question Wording	Coding
Sexual Identity	<p>Which of the following best represents how you think of yourself?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Straight or heterosexual 2. Gay or lesbian 3. Bisexual 4. Queer 5. Something else (open-ended) 6. I am not sure yet 7. I don't know what this question means 8. Prefer not to answer 	<p>We construct a four-category sexual identity variable:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Straight or heterosexual 2. Gay or lesbian 3. Bisexual 4. Another sexual identity (queer, pansexual, asexual, etc.)

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Variable	Question Wording	Coding
Race	<p>Do you identify as any of the following? (Please select all that apply)</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Arab 2. Asian 3. Black 4. Indigenous (e.g., First Nations, Métis, Inuit, etc.) 5. Latino/Latina 6. South Asian (e.g., East Indian, Pakistani, Sri Lankan, etc.) 7. Southeast Asian (e.g., Vietnamese, Cambodian, Laotian, Thai, etc.) 8. West Asian (e.g., Iranian, Afghan, etc.) 9. White 10. Other (please specify) 11. None of the above 12. Prefer not to answer 	<p>Since individuals can have multiple racial backgrounds, we construct two separate binary variables (Indigenous, Racialized). We code respondents who select Indigenous as Indigenous, and we code respondents who select Arab, Asian, Black, Latino/Latina, South Asian, Southeast Asian, and West Asian as Racialized. In all cases, we recode respondents who only select “Don’t know/Prefer not to answer” as missing.</p>
Party Identification	<p>In federal politics, do you usually think of yourself as a:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Liberal 2. Conservative 3. NDP 4. Bloc Québécois [for Quebec respondents only] 5. Green 6. Another party (please specify) 7. None of these 8. Don’t know/Prefer not to answer 	<p>We recode this variable into an seven-category variable (1 = Liberal, 2 = Conservative, 3 = NDP, 4 = Bloc québécois, 5 = Green, 6 = Other, 7 = None). We recode “Don’t know/Prefer not to answer” to missing.</p>

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Variable	Question Wording	Coding
Vote Intention	<p>In federal politics, do you usually think of yourself as a:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Liberal 2. Conservative 3. NDP 4. Bloc Québécois [for Quebec respondents only] 5. Green 6. Another party (please specify) 7. None of these 8. Don't know/Prefer not to answer 	<p>We recode this variable into an seven-category variable (1 = Liberal, 2 = Conservative, 3 = NDP, 4 = Bloc québécois, 5 = Green, 6 = Other, 7 = None). We recode “Don't know/Prefer not to answer” to missing.</p>

1.2 Coding of Open-Ended Gender Identity Responses

We recode the 35 open-ended gender identity responses to the 2021 gender identity question into other categories where possible. Of the 35, nine provide recognizable gender identity responses other than man or woman (such as “genderfluid,” “agender,” or “bi-gender”), 15 provide binary gender responses (usually male or female rather than man or woman, sometimes combined with political commentary on the “political correctness” of asking about gender rather than sex), and 11 respondents provide hostile or non-cooperative responses that do not allow us to code their gender identities. We recode the first group as nonbinary, the second group as men or women based on their responses, and the third group as missing.

Table 2: Recoding of Open-Ended Gender Responses, 2021 CES

Recoding	Open-Ended Responses
Man (6)	“Male” (1), “Genetic Male” (1), “Masculin” [“male” in French] (1), “Transman” (1), “There are only two valid genders, as listed in Genesis 5:2, and mine is male.” (1), “I am a biological male in accordance with Genesis 1:27” (1)
Woman (8)	“Female” (3), “Woman” (1), “Femme” [“woman” in French] (1), “Femne” [typo of “woman” in French] (1), “Femme queer” [“queer woman” in French] (1), “I am offended that you are asking for ‘gender,’ an ideological position, instead of ‘sex,’ an immutable physical trait. I am a woman, which is not a gender, it is an adult human of the female sex.” (1)
Nonbinary (9)	“Aucun” [“none [of the above]” in French] (2), “Two Spirited” (1), “Genderfluid” (1), “IDK” (1), “Bi-gender” (1), “Gender apathetic” (1), “Agender” (1), “Gender-queer” (1),
Missing (10)	“No” (2), “Moon helicopter” (1), “Funny clown” (1), “Dodge Ram” (1), “Pokemon” (1), “Monkey” (1), “Licorne à pois” [“spotted unicorn” in French] (1), “Human” (1), “Spiritual being having a human experience” (1)
Total (33)	

1.3 Issue Attitude Items

1. Immigration Levels (Pre-Election): Do you think Canada should admit: More immigrants (1), Fewer immigrants (0), About the same number of immigrants as now (0.5).
2. Refugees Migration Levels (Pre-Election): Do you think Canada should admit: More refugees (1), Fewer refugees (0), About the same number of refugees as now (0.5).
3. Immigrant Integration (Post-Election): Too many recent immigrants just don't want to fit in to Canadian society (Strongly Disagree = 0, Strongly Agree = 1).
4. Immigrants Take Jobs (Post-Election): Immigrants take jobs away from other Canadians (Strongly Disagree = 0, Strongly Agree = 1).
5. Income Inequality (Post-Election): Is income inequality a big problem in Canada? (Definitely No = 0, Definitely Yes = 1).
6. Wealth Gap (Post-Election): How much do you think should be done to reduce the gap between the rich and the poor in Canada? (Much Less = 0, Much More = 1).
7. Family Values (Post-Election): This country would have many fewer problems if there was more emphasis on traditional family values (Strongly Agree = 0, Strongly Disagree = 1).
8. Equal Rights (Post-Election): We have gone too far in pushing equal rights in this country (Strongly Agree = 0, Strongly Disagree = 1).
9. Jobs vs. Environment (Post-Election): When there is a conflict between protecting the environment and creating jobs, jobs should come first (Strongly Agree = 0, Strongly Disagree = 1).
10. Bilingualism (Post-Election): We have gone too far in pushing bilingualism in Canada (Strongly Agree = 0, Strongly Disagree = 1).
11. Abortion (Post-Election): Should abortion be banned? (Yes = 0, In some circumstances = 0.5, No = 1).
12. Government Intervention (Post-Election): The government should leave it entirely to the private sector to create jobs (0 = Strongly Agree, 1 = Strongly Disagree).
13. Conversion Therapy (Post-Election): Conversion therapy is when mental health practitioners try to change a LGBTQ person's sexual orientation or gender identity. Do you think that conversion therapy should be legal or illegal to use on LGBTQ children under 18? (Legal = 0, Illegal = 1).

2 Evidence for Increasing Transgender and Nonbinary Population Size

We support our claims that the transgender and nonbinary population size is increasing using data from seven large-sample online surveys conducted in Canada from 2015-2021. These include the Local Parliament Project, the 2019 and 2021 Canadian Election Studies (CES), and the 2019-2022 Democracy checkups. The LPP, the 2019 CES, and the 2019-2021 Democracy Checkups use a three-option gender identity question with an “Other” category. The 2019-2021 data explicitly mentions that “trans” respondents are included in the “Other” category. The 2021 CES and 2022 DC use the two-step approach described in the main body of the paper. We pool these seven surveys together and run a weighted multilevel model estimating the probability that a respondent is transgender or nonbinary by year (coded continuously). The second level is the survey, and we include a survey-level variable indicating whether the questionnaire used a one-step approach with an “Other” option or the two-step approach used in the 2021 CES. This approach takes into account the differences in question wordings and variability across years.

Figure 1 displays the predicted probability of being transgender and nonbinary by year. Although these data are not necessarily ideal for estimating the population proportions over time given the changes in question wording and the limitations of online surveys, these estimates provide additional suggestive evidence beyond the citations in the paper that the number of people who identify as transgender or nonbinary in surveys has increased substantially in recent years.

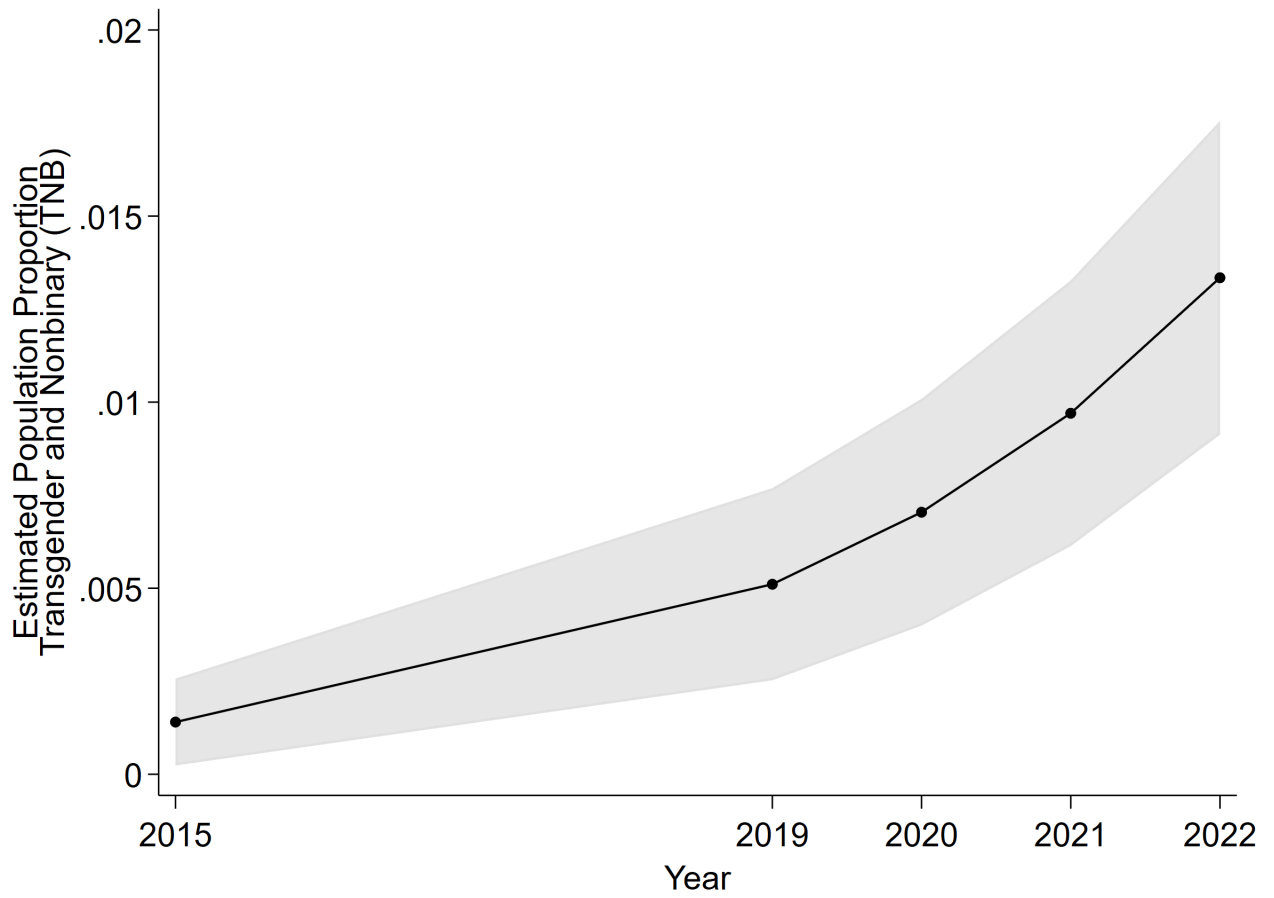


Figure 1: Estimated Transgender and Nonbinary (TNB) Proportion of the Canadian Population, 2015-2021

3 Evidence Regarding Measurement Error

3.1 Quality Checks

We have run a series of checks to examine whether nonbinary respondents were particularly likely to engage in various types of behaviors associated with low-quality respondents. The 2021 CES already removes many low-quality respondents, including speeders on the campaign period wave and duplicates (keeping their first response to the survey and removing subsequent ones). However, there are six quality control flags where the CES retains the respondents but flags them as low-quality. Table 3 displays the percentage of men, women, and nonbinary respondents who failed these six data quality checks. Across all six checks, nonbinary respondents were **more** likely to be high-quality than men or women, which suggests that measurement error may not be as much of a concern for these respondents.

Quality Check	Percentage (N) Failing Quality Check		
	Men	Women	Nonbinary People
Duplicate (Panel ID), Campaign Period Wave, First Instance of Taking the Survey	0.36 (34)	0.51 (58)	0.00 (0)
Duplicate (IP Flag), All Waves, First Instance of Taking the Survey	0.13 (12)	0.18 (20)	0.00 (0)
Inattentive on Campaign Period Wave (took over 60 minutes)	7.59 (720)	9.92 (1,129)	4.04 (4)
Speeder on Post-Election Wave	0.51 (35)	0.60 (49)	0.00 (0)
Duplicate (Panel ID), Post-Election Wave	0.12 (8)	0.04 (3)	0.00 (0)
Inattentive on Post-Election Wave (took over 60 minutes)	8.50 (587)	9.56 (775)	6.00 (3)

Table 3: Percentage of Men, Women and Nonbinary Respondents Failing Quality Checks, 2021 CES

3.2 Response Times of Nonbinary Respondents

Figures 2 and 3 display histograms of response times to the campaign period and post-election waves of the 2021 CES, respectively. We include all respondents included in the main analysis in gray and overlay nonbinary respondents in black. The only exception

is respondents who took over 60 minutes, who distort the scale of the histogram. The dashed vertical lines indicate the means for men and women (light gray) and nonbinary people (black). These figures indicate that nonbinary people took less time to complete both waves, which may suggest that they are more focused respondents.

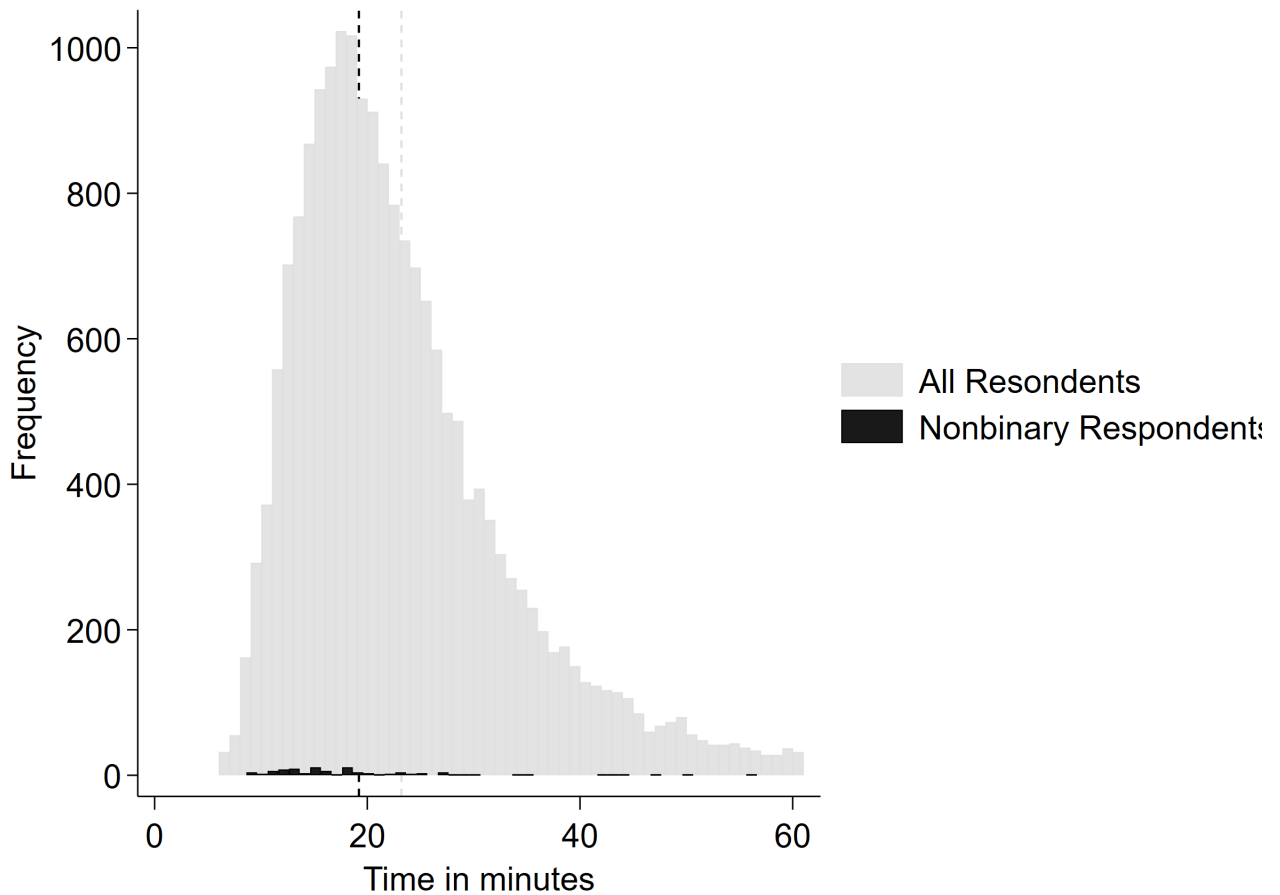


Figure 2: Histogram of Response Times on Campaign Period Wave (All Respondents in Gray and Nonbinary Respondents in Black), Excluding Respondents Who Took Over 60 Minutes

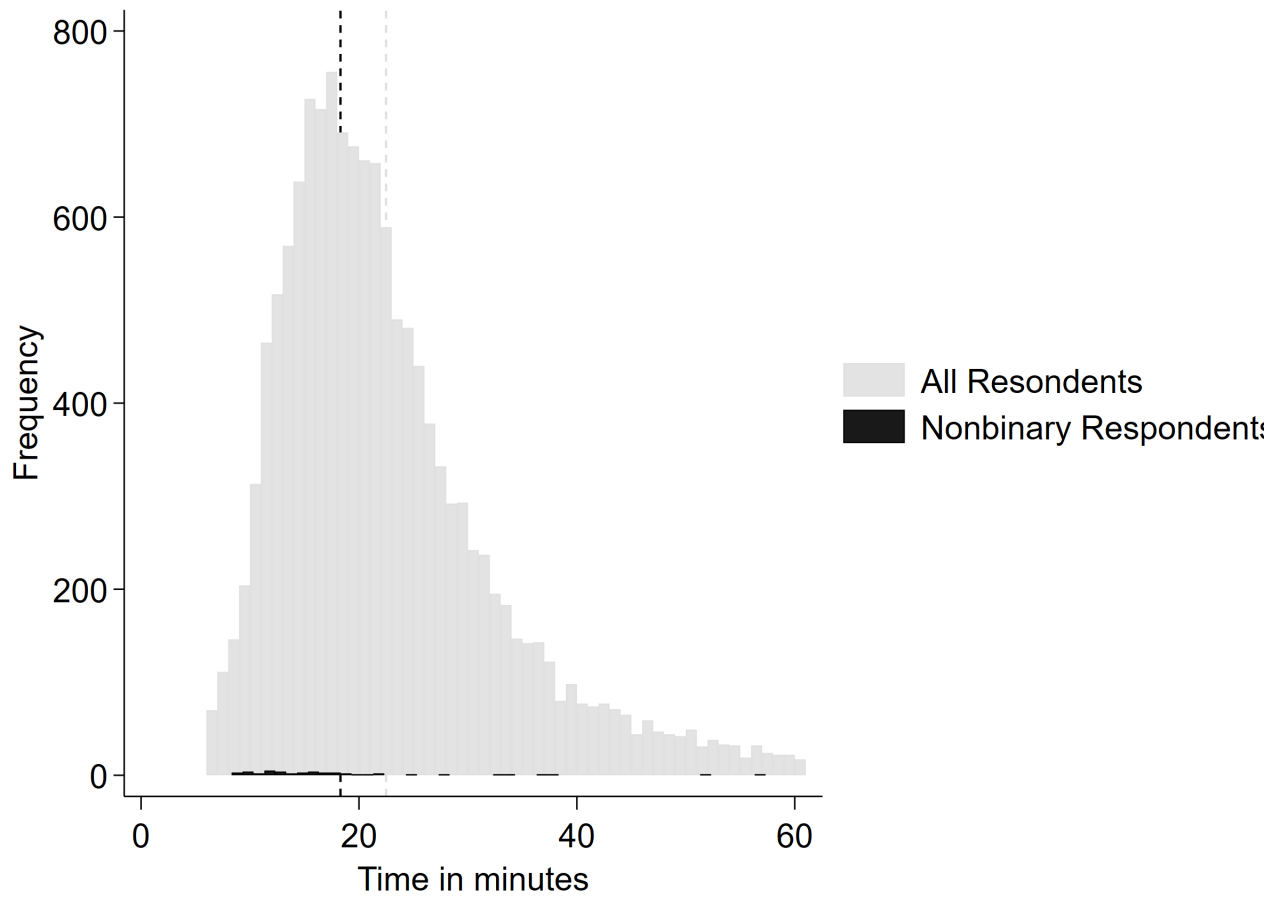


Figure 3: Histogram of Response Times on Post-Election Wave (All Respondents in Gray and Nonbinary Respondents in Black), Excluding Respondents Who Took Over 60 Minutes

3.3 Transgender Identity Among Nonbinary People

One potential objection to our results is that respondents who indicated that they were not men or women on the gender identity question and then did not select “transgender” may not actually be nonbinary because nonbinary people would know that nonbinary people are usually considered under the “transgender” umbrella. If respondents who indicated they were nonbinary and then selected “Don’t Know” to the transgender identity question were actually men and women selecting the nonbinary option by mistake (perhaps due to unfamiliarity with the term), we would expect them to be less likely to show the strong relationship between nonbinary identity and NDP support that we report in the main paper. In Tables 4 and 5, we present cross-tabulations of transgender identity with party identification and with vote intention, restricting our analysis to nonbinary respondents. In fact, we find that all groups provide strong support, and the “Don’t Knows” actually support the NDP at the highest rate among nonbinary CES respondents. These results suggest that the “Don’t Knows” are not necessarily men and women who selected the nonbinary response category by mistake.

Transgender Identity	Party Identification			
	Liberal	Conservative	NDP	Other Responses
Not transgender	9 (4)	7 (3)	55 (23)	12 (29)
Transgender	12 (4)	3 (1)	53 (18)	11 (32)
Don’t Know	13 (2)	6 (1)	63 (10)	19 (3)

Table 4: Cross-Tabulation of Transgender Identity and Party Identification, Nonbinary Respondents Who Provided Valid Party Identification Responses Only

Transgender Identity	Vote Intention			
	Liberal	Conservative	NDP	Other Responses
Not transgender	13 (4)	3 (1)	63 (19)	6 (20)
Transgender	13 (3)	0 (0)	74 (17)	13 (3)
Don’t Know	8 (1)	17 (2)	75 (9)	0 (0)

Table 5: Cross-Tabulation of Transgender Identity and Vote Intention, Nonbinary Respondents Who Provided Valid Vote Intention Responses Only

3.4 Replication of Figures 1-6 Using Only High-Quality Respondents

Given concerns about measurement error, we have replicated our main results in the main text but dropping the respondents who failed the quality checks discussed in Table 3. Overall, the figures show similar patterns. If anything, the high-quality nonbinary respondents are somewhat more NDP than all nonbinary respondents. Our main results—M-NB gaps in Liberal, Conservative, and NDP party identification and W-NB gaps in Liberal party identification and voting—hold up in Figures 8 and 9.

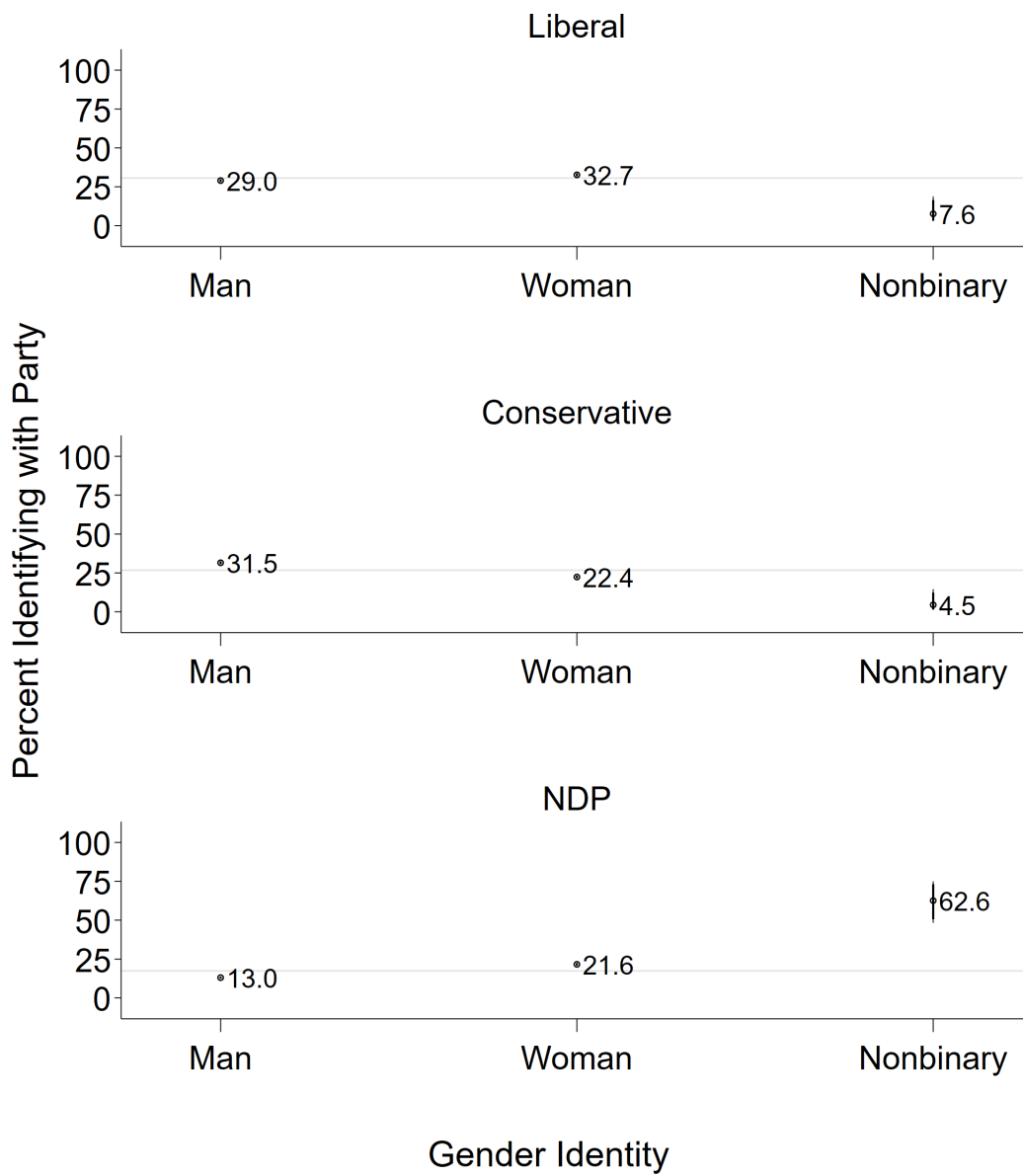


Figure 4: Replication of Figure 1 Dropping Low-Quality Respondents

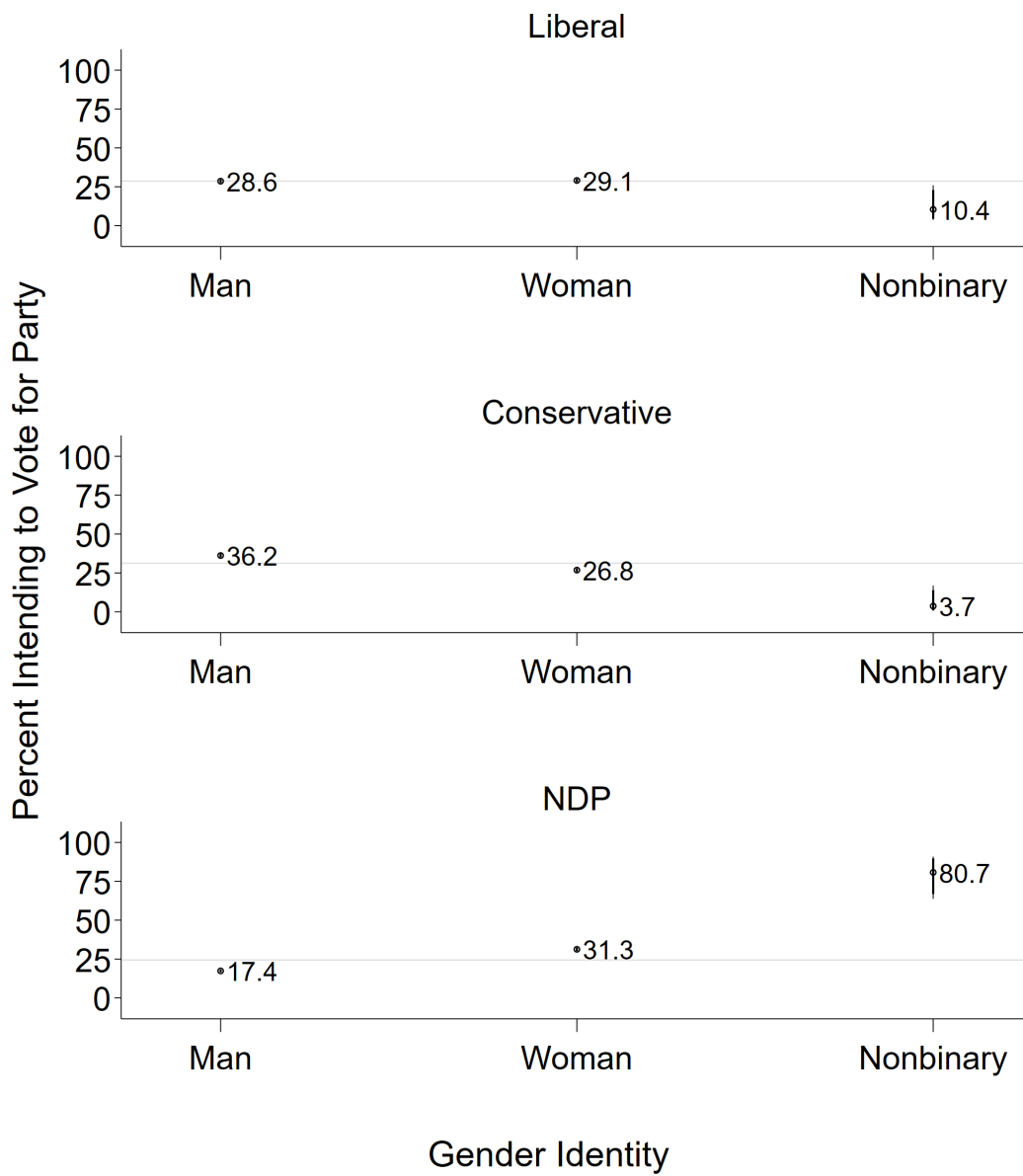


Figure 5: Replication of Figure 2 Dropping Low-Quality Respondents

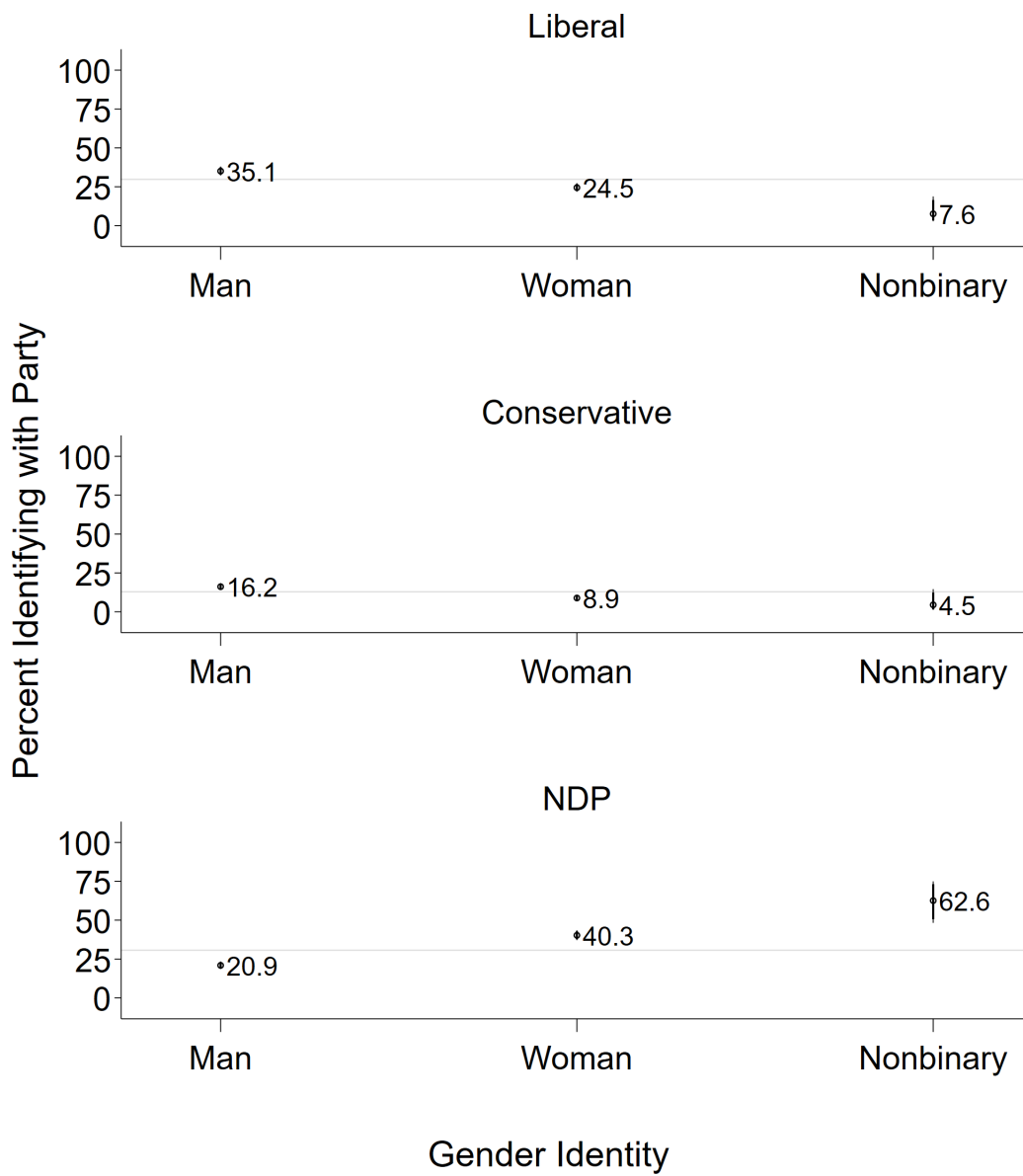


Figure 6: Replication of Figure 3 Dropping Low-Quality Respondents

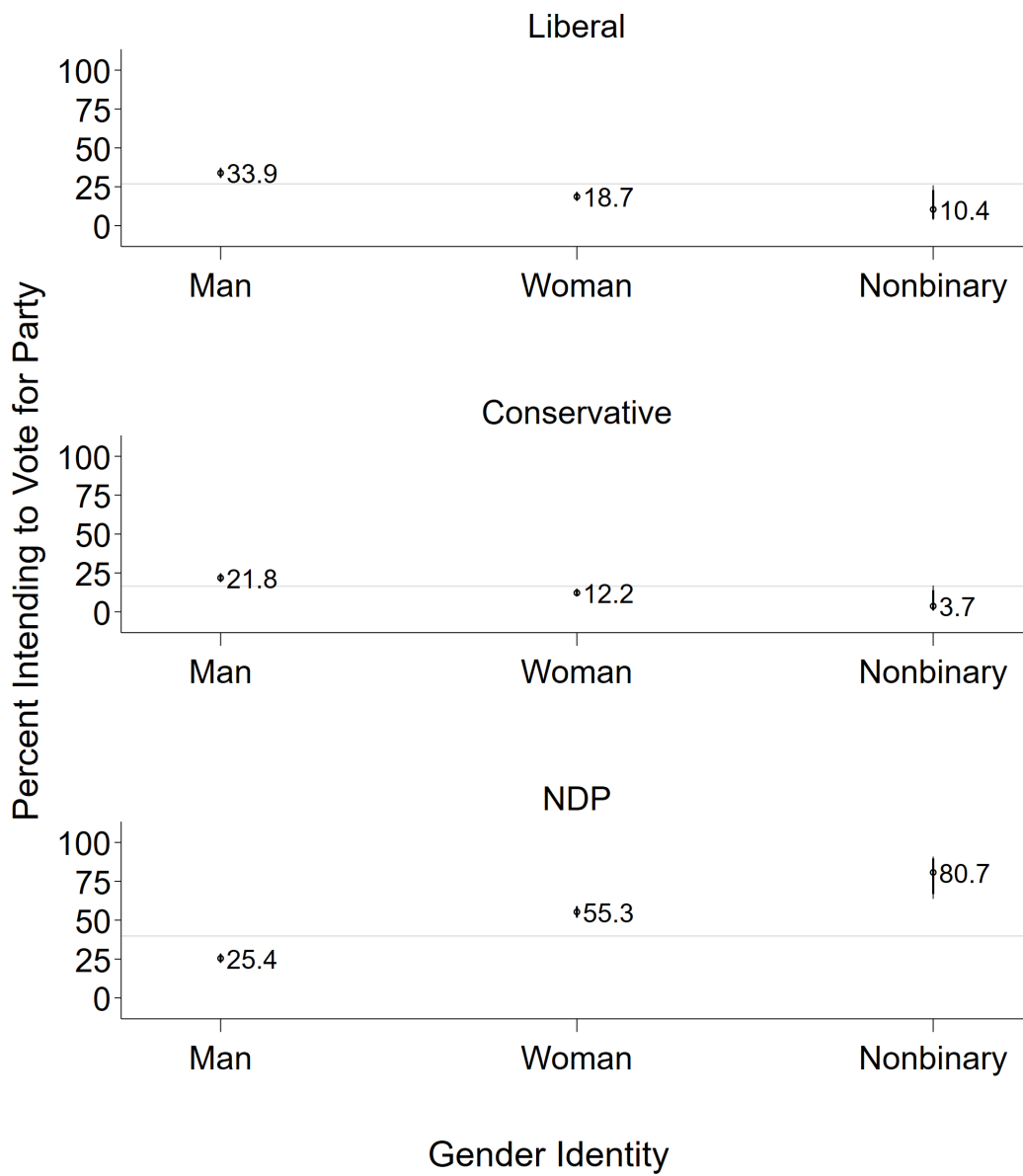


Figure 7: Replication of Figure 4 Dropping Low-Quality Respondents

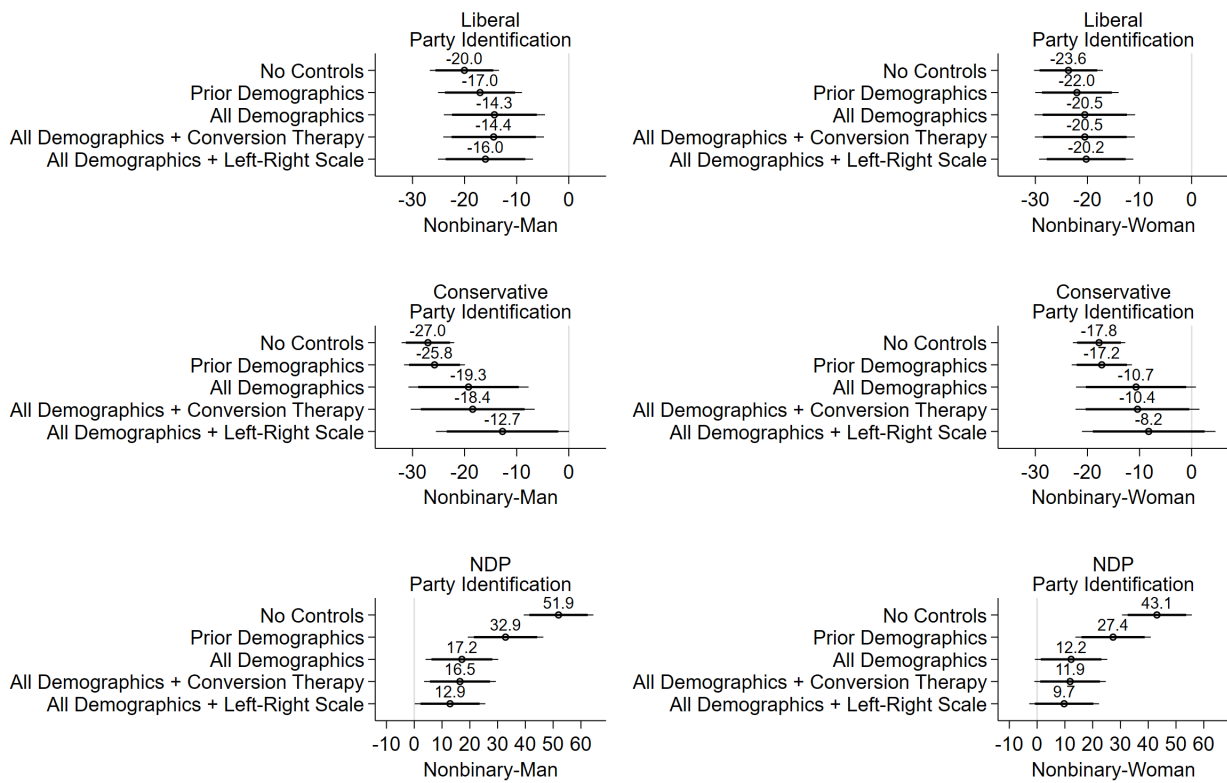


Figure 8: Replication of Figure 5 Dropping Low-Quality Respondents

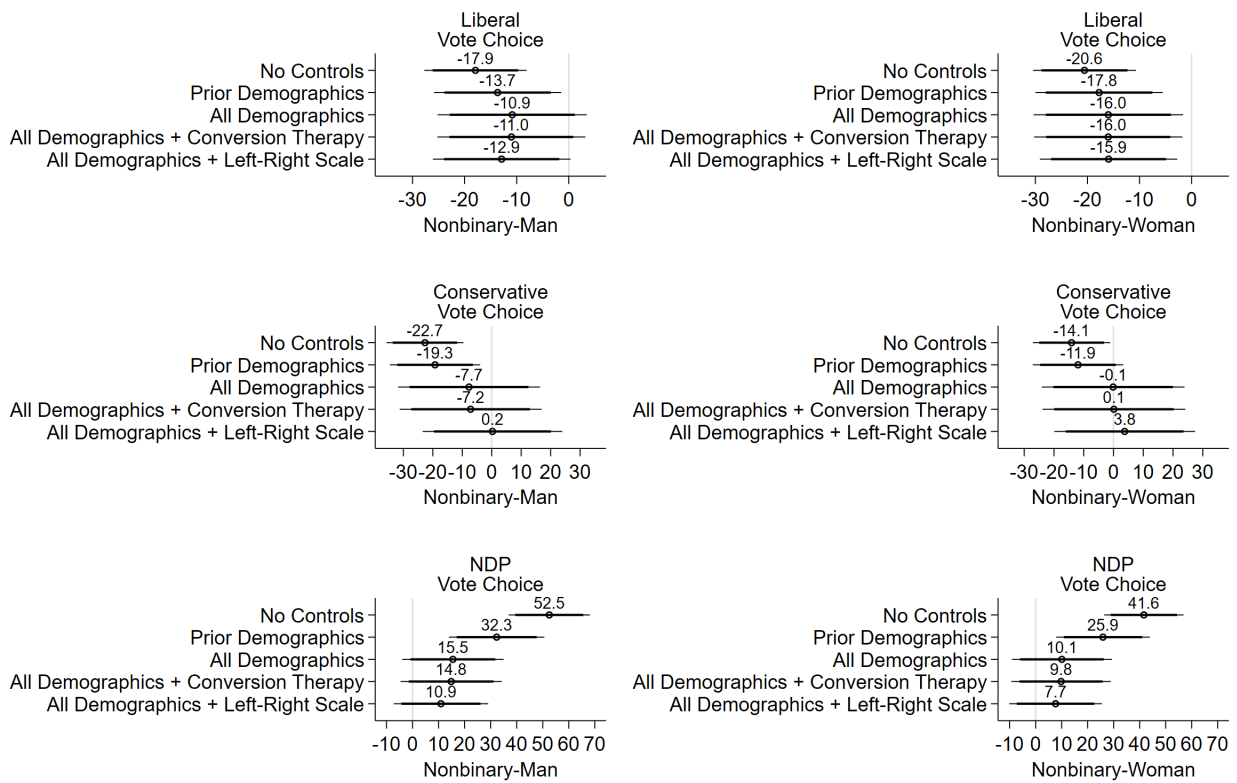


Figure 9: Replication of Figure 6 Dropping Low-Quality Respondents

3.5 Dropping Random Subsets of Nonbinary Respondents

As an additional check regarding measurement error, we have replicated our models of party identification and vote choice that show significant results—the M-NB gaps in Liberal, Conservative, and NDP party identification and the W-NB gaps in Liberal party identification and vote choice—while running simulations where we attempt to simulate measurement error from cisgender men and women choosing a nonbinary response option by accident. We simulate measurement error among (1) nonbinary respondents overall and (2) nonbinary respondents who selected “Don’t know” on the transgender identity question (“Nonbinary-DK respondents”).¹

For each group, we take two approaches to simulating measurement error. First, we drop nonbinary respondents and replace them with cisgender men and women. This approach simulates the process through which measurement error might take place by keeping the total number of respondents selecting the nonbinary response option the same and then taking known cisgender men and women to replace the observed nonbinary respondents. Second, we simply drop nonbinary respondents. This approach provides a conservative approach to handling measurement error concerns because it simulates needing to “throw out” respondents because of measurement error, which necessarily means losing the size of the nonbinary subsample.

We then examine two diagnostic criteria that tell us how the simulations are affecting the results. First, we examine the estimated size of the gap. Second, we examine whether the results remain statistically significant to $p < 0.1$. If the nonbinary respondents are “really” cisgender men and women selecting the nonbinary response option by mistake, we expect that (1) the estimated gaps will remain relatively similar in average magnitude and statistically significant in the dropping and replacing simulations and (2) the estimated gaps will remain relatively similar in average magnitude but become non-significant in the dropping and not replacing simulations. By contrast, if the nonbinary respondents are not facing measurement error, we expect that (1) the estimated gaps will become much smaller in average magnitude and statistically significant in the dropping and replacing simulations and (2) the estimated gaps will remain relatively similar in average magnitude but become non-significant in the dropping and not replacing simulations. This means that the key test is to examine the dropping and replacing simulations.

As we show below, the simulations overall better fit the idea that cisgender men and women are not mistakenly indicating that they are nonbinary. However, we acknowledge that discarding a relatively small number of respondents can remove the significance of our results. As a result, we encourage future researchers to validate our findings in other samples.

¹The rationale for this second group is a concern that this response might be “unusual,” given that nonbinary people will generally be familiar with the term transgender. As we discuss in the text, we believe this high number of “Don’t Knows” has another plausible interpretation.

3.5.1 Dropping and Replacing 1-30 Nonbinary Respondents

We randomly select samples of 1-30 nonbinary respondents. We drop these respondents, then we replace them with cisgender men and women. Then we re-run the model with full controls (demographic and left-right scale) reported in the main text. These models are more likely to be sensitive to dropping small numbers of respondents due to multicollinearity concerns. For each number of respondents dropped from 1-30, we run 100 simulations at different random number seeds (for a total of 3000 simulations). Figures 10, 11, 12, and 13 display the results for each gap found to be significant in the main analysis. As we show, the results consistently point to the estimates of the gap shrinking substantially the more cisgender men and women we simulate artificially selecting a nonbinary response option by mistake.

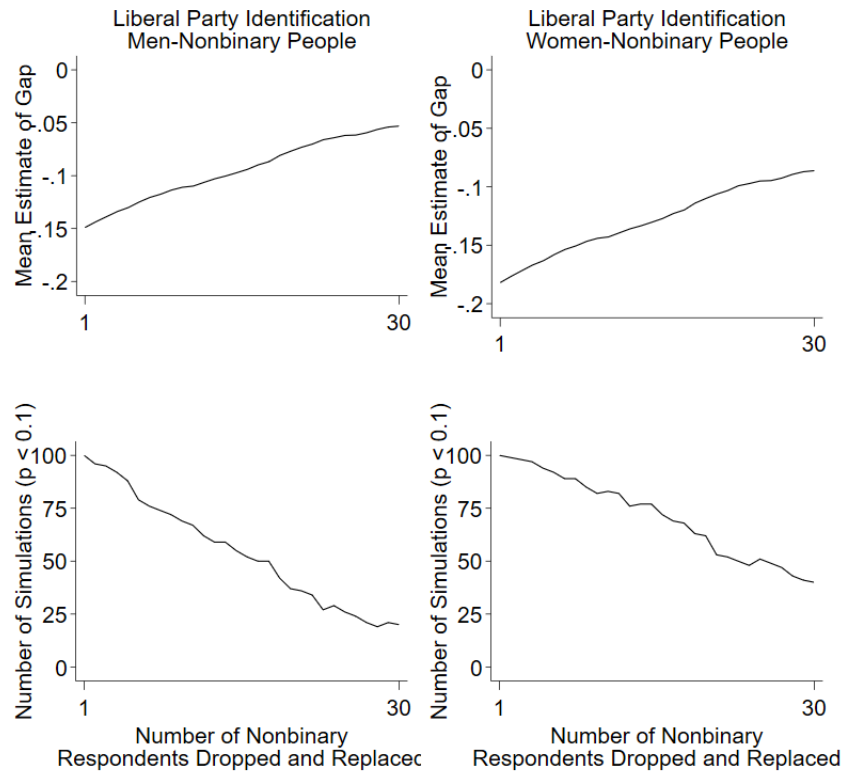


Figure 10: Mean Estimates of M-NB and W-NB Gaps in Liberal Party Identification and Number of Results Remaining Significant to $p < 0.1$, 100 Simulations of Randomly Dropping and Replacing Subsets of 1-30 Nonbinary Respondents

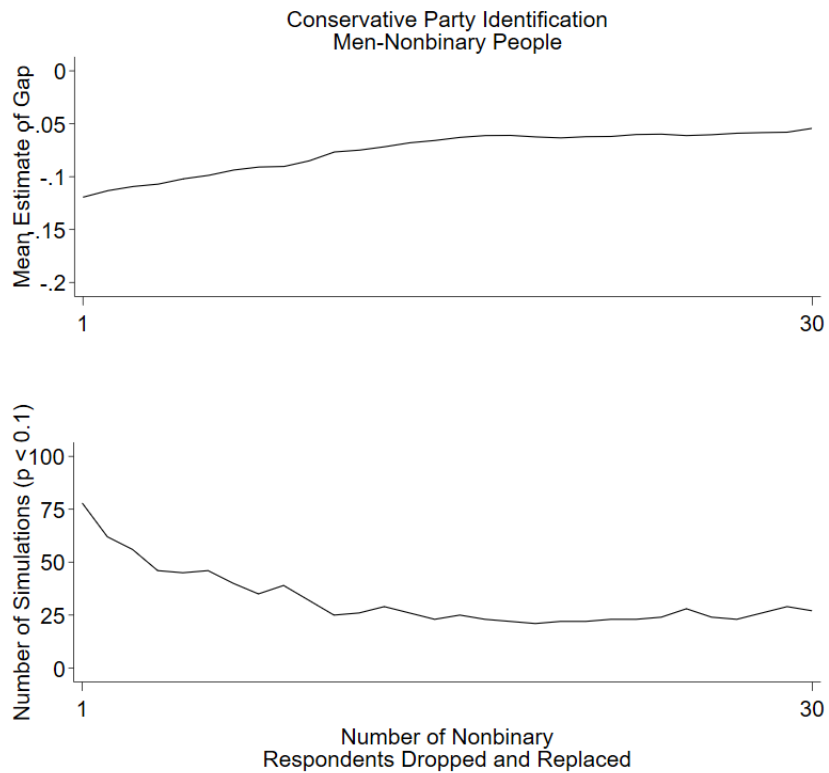


Figure 11: Mean Estimates of M-NB Gap in Conservative Party Identification and Number of Results Remaining Significant to $p < 0.1$, 100 Simulations of Randomly Dropping and Replacing Subsets of 1-30 Nonbinary Respondents

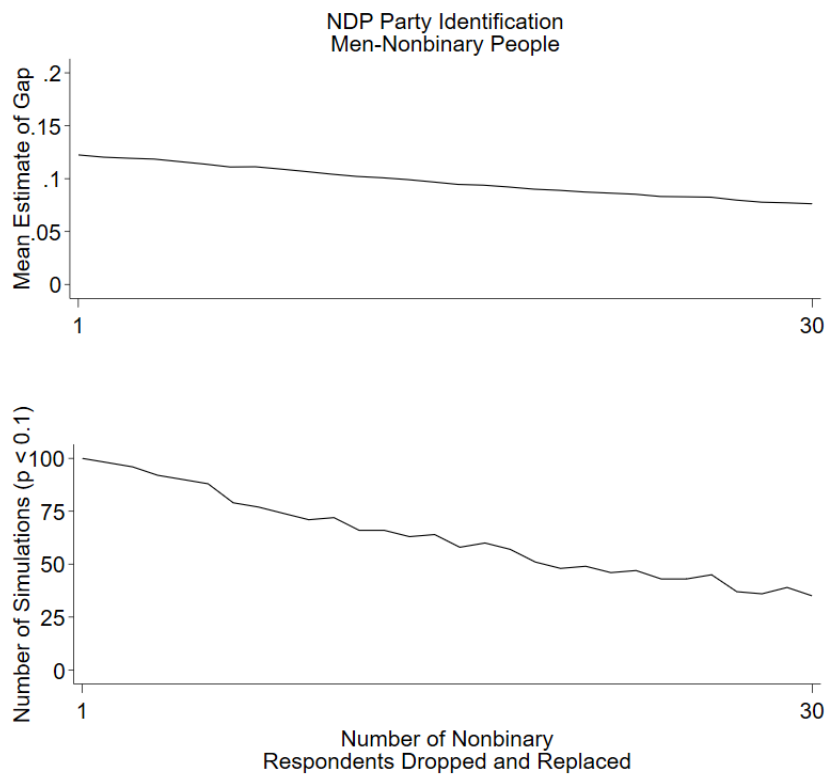


Figure 12: Mean Estimates of M-NB Gap in NDP Party Identification and Number of Results Remaining Significant to $p < 0.1$, 100 Simulations of Randomly Dropping and Replacing Subsets of 1-30 Nonbinary Respondents

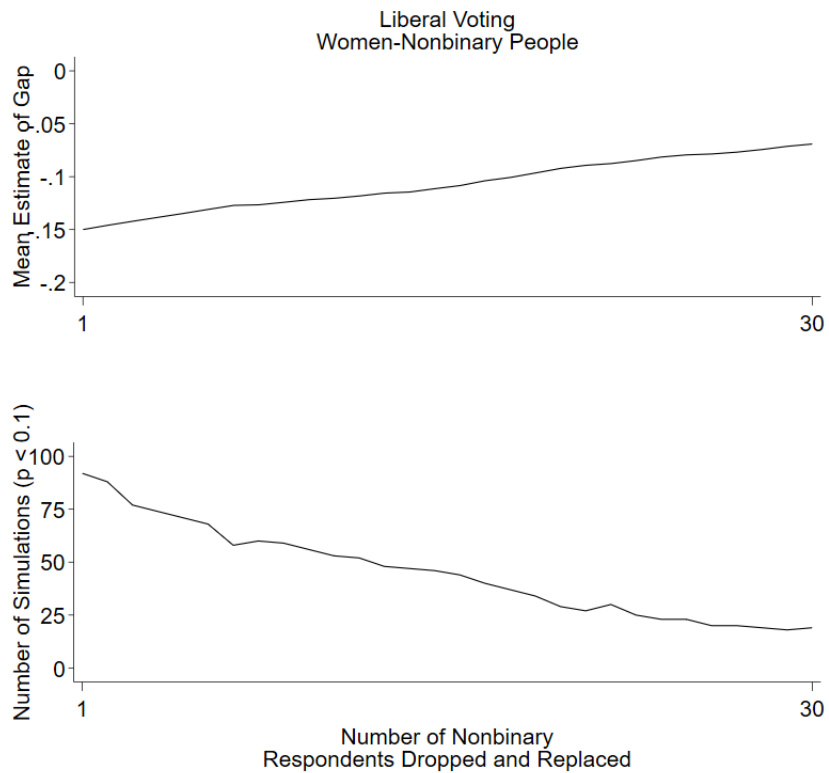


Figure 13: Mean Estimates of W-NB Gap in Liberal Voting and Number of Results Remaining Significant to $p < 0.1$, 100 Simulations of Randomly Dropping and Replacing Subsets of 1-30 Nonbinary Respondents

3.5.2 Dropping Nonbinary Respondents Without Replacing Them

Next, we run simulations dropping nonbinary respondents without replacing them. We find that the results are generally very robust for Liberal party identification dropping randomly selected subsets of up to 30 randomly selected subsets of nonbinary respondents. Very few simulations yield nonsignificant results, and the estimates of the gap shrink very little. The Conservative party identification gaps remain stable dropping up to 15 randomly selected nonbinary respondents, but they quickly become nonsignificant after dropping more than 1 nonbinary respondent. Similarly, the M-NB gap in NDP party identification remains stable dropping up to 15 randomly selected nonbinary respondents, but it starts to become less likely to be significant dropping over 5 nonbinary respondents. Finally, the W-NB gap in Liberal voting remains stable but starts to become nonsignificant after dropping more than 7 nonbinary respondents.

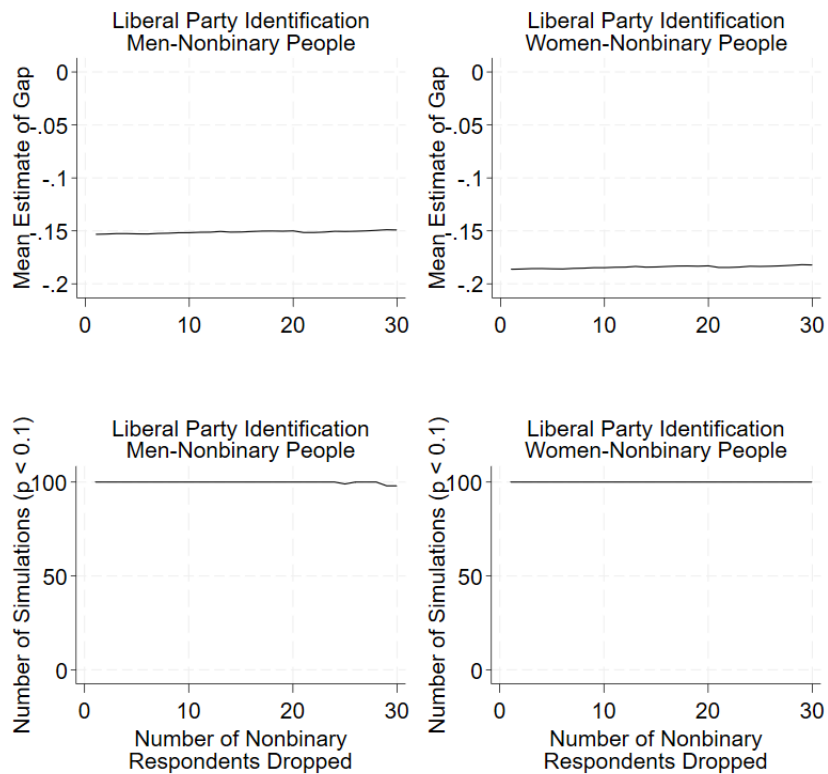


Figure 14: Mean Estimates of M-NB and W-NB Gaps in Liberal Party Identification and Number of Results Remaining Significant to $p < 0.1$, 100 Simulations of Randomly Dropping (Without Replacing) Subsets of 1-30 Nonbinary Respondents

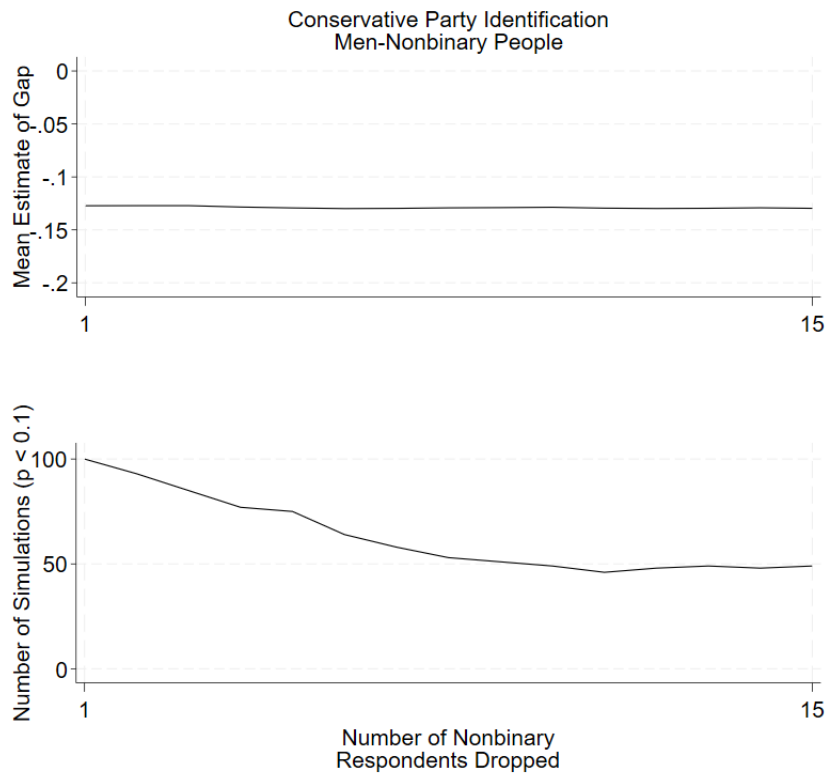


Figure 15: Mean Estimates of M-NB Gap in Conservative Party Identification and Number of Results Remaining Significant to $p < 0.1$, 100 Simulations of Randomly Dropping (Without Replacing) Subsets of 1-30 Nonbinary Respondents

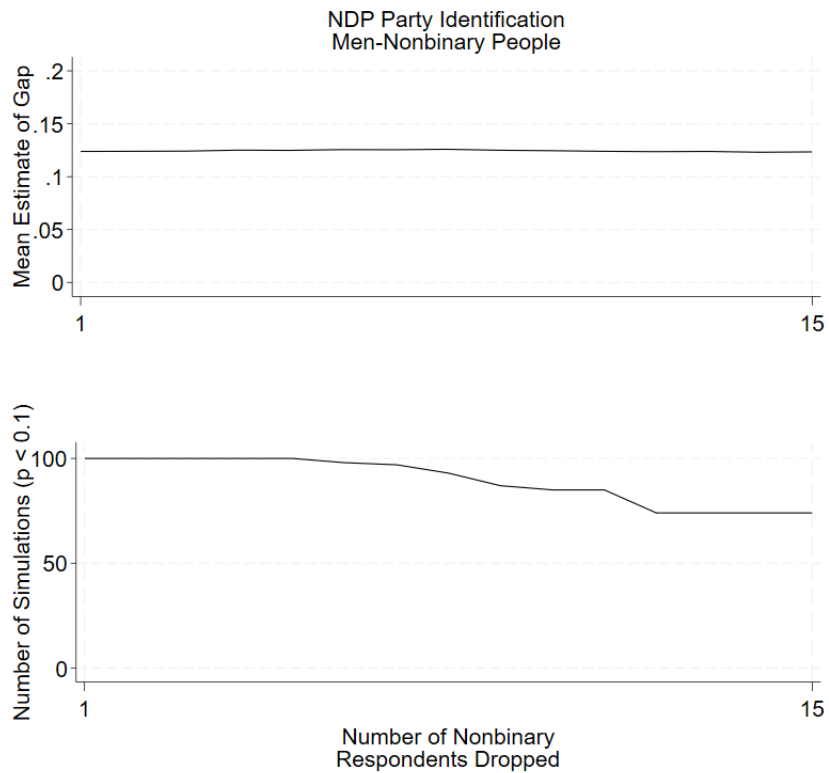


Figure 16: Mean Estimates of M-NB Gap in NDP Party Identification and Number of Results Remaining Significant to $p < 0.1$, 100 Simulations of Randomly Dropping (Without Replacing) Subsets of 1-30 Nonbinary Respondents

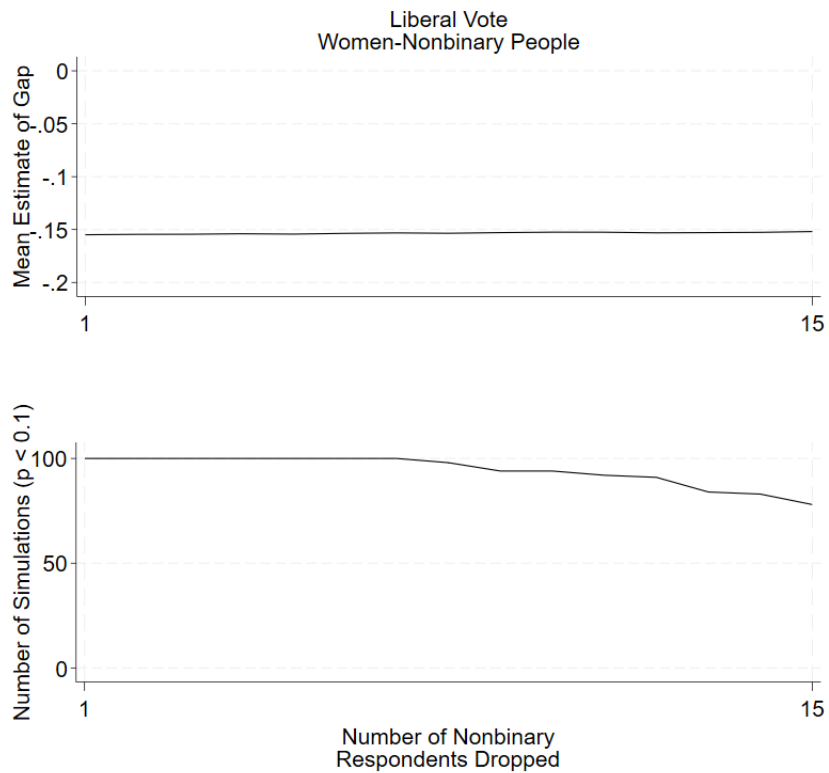


Figure 17: Mean Estimates of W-NB Gap in Liberal Voting and Number of Results Remaining Significant to $p < 0.1$, 100 Simulations of Randomly Dropping (Without Replacing) Subsets of 1-30 Nonbinary Respondents

3.5.3 Dropping and Replacing Nonbinary-DK Respondents

Next, we run simulations randomly dropping the nonbinary respondents who selected “Don’t Know” on the transgender identity question and replacing them with cisgender men and women. Again, we find that the gaps shrink very quickly and becomes non-significant. Indeed, replacing even one nonbinary respondent with a cisgender man or women who selects the nonbinary response by mistake can make the Conservative gap in party identification nonsignificant.

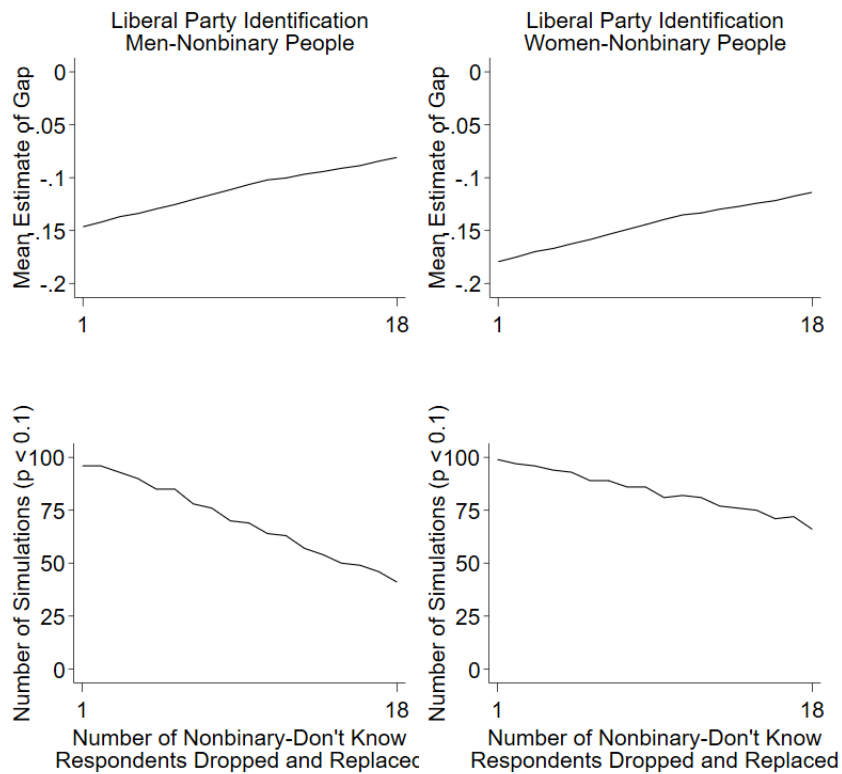


Figure 18: Mean Estimates of M-NB and W-NB Gaps in Liberal Party Identification and Number of Results Remaining Significant to $p < 0.1$, 100 Simulations of Randomly Dropping and Replacing Random Subsets of 1-18 Nonbinary-DK Respondents

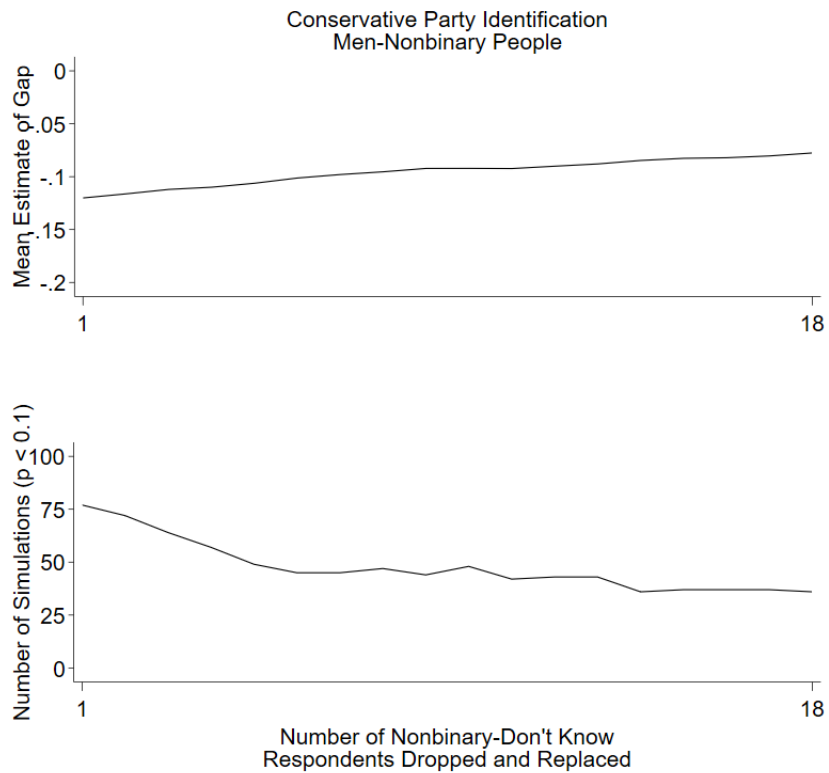


Figure 19: Mean Estimate of M-NB Gap in Conservative Party Identification and Number of Results Remaining Significant to $p < 0.1$, 100 Simulations of Randomly Dropping and Replacing Random Subsets of 1-18 Nonbinary-DK Respondents

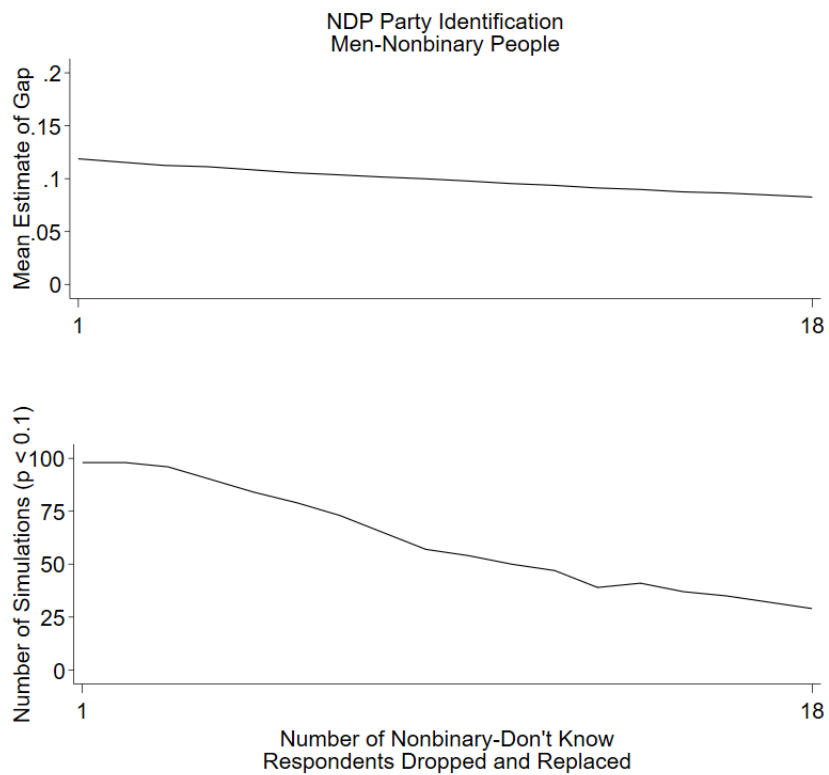


Figure 20: Mean Estimate of M-NB Gap in NDP Party Identification and Number of Results Remaining Significant to $p < 0.1$, 100 Simulations of Randomly Dropping and Replacing Random Subsets of 1-18 Nonbinary-DK Respondents

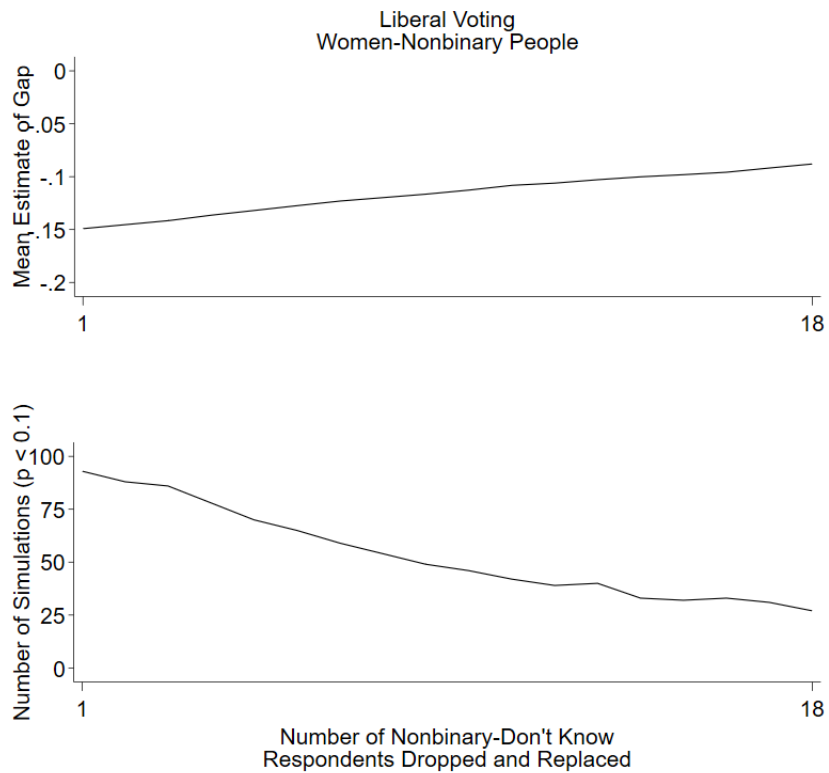


Figure 21: Mean Estimates of W-NB Gap in Liberal Voting and Number of Results Remaining Significant to $p < 0.1$, 100 Simulations of Randomly Dropping and Replacing Random Subsets of 1-18 Nonbinary-DK Respondents

3.5.4 Dropping Nonbinary-DK Respondents Without Replacing Them

Finally, we drop the nonbinary-DK respondents and do not replace them. We find very slight declines in the gap. The M-NB gap in Liberal party identification quickly becomes nonsignificant dropping more than one nonbinary-DK respondent. The W-NB gap in Liberal Party identification generally holds up to dropping all the nonbinary-DK respondents. The M-NB gap in Conservative party identification is somewhat sensitive to dropping even one nonbinary-DK respondent, but it remains stable. The M-NB gap in NDP party identification shrinks very little but becomes nonsignificant around dropping 5 nonbinary-DK respondents. Finally, the W-NB gap in Liberal voting generally holds up dropping even 18 nonbinary-DK respondents.

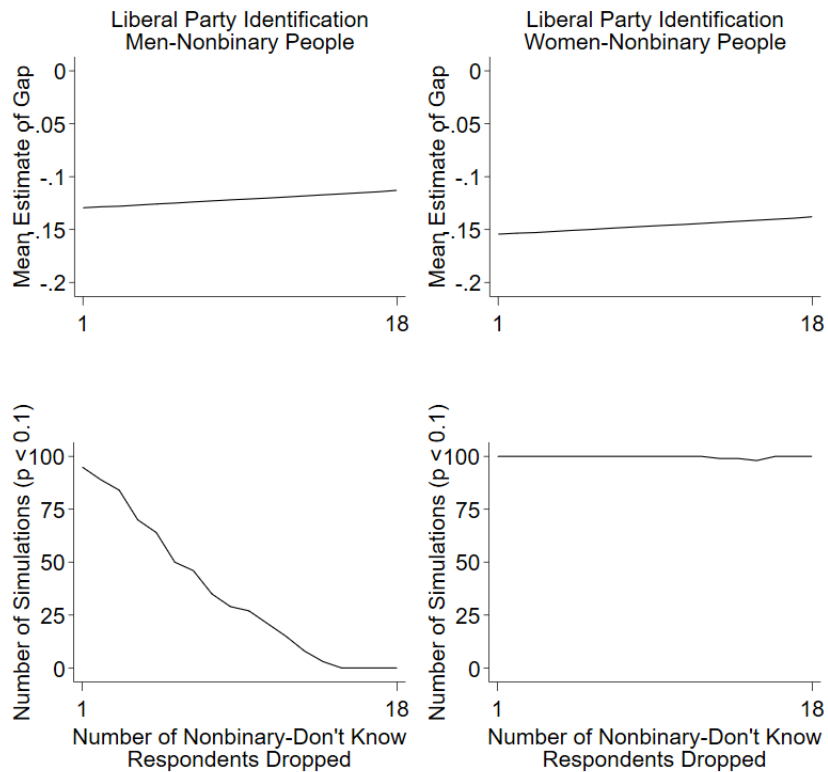


Figure 22: Mean Estimates of M-NB and W-NB Gaps in Liberal Party Identification and Number of Results Remaining Significant to $p < 0.1$, 100 Simulations of Randomly Dropping and Replacing Random Subsets of 1-18 Nonbinary-DK Respondents

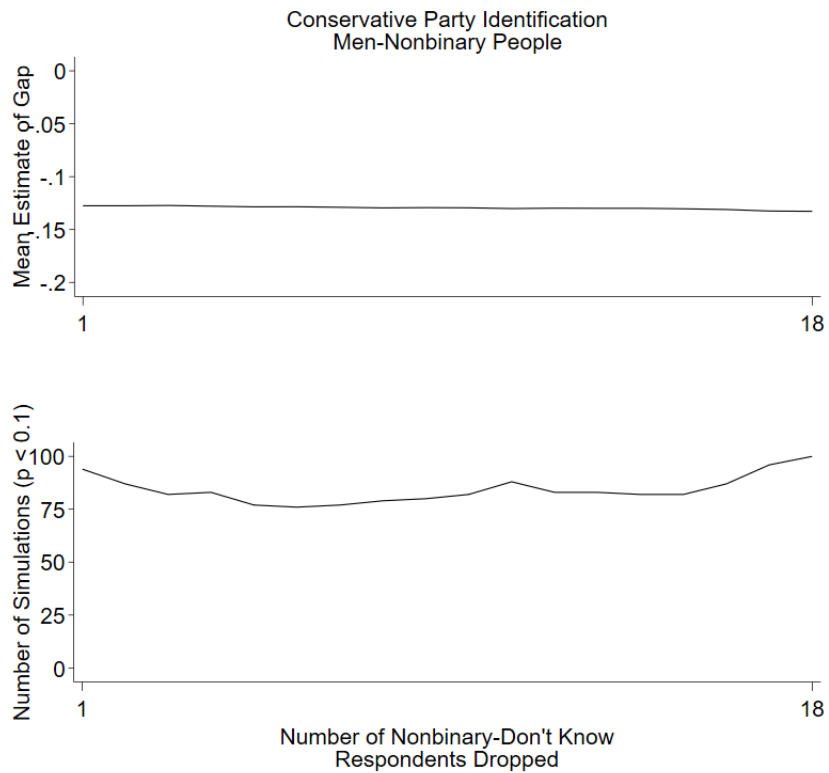


Figure 23: Mean Estimate of M-NB Gap in Conservative Party Identification and Number of Results Remaining Significant to $p < 0.1$, 100 Simulations of Randomly Dropping and Replacing Random Subsets of 1-18 Nonbinary-DK Respondents

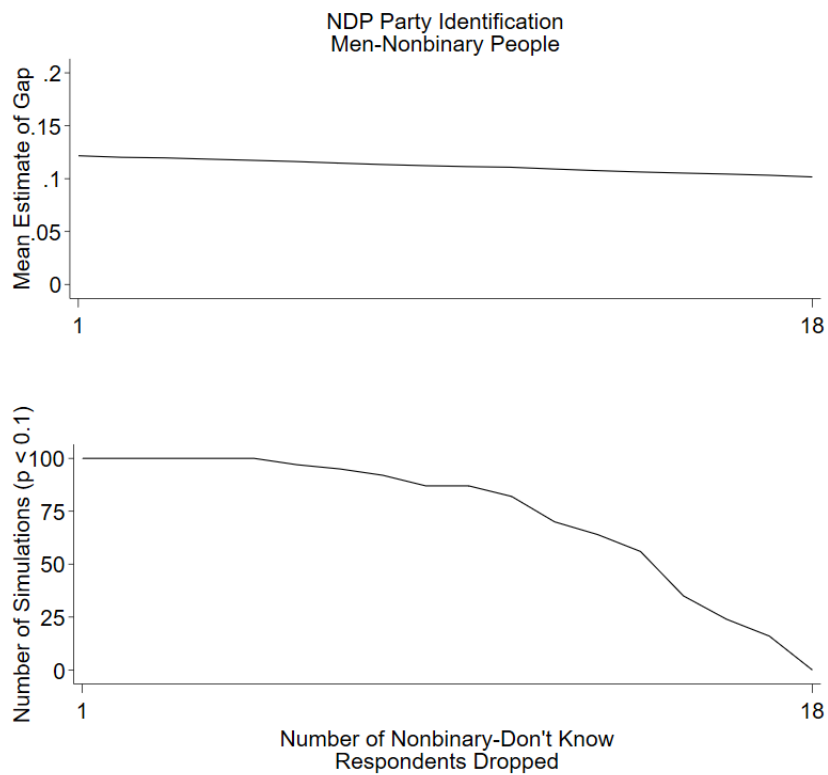


Figure 24: Mean Estimate of M-NB Gap in NDP Party Identification and Number of Results Remaining Significant to $p < 0.1$, 100 Simulations of Randomly Dropping and Replacing Random Subsets of 1-18 Nonbinary-DK Respondents

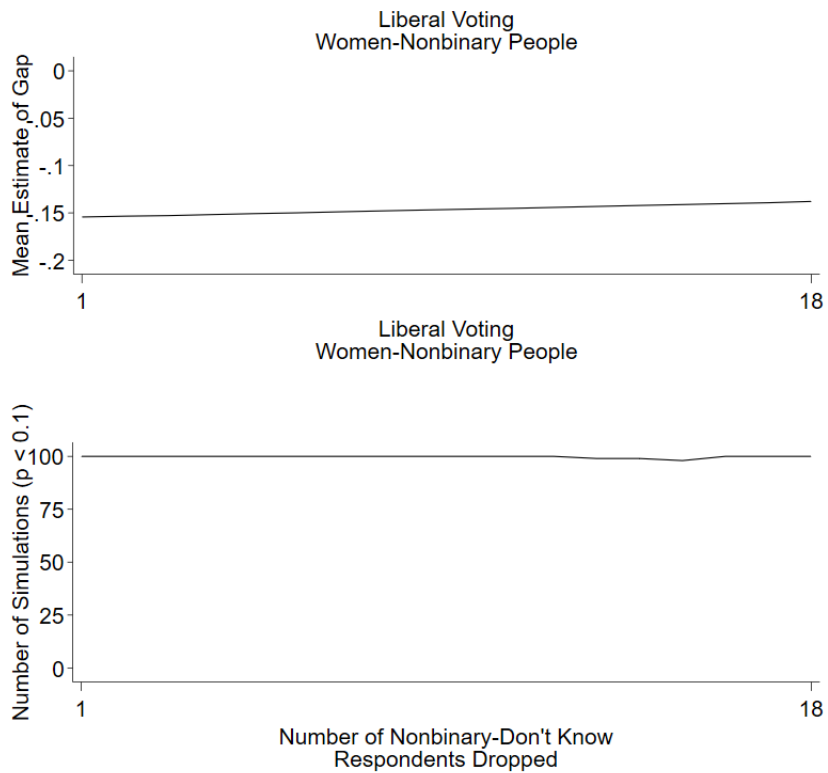


Figure 25: Mean Estimates of W-NB Gap in Liberal Voting and Number of Results Remaining Significant to $p < 0.1$, 100 Simulations of Randomly Dropping and Replacing Random Subsets of 1-18 Nonbinary-DK Respondents

4 Validating the CES Nonbinary Subsample Against Other Data Sources

We compare the 2021 CES data on nonbinary respondents with published data from the 2019 Trans PULSE Canada Survey (a large community-driven sample) and the 2021 Census. We infer from these results that, although there is some potential sampling variation, the 2021 CES nonbinary subsample looks somewhat plausible compared to other available data on nonbinary people in Canada.

4.1 Comparison of the 2021 CES Nonbinary Respondents with the 2019 Trans PULSE Survey's Nonbinary Subsample

We compare the demographic distributions of the 2021 CES nonbinary respondents and the 2019 Trans PULSE Survey's nonbinary sub-sample ($N = 1,327$). The Trans PULSE nonbinary subsample provides a baseline expectation for non-binary people. Table 6 displays the percentage of each sample that falls into different categories of age, education, income, country of birth, race, region, and sexual identity. Most of these categories are mutually exclusive and collectively exhaustive, except for the racial categories. (The Census of Canada does not provide a white category, only Indigenous ("aboriginal identity") and racialized ("visible minority") categories that are not mutually exclusive.) Importantly, the age results are not fully comparable because Trans PULSE includes individuals aged 14-19 in the "Under 20" category, while the 2021 CES only includes individuals aged 18-19.

4.2 Comparison of the 2021 CES Nonbinary Respondents with 2021 Census Data

Table 7 shows a comparison of the estimated nonbinary population percentage by age and region in the 2021 CES and the 2021 Census. The 2021 CES over-represents non-binary people in every age category relative to the Census, and it over-represents respondents from (particularly) Ontario and the West. Although these results may affect our bivariate estimates, our demographic models address these concerns. Unfortunately, we cannot compare nonbinary people across the two datasets on other variables due to limited publicly available data from Statistics Canada. We also caution against putting full faith in the 2021 Census estimates. The 2021 Census may undercount nonbinary people given its household questionnaire.

Table 6: Demographic Comparison of 2021 CES Nonbinary Respondents and Trans PULSE Nonbinary Respondents (2019)

Variable	Categories	2021 CES %	2019 Trans PULSE %
Age	Under 20	6	11
	20-24	30	26
	25-34	30	41
	35-49	17	17
	50-64	11	4
	65+	5	<1
Sexual Identity	Straight or Heterosexual	13	2
	Not Straight or Heterosexual	87	98
Education	Below High School	8	2
	High School	18	27
	College/University	58	48
	Graduate/Professional	16	23
Income	Under 30,000 CAD	36	53
	Over 30,000 CAD	64	47
Country of Birth	Canada	89	87
	Outside Canada	11	13
Race	Indigenous	11	7
	Racialized	12	14
Region	Atlantic	3	6
	Quebec	16	13
	Ontario	39	34
	West	41	46

Table 7: Nonbinary Percentage of the Population, by Age and Region, 2021 CES (Weighted) and 2021 Census of Canada

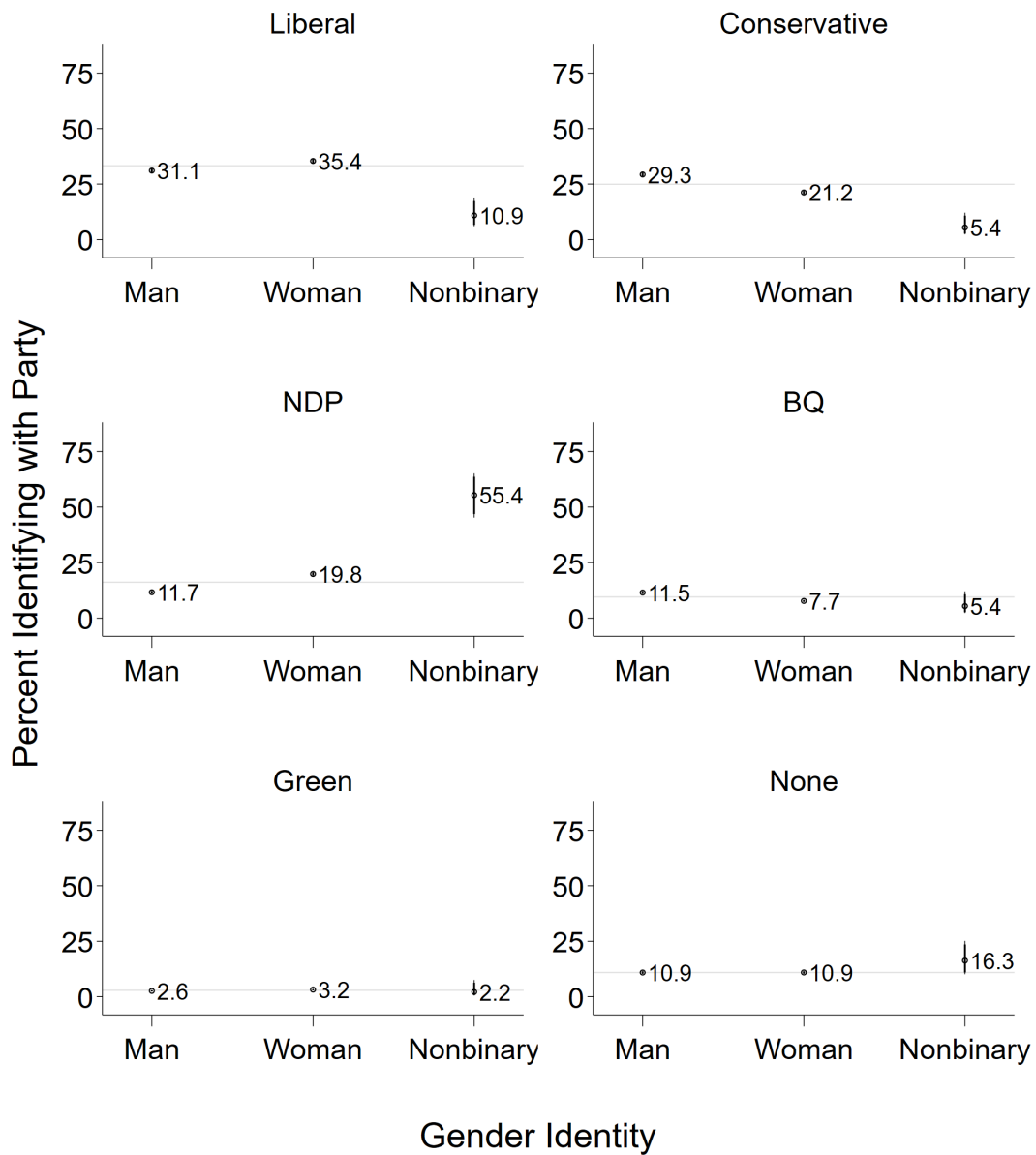
Variable	Category	2021 CES Nonbinary Respondents	Nonbinary Population (2021 Census)
Age	15-19	0.95	0.29
	20-24	1.17	0.43
	25-34	0.47	0.33
	35-49	0.17	0.10
	50-64	0.06	0.03
	65+	0.02	0.01
Region	Atlantic	0.09	0.16
	Quebec	0.09	0.09
	Ontario	0.33	0.13
	West	0.32	0.17

Source: Statistics Canada (2022) and Author's Tabulations.

5 Unweighted Bivariate Gender Gaps

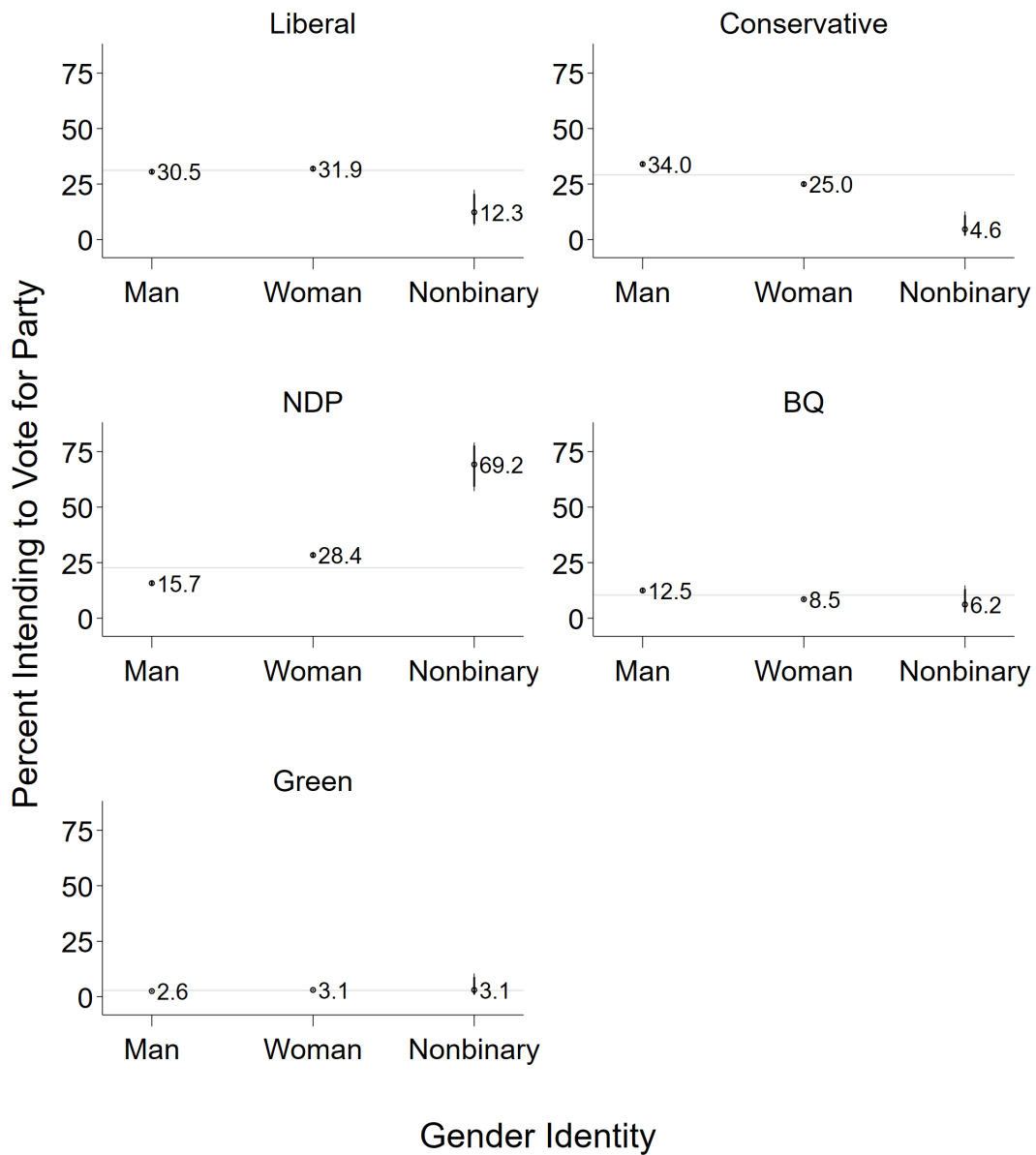
In this section, we present the unweighted bivariate estimates of party identification and vote intention for men, women, and nonbinary people, rather than the weighted main results in the text. The unweighted results show similar patterns to the weighted results, but the weights increase the M-NB and W-NB gaps in Liberal, Conservative, and NDP support. The differences between the unweighted and weighted results are largely due to the increased weight put on respondents who have not graduated from high school and respondents who are under 30, both of which are related to party identification and vote intentions.

Figure 26: Unweighted Estimated Percentage of Men, Women, and Nonbinary People Identifying with Each Political Party, with 90 and 95 Percent Wilson Confidence Intervals.



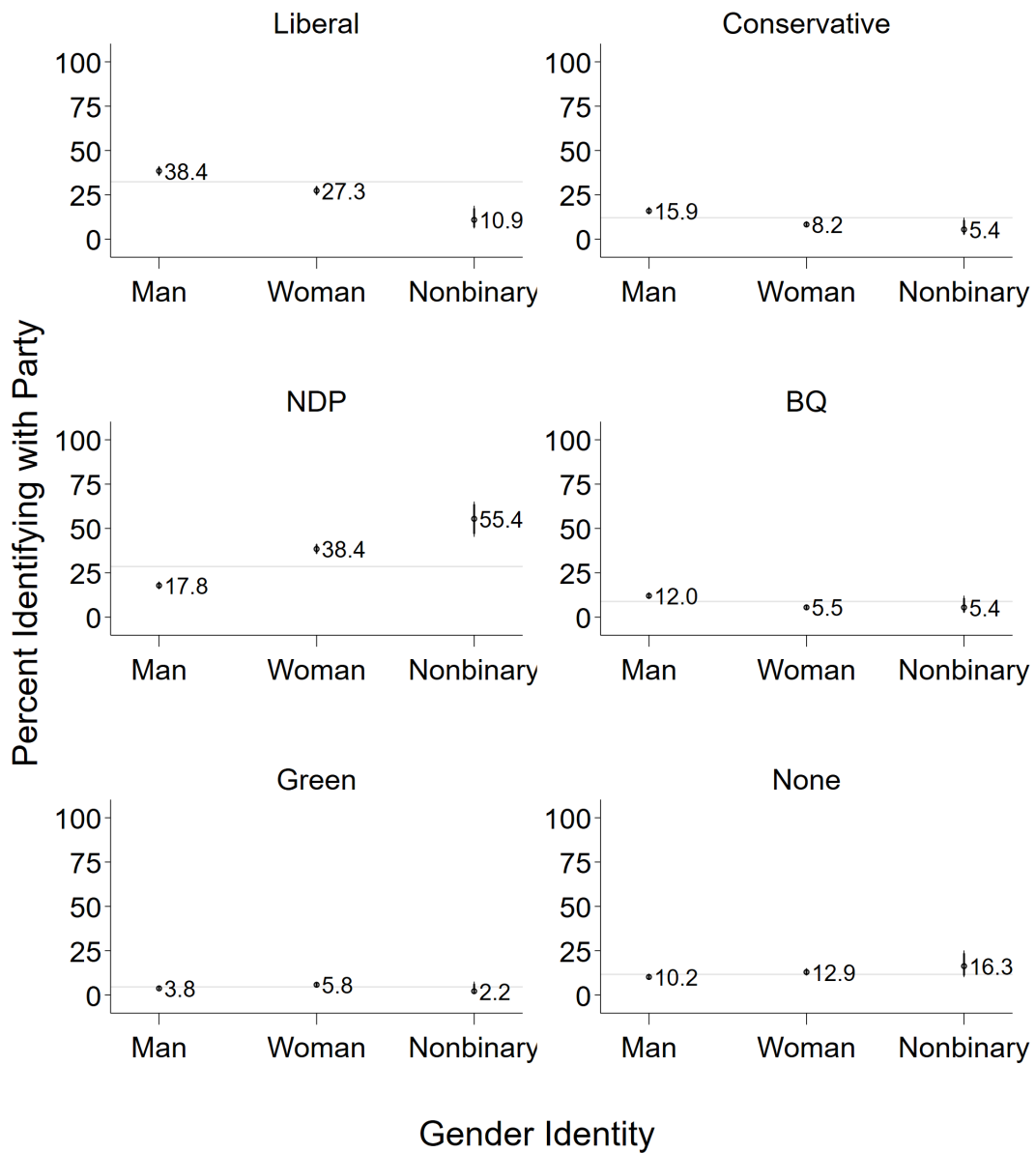
Note: The light gray horizontal lines represent the percentage in the entire sample.

Figure 27: Unweighted Estimated Percentage of Men, Women, and Nonbinary People Intending to Vote for Each Political Party, with 90 and 95 Percent Wilson Confidence Intervals.



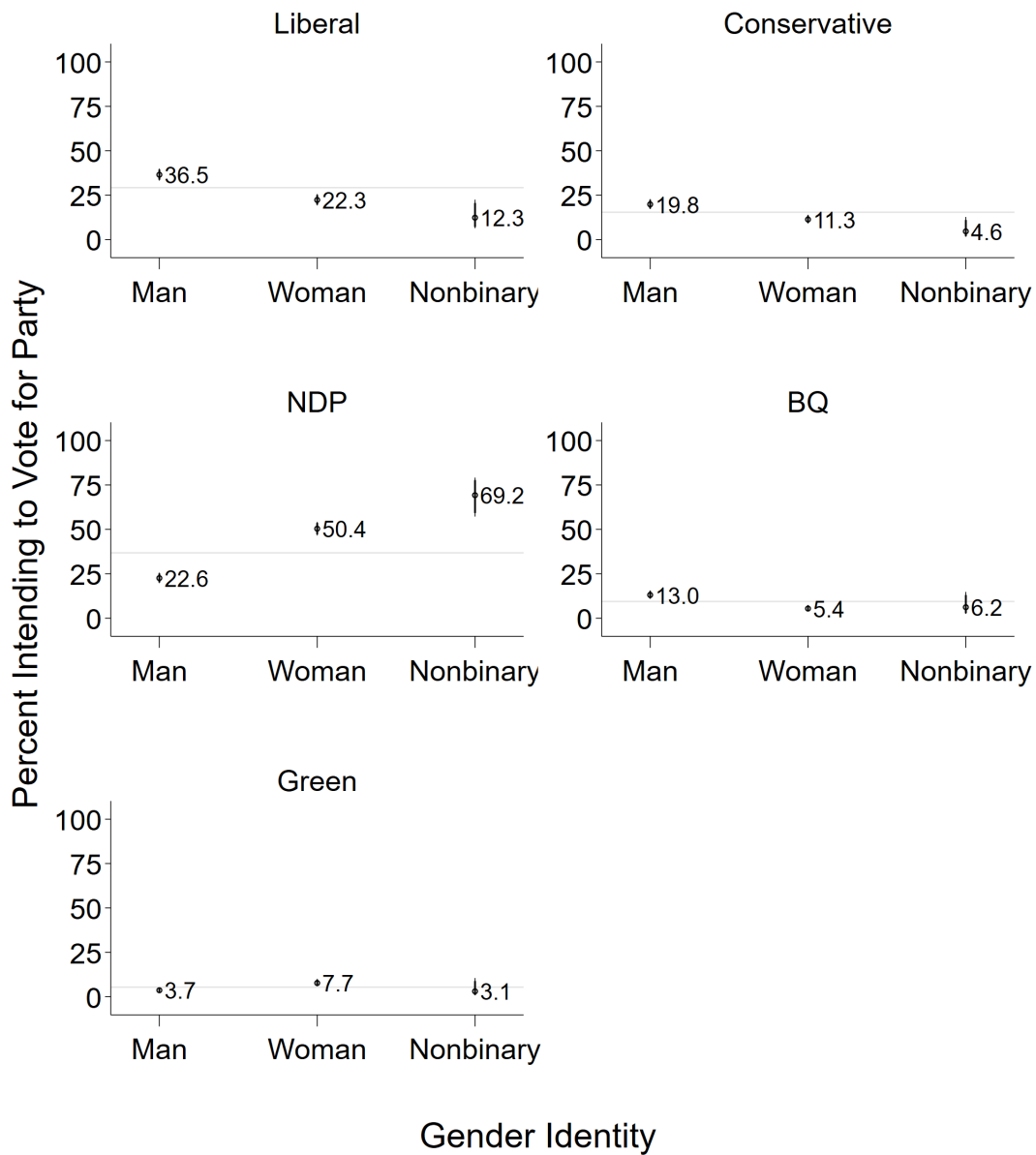
Note: The light gray horizontal lines represent the percentage in the entire sample.

Figure 28: Unweighted Estimated Percentage of Men, Women, and Nonbinary People Identifying with Each Political Party, with 90 and 95 Percent Wilson Confidence Intervals, LGBTQ Respondents Only.



Note: The light gray horizontal lines represent the percentage in the entire sample.

Figure 29: Unweighted Estimated Percentage of Men, Women, and Nonbinary People Intending to Vote for Each Political Party, with 90 and 95 Percent Wilson Confidence Intervals, LGBTQ Respondents Only.

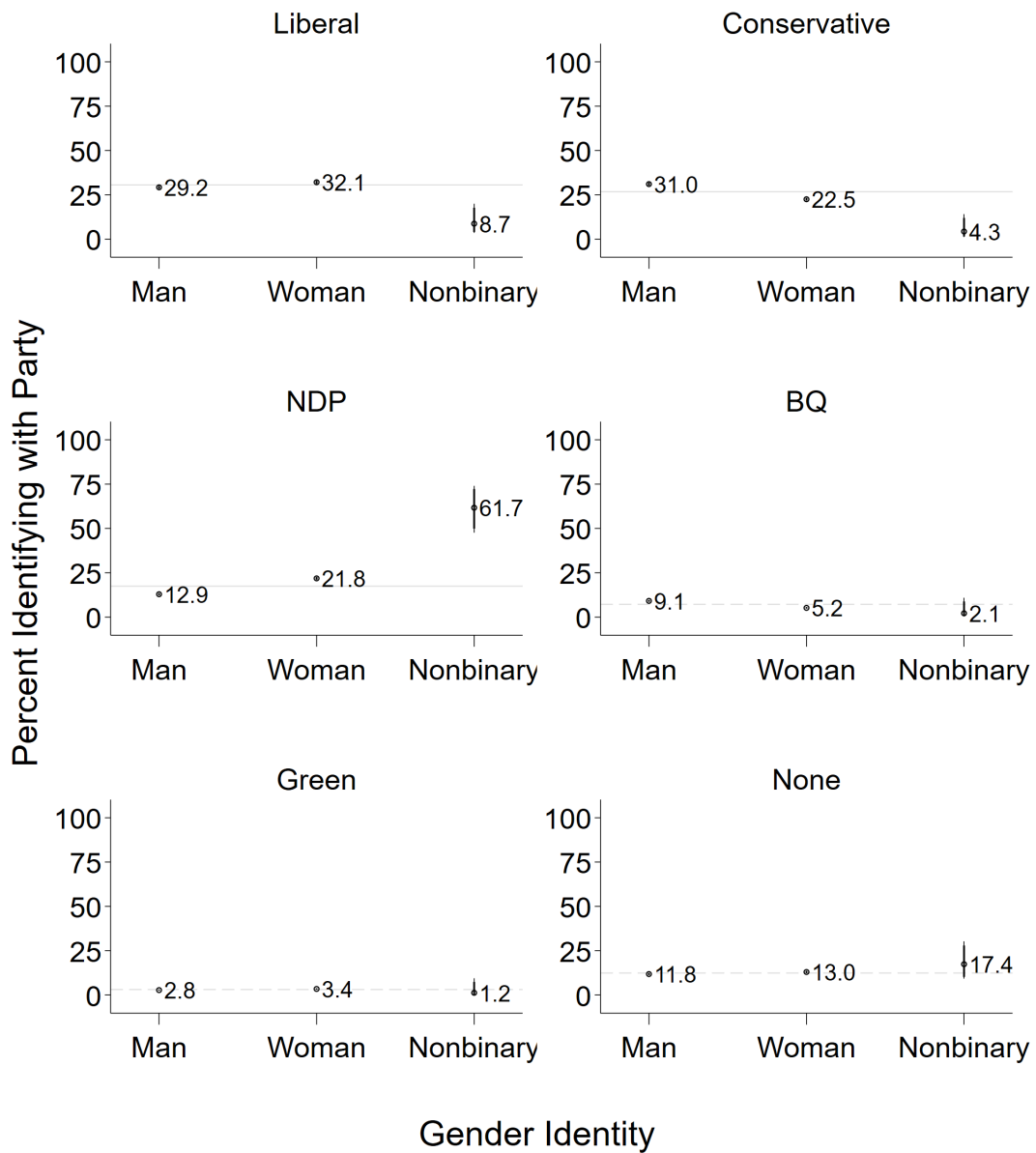


Note: The light gray horizontal lines represent the percentage in the entire sample.

6 Additional Parties for Weighted Bivariate Graphs

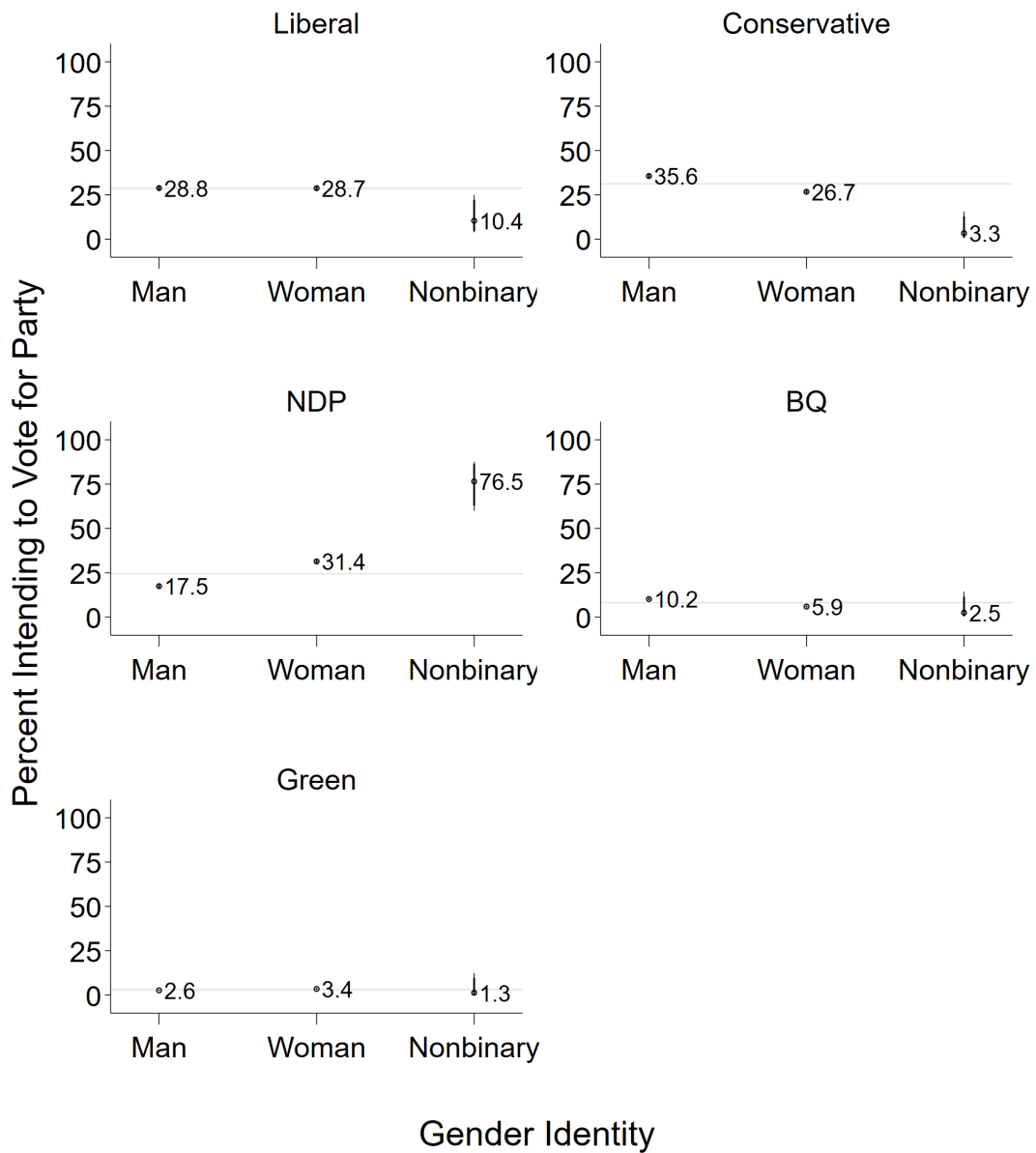
In the main text, we do not show results except for the Liberal, Conservative, and New Democratic parties due to small numbers of nonbinary respondents selecting other response options to the party identification and vote intention questions. Here, we add the Bloc québécois and the Green Party, along with respondents who indicated they identified with no party.

Figure 30: Weighted Estimated Percentage of Men, Women, and Nonbinary People Identifying with Each Political Party, with 90 and 95 Percent Wilson Confidence Intervals.



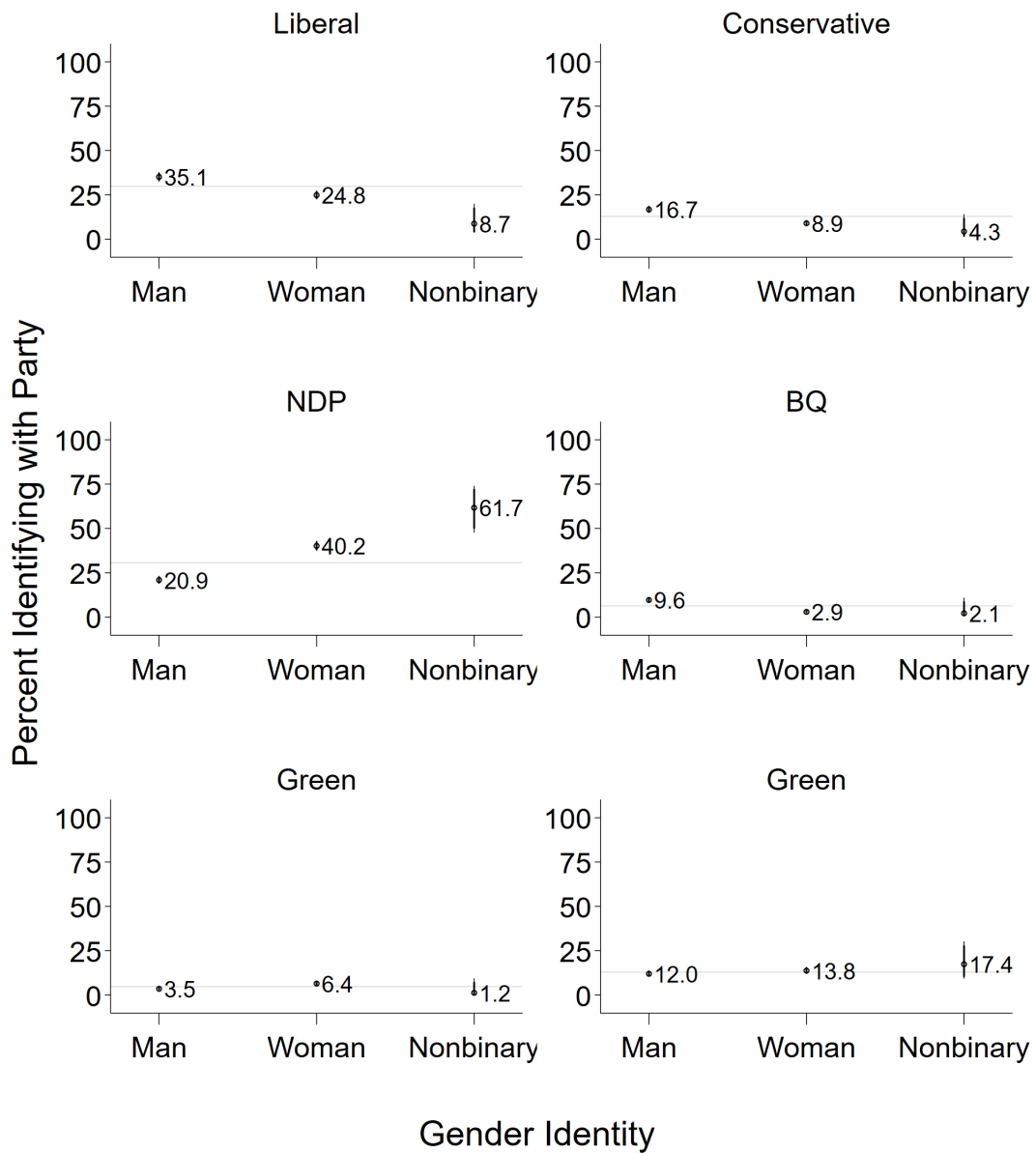
Note: The light gray horizontal lines represent the percentage in the entire sample.

Figure 31: Weighted Estimated Percentage of Men, Women, and Nonbinary People Intending to Vote for Each Political Party, with 90 and 95 Percent Wilson Confidence Intervals.



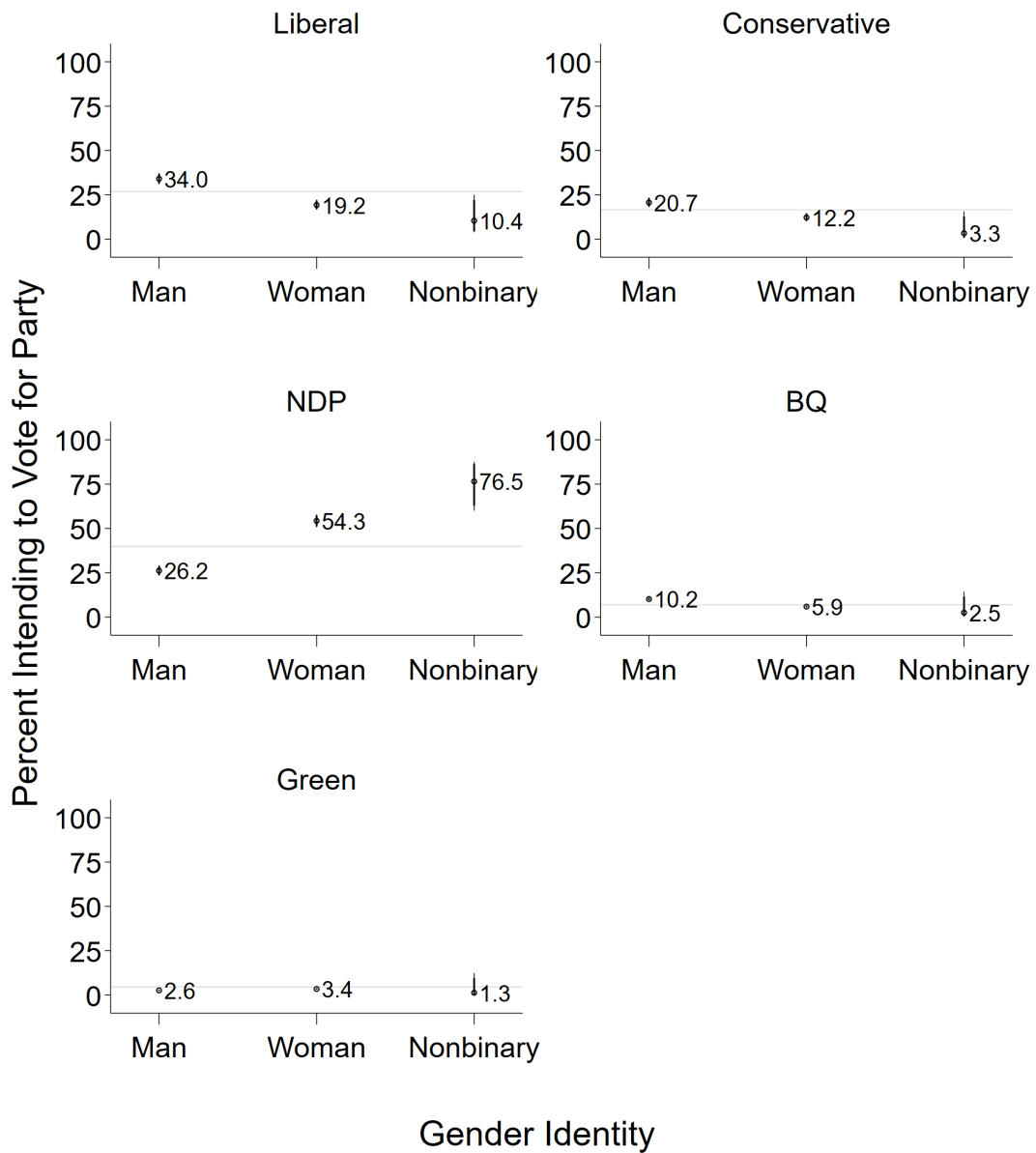
Note: The light gray horizontal lines represent the percentage in the entire sample.

Figure 32: Weighted Estimated Percentage of Men, Women, and Nonbinary People Identifying with Each Political Party, with 90 and 95 Percent Wilson Confidence Intervals, LGBTQ Respondents Only.



Note: The light gray horizontal lines represent the percentage in the entire sample.

Figure 33: Weighted Estimated Percentage of Men, Women, and Nonbinary People Intending to Vote for Each Political Party, with 90 and 95 Percent Wilson Confidence Intervals, LGBTQ Respondents Only.



Note: The light gray horizontal lines represent the percentage in the entire sample.

7 Demographics and Issue Attitudes

7.1 Multiple Imputation Model

When we model the gender gap by adjusting for demographics and issue attitudes, we use multiple imputation with chained equations (MICE) to handle missing data. This is especially important because nonbinary people have disproportionately high attrition between the pre- and post-election waves. We create ten imputation datasets using different series of models to impute missing data on each variable using data with no missing variables (or already imputed data) one-by-one.

We exclude noncitizens and respondents with missing gender identity data. This decision gives us four auxiliary variables with no missing data. These include gender identity (1 = man, 2 = woman, 3 = nonbinary), age (1 = 18-29, 2 = 30-44, 3 = 45-64, 4 = 65+), province or territory of residence (1 = Newfoundland and Labrador, 2 = Nova Scotia, 3 = Prince Edward Island, 4 = New Brunswick, 5 = Quebec, 6 = Ontario, 7 = Manitoba, 8 = Saskatchewan, 9 = Alberta, 10 = British Columbia, 11 = Territories), and user language (0 = English, 1 = French).

We impute dummy variables for country of birth (0 = born in Canada, 1 = born in another country), Indigenous identity, and visible minority/racialized identity using logit. We impute sexual identity, education, mother tongue, party identification (recoding Green to “Other”), vote intention (recoding Green voting to “Other”), and vote choice (recoding Green voting to “Other”) using multinomial logit. We impute income using ordinal logit. Finally, we impute all issue attitude items (rescaled 0-1) using ordinary least squares.

7.2 Construction of Issue Attitude Scales

After we use multiple imputation to code missing values from post-election respondents to address survey attrition, we construct four issue attitude scales that we use in our analysis of whether issue attitudes explain the gaps between men and non-binary people and between women and non-binary people. We provide the details for each scale here.

7.2.1 Left-Right Scale

We construct a single left-right issue attitude scale from all 13 issue items by simply averaging them together. These 13 items load onto a reliable scale ($\alpha = 0.84$). A factor analysis suggests that these variables load onto one primary dimension (eigenvalue = 4.1) and a secondary dimension (eigenvalue = 1.1). The first dimension is a left-right dimension. The second one loads the economic redistribution items very positively and the immigration items negatively. We generally conclude that the data generally support a

single left-right scale as a viable parsimonious model. However, we present results from a disaggregated model across issue areas to correct for the possibility that immigration needs to be a second dimension.

7.2.2 Immigration Attitudes Scale

We construct an immigration attitudes scale by averaging together the four immigration items (Immigration Levels, Refugee Migration Levels, Immigrant Integration, and Immigrants Take Jobs). These four items have high scale reliability ($\alpha = 0.86$). All four items strongly load onto one factor in a factor analysis.

7.2.3 Economic Inequality Scale

We construct an economic redistribution scale by averaging together two items about economic inequality (Income Inequality, Wealth Gap). These two items likewise have high scale reliability ($\alpha = 0.82$).

7.3 Figures with Additional Models

We report a series of additional models not reported in the main paper for the sake of brevity. We add a model that includes separate variables for different issue attitude items, including . We do not report this model in the main paper because we believe that multicollinearity is likely to make results nonsignificant. In addition, we add models that include our three sets of issue attitudes variables (conversion therapy attitudes, the left-right scale, and the separate issue attitudes variables) with no demographic controls. All the figures show substantively the same results.

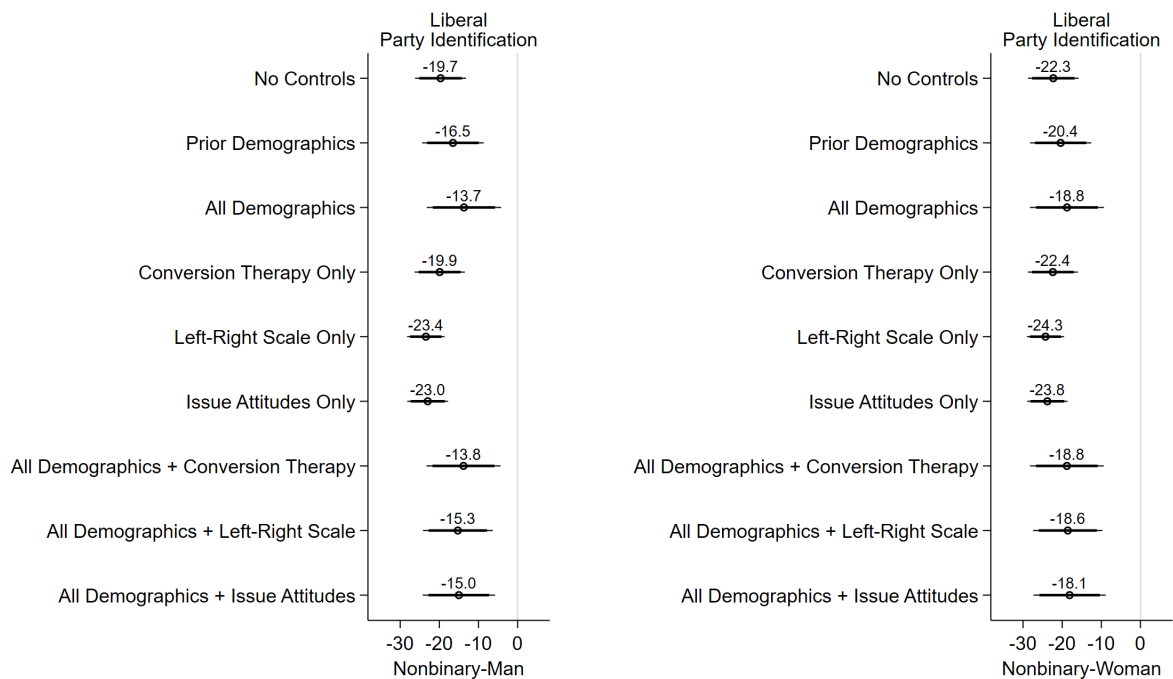


Figure 34: Replication of Liberal Party Identification Gaps, All Nine Models

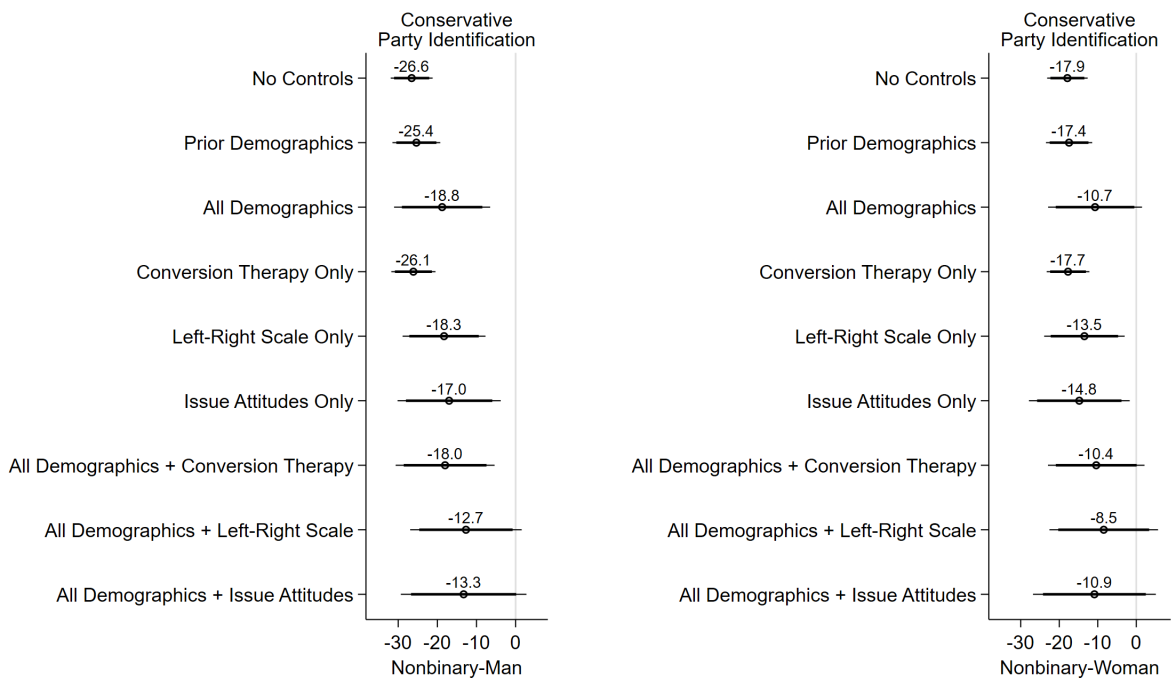


Figure 35: Replication of Conservative Party Identification Gaps, All Nine Models

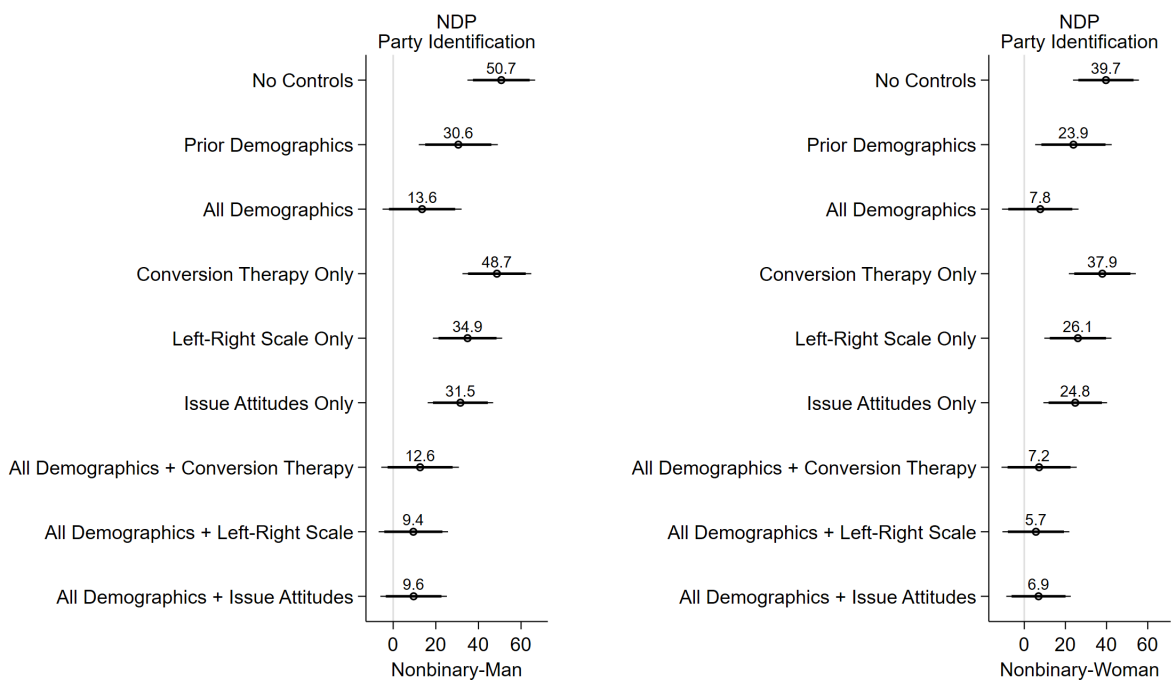


Figure 36: Replication of NDP Party Identification Gaps, All Nine Models

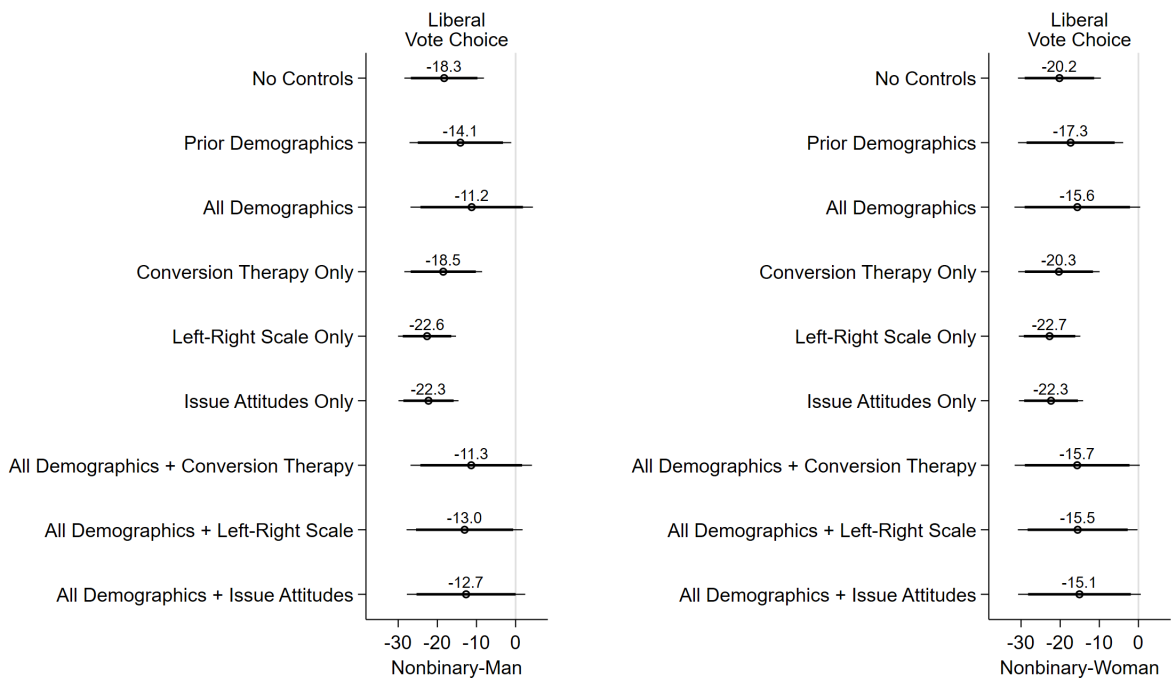


Figure 37: Replication of Liberal Vote Choice Gaps, All Nine Models

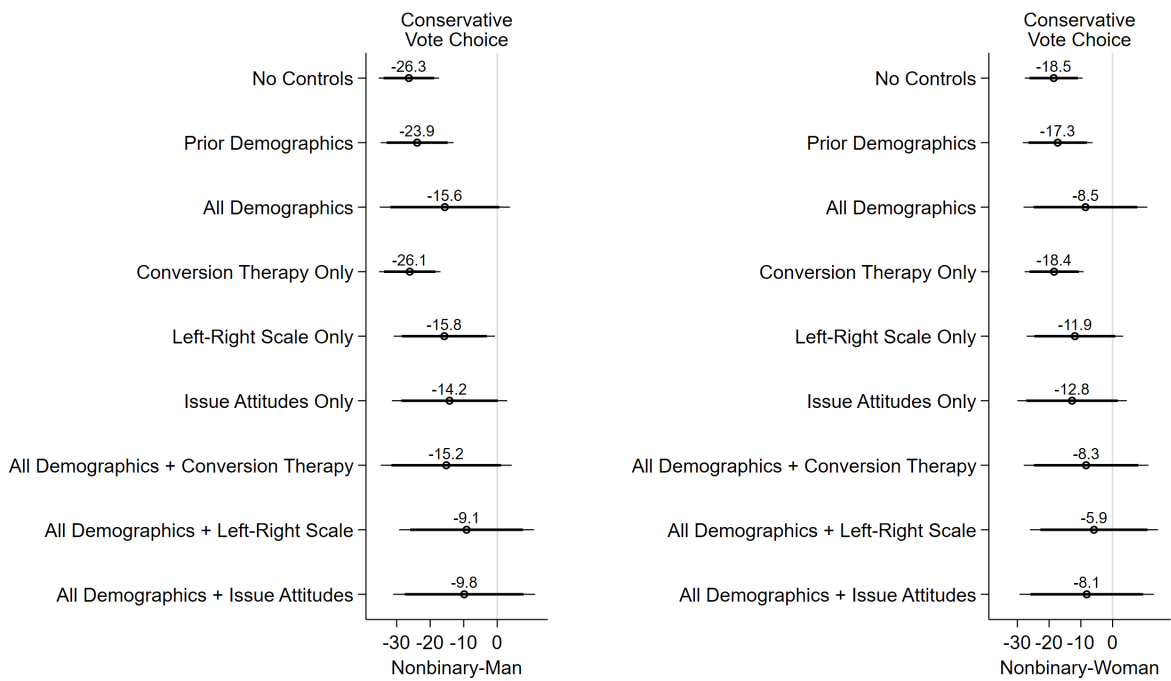


Figure 38: Replication of Conservative Vote Choice Gaps, All Nine Models

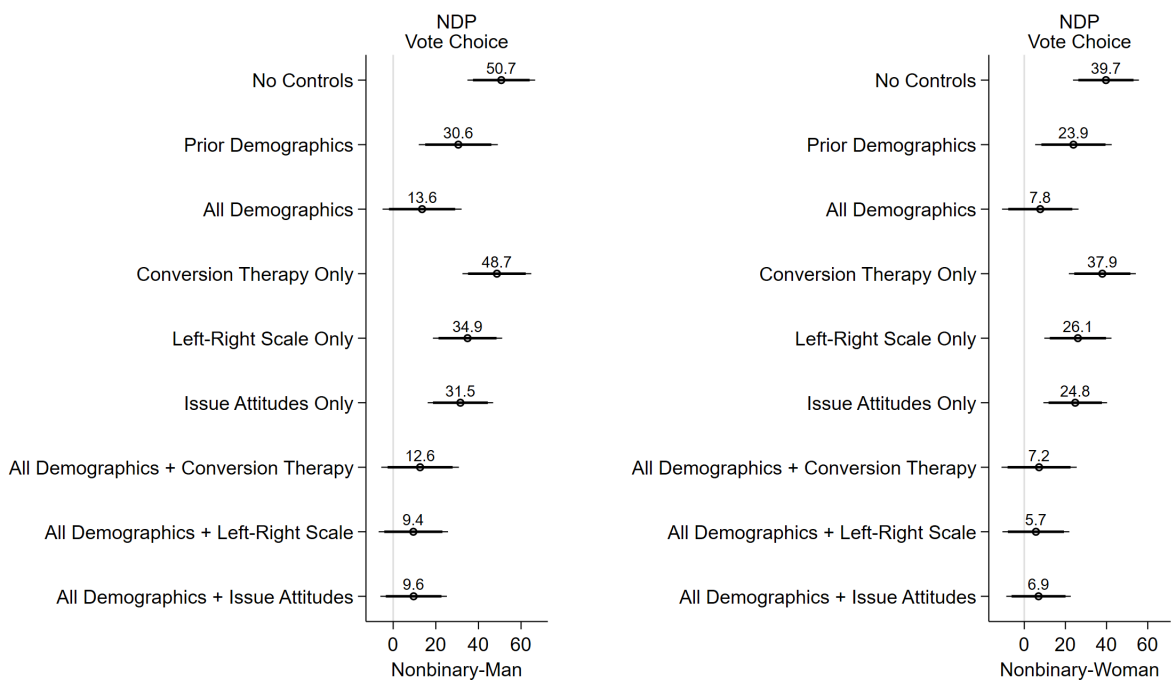


Figure 39: Replication of NDP Vote Choice Gaps, All Nine Models

7.4 Regression Tables

7.4.1 Liberal Party Identification

Table 8: Weighted Logistic Regression Estimates, Liberal Party Identification, Models 1-3

	Model		
	1	2	3
Woman	0.12*** (0.04)	0.19*** (0.04)	0.25*** (0.04)
Non-Binary	-1.41*** (0.40)	-1.12*** (0.40)	-0.90** (0.42)
30-44		0.31*** (0.07)	0.23*** (0.07)
45-64		0.51*** (0.07)	0.44*** (0.07)
65+		0.74*** (0.07)	0.72*** (0.08)
Born Outside Canada		0.05 (0.07)	-0.03 (0.07)
Indigenous		-0.09 (0.12)	0.00 (0.12)
Racialized		0.71*** (0.07)	0.68*** (0.07)
Mother Tongue: French		-0.03 (0.05)	-0.10 (0.09)
Mother Tongue: Both		0.37*** (0.06)	0.27*** (0.07)
Mother Tongue: Neither		0.08 (0.09)	0.08 (0.10)
High School Diploma			0.08 (0.12)
Some College/ University			0.25** (0.12)
Bachelor's or Higher			0.50*** (0.12)
Income			0.06*** (0.01)
Gay/Lesbian			0.60***

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Table 8 – continued from previous page

	Model		
	1	2	3
Bisexual			(0.10) -0.31**
Other Sexual Identity			(0.12) -0.30
Province: NS			(0.19) 0.02
Province: PE			(0.24) -0.17
Province: NB			(0.41) -0.03
Province: QC			(0.26) -0.36
Province: ON			(0.22) -0.21
Province: MB			(0.21) -0.51**
Province: SK			(0.23) -1.29***
Province: AB			(0.25) -1.05***
Province: BC			(0.22) -0.49**
Constant	-0.91*** (0.03)	-1.53*** (0.07)	-1.55*** (0.24)
Observations	20297	20297	20297
Imputations	10	10	10

* $p < 0.10$, ** $p < 0.05$, *** $p < 0.01$

Table 9: Weighted Logistic Regression Estimates, Liberal Party Identification, Models 4-6

	Model		
	4	5	6
Woman	0.12*** (0.04)	0.04 (0.04)	0.04 (0.04)
Non-Binary	-1.43*** (0.40)	-1.85*** (0.43)	-1.91*** (0.42)
Conversion Therapy Ban	0.16* (0.09)	-0.10 (0.10)	
Immigration Scale		0.86*** (0.09)	
Economic Inequality Scale		0.20 (0.12)	
Family Values		-0.02 (0.10)	
Equal Rights		0.29*** (0.09)	
Jobs vs. Environment		-0.25*** (0.09)	
Bilingualism		0.41*** (0.08)	
Abortion		0.32*** (0.10)	
Government Intervention		0.71*** (0.08)	
Left-Right Scale			2.43*** (0.13)
Constant	-1.05*** (0.08)	-2.35*** (0.11)	-2.37*** (0.08)
Observations	20297	20297	20297
Imputations	10	10	10

* $p < 0.10$, ** $p < 0.05$, *** $p < 0.01$

Table 10: Weighted Logistic Regression Estimates, Liberal Party Identification, Models 7-9

	Model		
	7	8	9
Woman	0.25*** (0.04)	0.16*** (0.04)	0.17*** (0.04)
Non-Binary	-0.91** (0.42)	-1.03** (0.43)	-1.04** (0.42)
Conversion Therapy Ban	0.11 (0.09)	-0.19* (0.10)	
30-44	0.23*** (0.07)	0.43*** (0.08)	0.41*** (0.08)
45-64	0.44*** (0.07)	0.71*** (0.08)	0.68*** (0.07)
65+	0.72*** (0.08)	0.99*** (0.09)	0.92*** (0.08)
High School Diploma	0.08 (0.12)	-0.06 (0.13)	-0.02 (0.12)
Some College/ University	0.24** (0.12)	-0.01 (0.12)	0.02 (0.12)
Bachelor's or Higher	0.49*** (0.12)	0.04 (0.13)	0.09 (0.13)
Income	0.06*** (0.01)	0.04*** (0.01)	0.05*** (0.01)
Gay/Lesbian	0.59*** (0.10)	0.37*** (0.10)	0.35*** (0.10)
Bisexual	-0.32*** (0.12)	-0.53*** (0.13)	-0.54*** (0.13)
Other Sexual Identity	-0.31 (0.19)	-0.67*** (0.21)	-0.71*** (0.20)
Born Outside Canada	-0.03 (0.07)	-0.03 (0.07)	-0.03 (0.07)
Indigenous	0.00 (0.12)	0.06 (0.13)	0.05 (0.13)
Racialized	0.68*** (0.07)	0.68*** (0.07)	0.71*** (0.07)
Mother Tongue: French	-0.09 (0.09)	-0.23** (0.09)	-0.15 (0.09)

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Table 10 – continued from previous page

	Model		
	7	8	9
Mother Tongue: Both	0.27*** (0.07)	0.16** (0.07)	0.22*** (0.07)
Mother Tongue: Neither	0.09 (0.10)	0.15 (0.10)	0.16 (0.10)
Province: NS	0.01 (0.24)	-0.07 (0.24)	-0.07 (0.24)
Province: PE	-0.16 (0.41)	0.04 (0.42)	-0.01 (0.41)
Province: NB	-0.03 (0.26)	0.01 (0.27)	-0.02 (0.27)
Province: QC	-0.35 (0.22)	-0.43* (0.23)	-0.40* (0.23)
Province: ON	-0.21 (0.21)	-0.23 (0.22)	-0.20 (0.21)
Province: MB	-0.50** (0.23)	-0.49** (0.23)	-0.48** (0.23)
Province: SK	-1.29*** (0.25)	-1.25*** (0.26)	-1.22*** (0.26)
Province: AB	-1.05*** (0.22)	-1.02*** (0.22)	-1.00*** (0.22)
Province: BC	-0.48** (0.21)	-0.54** (0.22)	-0.54** (0.22)
Immigration Scale		0.72*** (0.09)	
Economic Inequality Scale		0.21 (0.13)	
Family Values		0.22* (0.11)	
Equal Rights		0.27*** (0.09)	
Jobs vs. Environment		-0.14 (0.10)	
Bilingualism		0.54*** (0.09)	
Abortion		0.40*** (0.10)	

Continued on next page

Table 10 – continued from previous page

	7	Model 8	9
Government Intervention		0.66*** (0.09)	
Left-Right Scale			2.65*** (0.15)
Constant	-1.63*** (0.25)	-2.92*** (0.27)	-3.05*** (0.26)
Observations	20297	20297	20297
Imputations	10	10	10

* $p < 0.10$, ** $p < 0.05$, *** $p < 0.01$

7.4.2 Conservative Party Identification

Table 11: Weighted Logistic Regression Estimates, Conservative Party Identification, Models 1-3

	Model		
	1	2	3
Woman	-0.45*** (0.04)	-0.42*** (0.04)	-0.46*** (0.05)
Non-Binary	-2.27*** (0.60)	-2.13*** (0.60)	-1.30** (0.61)
30-44		0.21** (0.09)	0.10 (0.09)
45-64		0.38*** (0.08)	0.24*** (0.08)
65+		0.56*** (0.08)	0.44*** (0.09)
Born Outside Canada		0.03 (0.07)	0.10 (0.08)
Indigenous		-0.36** (0.14)	-0.33** (0.14)
Racialized		-0.64*** (0.08)	-0.65*** (0.09)
Mother Tongue: French		-0.92*** (0.06)	-0.38*** (0.10)
Mother Tongue: Both		-0.36*** (0.08)	-0.15* (0.08)
Mother Tongue: Neither		0.01 (0.10)	0.09 (0.10)
High School Diploma			-0.05 (0.12)
Some College/ University			-0.19* (0.11)
Bachelor's or Higher			-0.73*** (0.12)
Income			0.16*** (0.01)
Gay/Lesbian			-1.24*** (0.15)

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Table 11 – continued from previous page

	Model		
	1	2	3
Bisexual			-0.90*** (0.16)
Other Sexual Identity			-1.58*** (0.36)
Province: NS			0.04 (0.31)
Province: PE			0.70 (0.47)
Province: NB			0.17 (0.32)
Province: QC			0.14 (0.29)
Province: ON			0.62** (0.27)
Province: MB			0.90*** (0.28)
Province: SK			1.16*** (0.30)
Province: AB			1.50*** (0.27)
Province: BC			0.52* (0.28)
Constant	-0.80*** (0.03)	-0.83*** (0.08)	-1.82*** (0.30)
Observations	20297	20297	20297
Imputations	10	10	10

* $p < 0.10$, ** $p < 0.05$, *** $p < 0.01$

Table 12: Weighted Logistic Regression Estimates, Conservative Party Identification, Models 4-6

	Model		
	4	5	6
Woman	-0.43*** (0.04)	-0.15*** (0.05)	-0.30*** (0.05)
Non-Binary	-2.21*** (0.60)	-1.52* (0.80)	-1.47** (0.61)
Conversion Therapy Ban	-0.40*** (0.09)	0.25** (0.10)	
Immigration Scale		-0.68*** (0.11)	
Economic Inequality Scale		-2.71*** (0.15)	
Family Values		-0.92*** (0.12)	
Equal Rights		-0.40*** (0.11)	
Jobs vs. Environment		-1.20*** (0.10)	
Bilingualism		-0.80*** (0.09)	
Abortion		-0.50*** (0.11)	
Government Intervention		-0.41*** (0.12)	
Left-Right Scale			-6.07*** (0.19)
Constant	-0.47*** (0.07)	3.20*** (0.16)	2.50*** (0.11)
Observations	20297	20297	20297
Imputations	10	10	10

* $p < 0.10$, ** $p < 0.05$, *** $p < 0.01$

Table 13: Weighted Logistic Regression Estimates, Conservative Party Identification, Models 7-9

	Model		
	7	8	9
Woman	-0.44*** (0.05)	-0.18*** (0.06)	-0.29*** (0.05)
Non-Binary	-1.25** (0.61)	-1.17 (0.83)	-1.00 (0.65)
Conversion Therapy Ban	-0.55*** (0.09)	0.09 (0.11)	
30-44	0.09 (0.09)	-0.23** (0.11)	-0.28*** (0.10)
45-64	0.25*** (0.08)	-0.19* (0.10)	-0.18* (0.09)
65+	0.47*** (0.09)	0.01 (0.10)	0.19** (0.10)
High School Diploma	-0.04 (0.12)	0.12 (0.14)	0.18 (0.14)
Some College/ University	-0.15 (0.11)	0.21 (0.13)	0.31** (0.13)
Bachelor's or Higher	-0.69*** (0.12)	-0.00 (0.15)	0.13 (0.14)
Income	0.16*** (0.02)	0.17*** (0.02)	0.21*** (0.02)
Gay/Lesbian	-1.18*** (0.15)	-0.65*** (0.17)	-0.70*** (0.16)
Bisexual	-0.86*** (0.16)	-0.51*** (0.19)	-0.56*** (0.18)
Other Sexual Identity	-1.52*** (0.36)	-0.62 (0.38)	-0.69* (0.37)
Born Outside Canada	0.09 (0.08)	0.15* (0.09)	0.16* (0.09)
Indigenous	-0.35** (0.14)	-0.47*** (0.16)	-0.51*** (0.15)
Racialized	-0.69*** (0.09)	-0.82*** (0.10)	-0.76*** (0.10)
Mother Tongue: French	-0.42*** (0.10)	-0.22* (0.12)	-0.25** (0.11)

Continued on next page

Table 13 – continued from previous page

	Model		
	7	8	9
Mother Tongue: Both	-0.15* (0.08)	-0.04 (0.10)	-0.02 (0.10)
Mother Tongue: Neither	0.07 (0.10)	-0.11 (0.12)	-0.04 (0.12)
Province: NS	0.05 (0.31)	0.29 (0.34)	0.27 (0.34)
Province: PE	0.66 (0.48)	0.46 (0.60)	0.45 (0.56)
Province: NB	0.16 (0.32)	0.25 (0.37)	0.15 (0.37)
Province: QC	0.10 (0.29)	0.24 (0.32)	0.16 (0.32)
Province: ON	0.59** (0.27)	0.69** (0.30)	0.57* (0.30)
Province: MB	0.88*** (0.28)	0.90*** (0.32)	0.82*** (0.31)
Province: SK	1.11*** (0.30)	0.96*** (0.34)	0.88*** (0.34)
Province: AB	1.49*** (0.27)	1.51*** (0.31)	1.46*** (0.30)
Province: BC	0.50* (0.27)	0.66** (0.31)	0.57* (0.31)
Immigration Scale		-0.74*** (0.12)	
Economic Inequality Scale		-2.30*** (0.16)	
Family Values		-0.95*** (0.12)	
Equal Rights		-0.51*** (0.11)	
Jobs vs. Environment		-1.21*** (0.11)	
Bilingualism		-0.39*** (0.10)	
Abortion		-0.55*** (0.12)	

Continued on next page

Table 13 – continued from previous page

	7	Model 8	9
Government Intervention		-0.64*** (0.13)	
Left-Right Scale			-6.19*** (0.22)
Constant	-1.39*** (0.31)	1.96*** (0.39)	1.18*** (0.34)
Observations	20297	20297	20297
Imputations	10	10	10

* $p < 0.10$, ** $p < 0.05$, *** $p < 0.01$

7.4.3 NDP Party Identification

Table 14: Weighted Logistic Regression Estimates, NDP Party Identification, Models 1-3

	Model		
	1	2	3
Woman	0.65*** (0.05)	0.43*** (0.05)	0.41*** (0.06)
Non-Binary	2.46*** (0.28)	1.72*** (0.30)	1.02*** (0.33)
30-44		-0.63*** (0.07)	-0.51*** (0.08)
45-64		-1.14*** (0.08)	-0.99*** (0.08)
65+		-1.45*** (0.09)	-1.34*** (0.09)
Born Outside Canada		-0.09 (0.10)	-0.11 (0.10)
Indigenous		0.25* (0.14)	0.16 (0.14)
Racialized		-0.06 (0.09)	-0.08 (0.10)
Mother Tongue: French		-0.68*** (0.07)	-0.08 (0.13)
Mother Tongue: Both		-0.16** (0.07)	-0.01 (0.08)
Mother Tongue: Neither		-0.38** (0.15)	-0.37** (0.15)
High School Diploma			0.03 (0.15)
Some College/ University			0.17 (0.14)
Bachelor's or Higher			0.35** (0.15)
Income			-0.15*** (0.02)
Gay/Lesbian			0.62*** (0.12)
Bisexual			0.65***

Continued on next page

Table 14 – continued from previous page

	Model		
	1	2	3
Other Sexual Identity			(0.11) 1.01***
Province: NS			(0.15) 0.13
Province: PE			(0.30) -0.72
Province: NB			(0.75) -0.34
Province: QC			(0.34) -0.49*
Province: ON			(0.28) 0.17
Province: MB			(0.26) 0.12
Province: SK			(0.28) 0.22
Province: AB			(0.29) 0.04
Province: BC			(0.26) 0.49*
Constant	-1.90*** (0.04)	-0.82*** (0.08)	-0.75** (0.30)
Observations	20297	20297	20297
Imputations	10	10	10

* $p < 0.10$, ** $p < 0.05$, *** $p < 0.01$

Table 15: Weighted Logistic Regression Estimates, NDP Party Identification, Models 4-6

	Model		
	4	5	6
Woman	0.63*** (0.05)	0.47*** (0.06)	0.56*** (0.05)
Non-Binary	2.38*** (0.28)	1.85*** (0.35)	1.92*** (0.33)
Conversion Therapy Ban	0.57*** (0.09)	0.07 (0.10)	
Immigration Scale		0.63*** (0.12)	
Economic Inequality Scale		2.65*** (0.22)	
Family Values		0.61*** (0.13)	
Equal Rights		0.38** (0.15)	
Jobs vs. Environment		0.52*** (0.12)	
Bilingualism		-0.20* (0.11)	
Abortion		0.37** (0.15)	
Government Intervention		0.24 (0.15)	
Left-Right Scale			4.07*** (0.17)
Constant	-2.39*** (0.09)	-5.57*** (0.22)	-4.47*** (0.12)
Observations	20297	20297	20297
Imputations	10	10	10

* $p < 0.10$, ** $p < 0.05$, *** $p < 0.01$

Table 16: Weighted Logistic Regression Estimates, NDP Party Identification, Models 7-9

	Model		
	7	8	9
Woman	0.39*** (0.06)	0.26*** (0.06)	0.31*** (0.06)
Non-Binary	0.97*** (0.33)	0.88** (0.40)	0.87** (0.38)
Conversion Therapy Ban	0.53*** (0.10)	0.06 (0.11)	
30-44	-0.50*** (0.08)	-0.36*** (0.09)	-0.28*** (0.08)
45-64	-1.00*** (0.08)	-0.82*** (0.09)	-0.73*** (0.08)
65+	-1.38*** (0.09)	-1.22*** (0.10)	-1.16*** (0.09)
High School Diploma	0.01 (0.15)	-0.07 (0.16)	-0.15 (0.16)
Some College/ University	0.13 (0.14)	-0.10 (0.15)	-0.22 (0.15)
Bachelor's or Higher	0.31** (0.15)	-0.15 (0.16)	-0.32** (0.16)
Income	-0.15*** (0.02)	-0.13*** (0.02)	-0.17*** (0.02)
Gay/Lesbian	0.57*** (0.12)	0.18 (0.13)	0.22* (0.13)
Bisexual	0.62*** (0.12)	0.34*** (0.13)	0.36*** (0.12)
Other Sexual Identity	0.96*** (0.16)	0.44** (0.18)	0.45*** (0.17)
Born Outside Canada	-0.11 (0.11)	-0.14 (0.11)	-0.13 (0.11)
Indigenous	0.18 (0.14)	0.23 (0.16)	0.26* (0.16)
Racialized	-0.05 (0.10)	-0.05 (0.11)	-0.07 (0.10)
Mother Tongue: French	-0.04 (0.13)	-0.05 (0.13)	-0.10 (0.13)
Mother Tongue: Both	-0.00	-0.06	-0.11

Continued on next page

Table 16 – continued from previous page

	Model		
	7	8	9
Mother Tongue: Neither	(0.08) -0.35**	(0.09) -0.21	(0.09) -0.26*
Province: NS	(0.15) 0.12	(0.15) -0.00	(0.15) 0.03
Province: PE	(0.30) -0.70	(0.31) -0.63	(0.31) -0.52
Province: NB	(0.75) -0.33	(0.78) -0.39	(0.75) -0.31
Province: QC	(0.34) -0.46	(0.35) -0.60**	(0.35) -0.55*
Province: ON	(0.28) 0.19	(0.29) 0.13	(0.29) 0.17
Province: MB	(0.26) 0.15	(0.27) 0.19	(0.27) 0.20
Province: SK	(0.28) 0.26	(0.30) 0.43	(0.29) 0.42
Province: AB	(0.29) 0.06	(0.30) 0.17	(0.30) 0.14
Province: BC	(0.26) 0.50*	(0.28) 0.43	(0.27) 0.45
Immigration Scale		(0.28) 0.88***	(0.28) (0.14)
Economic Inequality Scale		2.48***	(0.23)
Family Values		0.18	(0.15)
Equal Rights		0.25	(0.15)
Jobs vs. Environment		0.50***	(0.12)
Bilingualism		-0.10	(0.13)
Abortion		0.65***	(0.15)
Government Intervention		0.24	

Continued on next page

Table 16 – continued from previous page

	7	Model 8	9
Left-Right Scale		(0.15)	4.00*** (0.19)
Constant	-1.17*** (0.31)	-4.28*** (0.38)	-2.94*** (0.34)
Observations	20297	20297	20297
Imputations	10	10	10

* $p < 0.10$, ** $p < 0.05$, *** $p < 0.01$

7.4.4 Liberal Vote Choice

Table 17: Weighted Logistic Regression Estimates, Liberal Vote Choice, Models 1-3

	Model		
	1	2	3
Woman	0.09** (0.05)	0.16*** (0.05)	0.22*** (0.05)
Non-Binary	-1.28** (0.54)	-0.94* (0.55)	-0.75 (0.60)
30-44		0.37*** (0.08)	0.29*** (0.09)
45-64		0.64*** (0.09)	0.58*** (0.10)
65+		0.80*** (0.09)	0.78*** (0.10)
Born Outside Canada		0.17** (0.08)	0.10 (0.08)
Indigenous		-0.21 (0.16)	-0.15 (0.16)
Racialized		0.83*** (0.08)	0.81*** (0.08)
Mother Tongue: French		-0.16** (0.06)	-0.14 (0.12)
Mother Tongue: Both		0.33*** (0.07)	0.26*** (0.08)
Mother Tongue: Neither		0.00 (0.11)	0.03 (0.11)
High School Diploma			-0.16 (0.15)
Some College/ University			-0.08 (0.14)
Bachelor's or Higher			0.30* (0.15)
Income			0.05*** (0.02)
Gay/Lesbian			0.62*** (0.12)
Bisexual			-0.25*

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Table 17 – continued from previous page

	Model		
	1	2	3
Other Sexual Identity			(0.14) -0.30
Province: NS			(0.22) -0.13
Province: PE			(0.25) 0.14
Province: NB			(0.44) -0.06
Province: QC			(0.28) -0.66**
Province: ON			(0.28) -0.37
Province: MB			(0.24) -0.76***
Province: SK			(0.28) -1.55***
Province: AB			(0.33) -1.19***
Province: BC			(0.24) -0.78***
Constant	-0.91*** (0.03)	-1.60*** (0.09)	-1.13*** (0.27)
Observations	20297	20297	20297
Imputations	10	10	10

* $p < 0.10$, ** $p < 0.05$, *** $p < 0.01$

Table 18: Weighted Logistic Regression Estimates, Liberal Vote Choice, Models 4-6

	Model		
	4	5	6
Woman	0.09*	0.00	0.00
	(0.05)	(0.05)	(0.05)
Non-Binary	-1.30**	-1.76***	-1.81***
	(0.54)	(0.57)	(0.57)
Conversion Therapy Ban	0.14	-0.13	
	(0.08)	(0.09)	
Immigration Scale		0.93***	
		(0.10)	
Economic Inequality Scale		0.26**	
		(0.12)	
Family Values		0.05	
		(0.09)	
Equal Rights		0.34***	
		(0.10)	
Jobs vs. Environment		-0.08	
		(0.09)	
Bilingualism		0.26***	
		(0.08)	
Abortion		-0.04	
		(0.11)	
Government Intervention		0.78***	
		(0.11)	
Left-Right Scale			2.56***
			(0.11)
Constant	-1.02***	-2.21***	-2.44***
	(0.08)	(0.12)	(0.08)
Observations	20297	20297	20297
Imputations	10	10	10

* $p < 0.10$, ** $p < 0.05$, *** $p < 0.01$

Table 19: Weighted Logistic Regression Estimates, Liberal Vote Choice, Models 7-9

	Model		
	7	8	9
Woman	0.22*** (0.05)	0.13** (0.05)	0.13** (0.05)
Non-Binary	-0.76 (0.59)	-0.88 (0.62)	-0.91 (0.61)
Conversion Therapy Ban	0.09 (0.09)	-0.23** (0.11)	
30-44	0.29*** (0.09)	0.53*** (0.10)	0.51*** (0.09)
45-64	0.58*** (0.10)	0.90*** (0.11)	0.86*** (0.11)
65+	0.78*** (0.10)	1.10*** (0.11)	1.01*** (0.10)
High School Diploma	-0.17 (0.15)	-0.31** (0.15)	-0.28* (0.16)
Some College/ University	-0.08 (0.14)	-0.36** (0.14)	-0.34** (0.15)
Bachelor's or Higher	0.29* (0.15)	-0.23 (0.16)	-0.17 (0.16)
Income	0.04*** (0.02)	0.03* (0.02)	0.04** (0.02)
Gay/Lesbian	0.61*** (0.12)	0.36*** (0.13)	0.34** (0.13)
Bisexual	-0.26* (0.14)	-0.49*** (0.14)	-0.50*** (0.14)
Other Sexual Identity	-0.31 (0.22)	-0.74*** (0.24)	-0.76*** (0.24)
Born Outside Canada	0.11 (0.08)	0.10 (0.09)	0.11 (0.08)
Indigenous	-0.14 (0.16)	-0.10 (0.17)	-0.09 (0.17)
Racialized	0.82*** (0.08)	0.84*** (0.09)	0.86*** (0.09)
Mother Tongue: French	-0.13 (0.12)	-0.25* (0.13)	-0.19 (0.12)
Mother Tongue: Both	0.26***	0.16*	0.20**

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Table 19 – continued from previous page

	Model		
	7	8	9
Mother Tongue: Neither	(0.08) 0.03	(0.09) 0.09	(0.09) 0.11
Province: NS	(0.11) -0.13	(0.12) -0.24	(0.12) -0.24
Province: PE	(0.25) 0.15	(0.27) 0.34	(0.26) 0.33
Province: NB	(0.44) -0.06	(0.50) -0.02	(0.48) -0.04
Province: QC	(0.28) -0.65**	(0.30) -0.76**	(0.29) -0.72**
Province: ON	(0.28) -0.36	(0.30) -0.41	(0.29) -0.37
Province: MB	(0.24) -0.76***	(0.26) -0.80**	(0.25) -0.75**
Province: SK	(0.27) -1.54***	(0.30) -1.54***	(0.28) -1.48***
Province: AB	(0.34) -1.19***	(0.35) -1.18***	(0.34) -1.15***
Province: BC	(0.24) -0.78***	(0.26) -0.89***	(0.25) -0.86***
Immigration Scale		(0.28) 0.83***	(0.26) 0.83***
Economic Inequality Scale		(0.11) 0.22*	(0.11) 0.22*
Family Values		(0.13) 0.31***	(0.13) 0.31***
Equal Rights		(0.11) 0.31***	(0.11) 0.31***
Jobs vs. Environment		(0.10) 0.09	(0.10) 0.09
Bilingualism		(0.09) 0.44***	(0.09) 0.44***
Abortion		(0.09) 0.11	(0.09) 0.11
Government Intervention		(0.11) 0.74***	(0.11) 0.74***

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Table 19 – continued from previous page

	7	Model 8	9
Left-Right Scale		(0.11)	2.97*** (0.13)
Constant	-1.20*** (0.28)	-2.47*** (0.29)	-2.80*** (0.28)
Observations	20297	20297	20297
Imputations	10	10	10

* $p < 0.10$, ** $p < 0.05$, *** $p < 0.01$

7.4.5 Conservative Vote Choice

Table 20: Weighted Logistic Regression Estimates, Conservative Vote Choice, Models 1-3

	Model		
	1	2	3
Woman	-0.37*** (0.04)	-0.33*** (0.05)	-0.37*** (0.05)
Non-Binary	-1.93*** (0.63)	-1.70** (0.64)	-0.98 (0.70)
30-44		0.34*** (0.09)	0.25*** (0.09)
45-64		0.51*** (0.08)	0.39*** (0.09)
65+		0.71*** (0.09)	0.59*** (0.09)
Born Outside Canada		0.04 (0.07)	0.10 (0.08)
Indigenous		-0.22 (0.18)	-0.20 (0.18)
Racialized		-0.57*** (0.09)	-0.56*** (0.09)
Mother Tongue: French		-0.75*** (0.06)	-0.20* (0.11)
Mother Tongue: Both		-0.37*** (0.08)	-0.15* (0.09)
Mother Tongue: Neither		0.07 (0.11)	0.16 (0.11)
High School Diploma			0.04 (0.13)
Some College/ University			-0.14 (0.14)
Bachelor's or Higher			-0.53*** (0.15)
Income			0.12*** (0.02)
Gay/Lesbian			-1.20*** (0.15)

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Table 20 – continued from previous page

	Model		
	1	2	3
Bisexual			-0.76*** (0.16)
Other Sexual Identity			-1.35*** (0.30)
Province: NS			-0.06 (0.30)
Province: PE			0.26 (0.48)
Province: NB			0.05 (0.34)
Province: QC			-0.25 (0.28)
Province: ON			0.24 (0.27)
Province: MB			0.43 (0.28)
Province: SK			0.91*** (0.30)
Province: AB			1.01*** (0.26)
Province: BC			0.13 (0.26)
Constant	-0.67*** (0.03)	-0.87*** (0.08)	-1.40*** (0.30)
Observations	20297	20297	20297
Imputations	10	10	10

* $p < 0.10$, ** $p < 0.05$, *** $p < 0.01$

Table 21: Weighted Logistic Regression Estimates, Conservative Vote Choice, Models 4-6

	Model		
	4	5	6
Woman	-0.37*** (0.04)	-0.09* (0.05)	-0.23*** (0.05)
Non-Binary	-1.90*** (0.63)	-1.11 (0.75)	-1.11* (0.64)
Conversion Therapy Ban	-0.18*** (0.06)	0.50*** (0.08)	
Immigration Scale		-0.74*** (0.11)	
Economic Inequality Scale		-2.35*** (0.14)	
Family Values		-0.74*** (0.11)	
Equal Rights		-0.56*** (0.10)	
Jobs vs. Environment		-1.34*** (0.12)	
Bilingualism		-0.72*** (0.08)	
Abortion		-0.21** (0.10)	
Government Intervention		-0.57*** (0.11)	
Left-Right Scale			-5.74*** (0.16)
Constant	-0.52*** (0.06)	2.84*** (0.14)	2.48*** (0.10)
Observations	20297	20297	20297
Imputations	10	10	10

* $p < 0.10$, ** $p < 0.05$, *** $p < 0.01$

Table 22: Weighted Logistic Regression Estimates, Conservative Vote Choice, Models 7-9

	Model		
	7	8	9
Woman	-0.36*** (0.05)	-0.11** (0.05)	-0.20*** (0.05)
Non-Binary	-0.95 (0.70)	-0.76 (0.82)	-0.65 (0.72)
Conversion Therapy Ban	-0.27*** (0.07)	0.37*** (0.08)	
30-44	0.25*** (0.09)	-0.04 (0.10)	-0.08 (0.10)
45-64	0.40*** (0.09)	-0.01 (0.10)	0.02 (0.10)
65+	0.61*** (0.09)	0.20* (0.11)	0.39*** (0.10)
High School Diploma	0.04 (0.13)	0.21 (0.16)	0.26* (0.15)
Some College/ University	-0.12 (0.14)	0.24 (0.17)	0.34** (0.17)
Bachelor's or Higher	-0.50*** (0.15)	0.24 (0.17)	0.32* (0.17)
Income	0.12*** (0.02)	0.11*** (0.02)	0.16*** (0.02)
Gay/Lesbian	-1.16*** (0.15)	-0.71*** (0.16)	-0.71*** (0.16)
Bisexual	-0.75*** (0.16)	-0.42** (0.18)	-0.43** (0.18)
Other Sexual Identity	-1.32*** (0.30)	-0.47 (0.30)	-0.51* (0.30)
Born Outside Canada	0.10 (0.08)	0.16* (0.09)	0.15* (0.09)
Indigenous	-0.21 (0.18)	-0.29 (0.21)	-0.34* (0.19)
Racialized	-0.58*** (0.09)	-0.68*** (0.11)	-0.65*** (0.10)
Mother Tongue: French	-0.23** (0.11)	-0.02 (0.12)	-0.07 (0.12)

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Table 22 – continued from previous page

	Model		
	7	8	9
Mother Tongue: Both	-0.15*	-0.05	-0.03
	(0.09)	(0.10)	(0.10)
Mother Tongue: Neither	0.15	0.01	0.05
	(0.12)	(0.12)	(0.13)
Province: NS	-0.06	0.19	0.15
	(0.30)	(0.34)	(0.33)
Province: PE	0.24	0.03	-0.03
	(0.48)	(0.56)	(0.54)
Province: NB	0.04	0.12	0.02
	(0.34)	(0.40)	(0.40)
Province: QC	-0.26	-0.19	-0.26
	(0.28)	(0.33)	(0.32)
Province: ON	0.23	0.30	0.17
	(0.27)	(0.31)	(0.30)
Province: MB	0.42	0.42	0.31
	(0.28)	(0.33)	(0.32)
Province: SK	0.89***	0.78**	0.67*
	(0.31)	(0.34)	(0.34)
Province: AB	1.00***	0.95***	0.91***
	(0.26)	(0.30)	(0.30)
Province: BC	0.12	0.23	0.14
	(0.26)	(0.31)	(0.30)
Immigration Scale		-0.82***	
		(0.12)	
Economic Inequality Scale		-2.02***	
		(0.14)	
Family Values		-0.70***	
		(0.11)	
Equal Rights		-0.64***	
		(0.10)	
Jobs vs. Environment		-1.34***	
		(0.12)	
Bilingualism		-0.39***	
		(0.09)	
Abortion		-0.22**	
		(0.11)	

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Table 22 – continued from previous page

	7	Model 8	9
Government Intervention		-0.76*** (0.12)	
Left-Right Scale			-5.77*** (0.18)
Constant	-1.18*** (0.31)	1.89*** (0.39)	1.45*** (0.35)
Observations	20297	20297	20297
Imputations	10	10	10

* $p < 0.10$, ** $p < 0.05$, *** $p < 0.01$

7.4.6 NDP Vote Choice

Table 23: Weighted Logistic Regression Estimates, NDP Vote Choice, Models 1-3

	Model		
	1	2	3
Woman	0.62*** (0.05)	0.40*** (0.06)	0.36*** (0.06)
Non-Binary	2.32*** (0.38)	1.53*** (0.41)	0.77 (0.46)
30-44		-0.65*** (0.09)	-0.53*** (0.09)
45-64		-1.12*** (0.09)	-0.98*** (0.09)
65+		-1.47*** (0.09)	-1.37*** (0.10)
Born Outside Canada		-0.15 (0.10)	-0.15 (0.10)
Indigenous		0.31** (0.14)	0.19 (0.14)
Racialized		-0.12 (0.09)	-0.13 (0.10)
Mother Tongue: French		-1.11*** (0.08)	-0.55*** (0.15)
Mother Tongue: Both		-0.24*** (0.09)	-0.07 (0.09)
Mother Tongue: Neither		-0.13 (0.13)	-0.11 (0.14)
High School Diploma			0.16 (0.15)
Some College/ University			0.32** (0.15)
Bachelor's or Higher			0.31** (0.16)
Income			-0.14*** (0.02)
Gay/Lesbian			0.51*** (0.13)
Bisexual			0.68***

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Table 23 – continued from previous page

	Model		
	1	2	3
Other Sexual Identity			(0.13) 1.19***
Province: NS			(0.17) 0.10
Province: PE			(0.33) -1.30
Province: NB			(0.84) -0.26
Province: QC			(0.36) -0.64**
Province: ON			(0.32) -0.11
Province: MB			(0.32) 0.01
Province: SK			(0.34) -0.16
Province: AB			(0.34) -0.15
Province: BC			(0.34) 0.43
Constant	-1.52*** (0.05)	-0.33*** (0.09)	-0.19 (0.34)
Observations	20297	20297	20297
Imputations	10	10	10

* $p < 0.10$, ** $p < 0.05$, *** $p < 0.01$

Table 24: Weighted Logistic Regression Estimates, NDP Vote Choice, Models 4-6

	Model		
	4	5	6
Woman	0.61*** (0.05)	0.44*** (0.06)	0.54*** (0.06)
Non-Binary	2.24*** (0.38)	1.70*** (0.37)	1.79*** (0.37)
Conversion Therapy Ban	0.60*** (0.08)	0.09 (0.09)	
Immigration Scale		0.30** (0.12)	
Economic Inequality Scale		2.48*** (0.20)	
Family Values		0.71*** (0.12)	
Equal Rights		0.57*** (0.15)	
Jobs vs. Environment		0.79*** (0.11)	
Bilingualism		-0.45*** (0.09)	
Abortion		0.32** (0.13)	
Government Intervention		0.36*** (0.12)	
Left-Right Scale			3.94*** (0.15)
Constant	-2.03*** (0.09)	-5.06*** (0.20)	-3.97*** (0.11)
Observations	20297	20297	20297
Imputations	10	10	10

* $p < 0.10$, ** $p < 0.05$, *** $p < 0.01$

Table 25: Weighted Logistic Regression Estimates, NDP Vote Choice, Models 7-9

	Model		
	7	8	9
Woman	0.34*** (0.06)	0.18*** (0.06)	0.26*** (0.06)
Non-Binary	0.72 (0.46)	0.61 (0.46)	0.59 (0.46)
Conversion Therapy Ban	0.54*** (0.09)	0.02 (0.09)	
30-44	-0.52*** (0.09)	-0.38*** (0.11)	-0.29*** (0.11)
45-64	-0.99*** (0.09)	-0.82*** (0.11)	-0.73*** (0.10)
65+	-1.40*** (0.10)	-1.23*** (0.12)	-1.20*** (0.11)
High School Diploma	0.15 (0.15)	0.09 (0.17)	-0.01 (0.16)
Some College/ University	0.27* (0.15)	0.06 (0.16)	-0.06 (0.15)
Bachelor's or Higher	0.27* (0.16)	-0.21 (0.17)	-0.38** (0.16)
Income	-0.14*** (0.02)	-0.12*** (0.02)	-0.16*** (0.02)
Gay/Lesbian	0.45*** (0.13)	0.02 (0.15)	0.07 (0.15)
Bisexual	0.65*** (0.13)	0.35** (0.14)	0.40*** (0.14)
Other Sexual Identity	1.14*** (0.17)	0.60*** (0.19)	0.64*** (0.19)
Born Outside Canada	-0.15 (0.10)	-0.18 (0.11)	-0.18* (0.11)
Indigenous	0.21 (0.14)	0.27* (0.15)	0.30** (0.15)
Racialized	-0.10 (0.10)	-0.06 (0.11)	-0.13 (0.11)
Mother Tongue: French	-0.52*** (0.15)	-0.54*** (0.17)	-0.61*** (0.15)
Mother Tongue: Both	-0.07	-0.11	-0.18*

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Table 25 – continued from previous page

	Model		
	7	8	9
Mother Tongue: Neither	(0.09) -0.09	(0.10) 0.09	(0.10) 0.01
Province: NS	(0.14) 0.08	(0.15) -0.09	(0.14) -0.03
Province: PE	(0.33) -1.29	(0.37) -1.30	(0.36) -1.13
Province: NB	(0.83) -0.26	(0.83) -0.35	(0.80) -0.24
Province: QC	(0.37) -0.61*	(0.40) -0.82**	(0.40) -0.73**
Province: ON	(0.32) -0.09	(0.36) -0.22	(0.34) -0.12
Province: MB	(0.32) 0.04	(0.36) 0.04	(0.35) 0.09
Province: SK	(0.34) -0.12	(0.39) 0.01	(0.37) 0.03
Province: AB	(0.35) -0.14	(0.38) -0.06	(0.37) -0.05
Province: BC	(0.35) 0.44	(0.38) 0.34	(0.37) 0.41
Immigration Scale		(0.33) 0.53***	(0.36) 0.53***
Economic Inequality Scale		(0.13) 2.41***	(0.13) 2.41***
Family Values		(0.21) 0.30**	(0.21) 0.30**
Equal Rights		(0.14) 0.44**	(0.14) 0.44**
Jobs vs. Environment		(0.16) 0.82***	(0.16) 0.82***
Bilingualism		(0.11) -0.21*	(0.11) -0.21*
Abortion		(0.11) 0.68***	(0.11) 0.68***
Government Intervention		(0.13) 0.33***	(0.13) 0.33***

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Table 25 – continued from previous page

	7	Model 8	9
Left-Right Scale		(0.12)	4.11*** (0.17)
Constant	-0.61* (0.34)	-3.73*** (0.47)	-2.40*** (0.38)
Observations	20297	20297	20297
Imputations	10	10	10

* $p < 0.10$, ** $p < 0.05$, *** $p < 0.01$