RELIGION AND BRAZILIAN DEMOCRACY: MOBILIZING THE PEOPLE OF GOD
Amy Erica Smith, Cambridge University Press, 2019

NOTES FOR FIGURES PRESENTED IN THE MANUSCRIPT

Figure 1.1. Religious affiliation in Brazil
No notes

Figure 1.2. Characteristics of Brazilians choosing non-Catholic religious affiliations
Coefficients estimate each variable's impact on the likelihood of reporting a religious affiliation, versus Catholic. Coefficients and 95% confidence intervals are from multinomial logistic regression models. Baseline categories are no education and Center-West region. All variables coded from 0 to 1.
Source: LAPOP AmericasBarometer 2008-2014 Waves.

Figure 2.1. Relationships of influence and representation within religious groups
No notes

Figure 3.1. Membership changes, outreach, and competition (clergy reports)
Attendance change was asked of all respondents. Extent of outreach and worry about competition are limited to respondents to the full questionnaire.
Source: Churches North and South 2014, Clergy Study. Whiskers represent 95% confidence intervals.

Figure 3.2. Core religious beliefs at the sites of the quantitative congregational study
Source: Churches North and South 2014, Congregational Study. Whiskers represent 95% confidence intervals.

Figure 4.1. Priorities in policy-related teachings, by religious tradition
Frequency of speech on issue has been recentered around the mean within each denomination.
Source: Churches North and South 2014, Clergy Study. Whiskers represent 95% confidence intervals.

Figure 4.2. Competitive threat affects core and policy-related teachings – but only among Catholics
Bars represent marginal effects of the membership threat treatment on religious teachings. Fixed effects for sample component. Sample limited to full questionnaire.
Source: Churches North and South 2014, Clergy Study. Whiskers represent 95% confidence intervals.

Figure 4.3. Perceived state neutrality or bias
Source: Churches North and South 2014, Clergy Study. Whiskers represent 95% confidence intervals.

Figure 4.4. Determinants of perceived neutrality or bias of the political system
Coefficients and 90% confidence intervals from ordinal logistic regression models. Sample limited to full questionnaire.

Figure 5.1. Church-leader discussion of election campaigns
Source: Churches North and South 2014, Clergy Study. Whiskers represent 95% confidence intervals.

Figure 5.2. Competitive threat affects legislative advocacy and candidate endorsements
Bars represent marginal effects of the membership threat treatment on clergy support for political participation. Sample limited to full questionnaire.
Source: Churches North and South 2014, Clergy Study. Whiskers represent 95% confidence intervals.

Figure 5.3. The quasi-experimental impact of the grievance treatment on clergy support for political activism
Bars represent marginal effects of the grievance treatment on clergy support for political participation. Sample limited to Fortaleza (N = 222).
Source: Churches North and South 2014, Clergy Study. Whiskers represent 95% confidence intervals.

Figure 6.1. Religious affiliation and policy preferences
Source: AmericasBarometer by LAPOP, Brazil. Estimates adjusted for design effects. See text and online appendix for dependent variables.

Figure 6.2. Religious affiliation and support for the Workers' Party
Source: AmericasBarometer by LAPOP, Brazil. Estimates adjusted for design effects.

Figure 6.3. Clustering in policy views at eight congregations and community sites
Source: Churches North and South 2014, Congregational Study. Whiskers represent 95% confidence intervals.

Figure 6.4. Determinants of variance in policy views
Coefficients represent impact of each variable on divergence from congregational opinion. Estimates and 90% confidence intervals from hierarchical models regressing squared residuals from first-stage hierarchical models of congregational opinion.
Source: Juiz de Fora Churches North and South 2014, Congregational Study.

Figure 7.1. Campaigning and electoral discussion in eight congregations, Juiz de Fora, 2014
Source: Churches North and South 2014, Congregational Study. Whiskers represent 95% confidence intervals.

Figure 7.2. Congregational messages and turnout in Juiz de Fora, 2008, and Brazil, 2014

Marginal effects from logistic regression models, controlling for religious affiliation, church attendance, education, gender, age, wealth, and urban residence.
Sources: Juiz de Fora Networks and Neighborhoods Study, 2008 and Brazilian Electoral Panel Study 2014.

Figure 7.3. Experimental impact of clergy campaigning and candidate issue stances on citizens

Source: Religion, Race, and Class Online Experimental Study, 2012. Whiskers represent 95% confidence intervals.

Figure 7.4. The impact of candidate religious characteristics, by respondent secular norms

Source: 2014 Facebook Online Experimental Study

Figure 8.1. Attitudes toward the political system within eight congregations

Source: Churches North and South 2014, Congregational Study. Whiskers represent 95% confidence intervals.

Figure 8.2. Determinants of attitudes toward the state and democratic regime

Source: Juiz de Fora Churches North and South 2014, Congregational Study. Coefficients and 90% confidence intervals from hierarchical models. N=364.

Figure 8.3. Religious affiliation and intergroup attitudes

Source: Brazilian Electoral Panel Study 2014. Whiskers represent 95% confidence intervals.

Figure 8.4. Religion, church attendance, and political tolerance

The right pane presents predicted values from model controlling for education, household wealth, age, gender, size of place of residence, and year. Estimates adjusted for design effects.
Source: AmericasBarometer by LAPOP, Brazil waves 2007-2017.

Figure 8.5. Protest participation by religious affiliation, over time

Source: AmericasBarometer by LAPOP, Brazil. Estimates adjusted for design effects.

Figure 9.1. Policy views of federal legislators, by religion

Source: Brazilian Legislative Surveys (varying years). Whiskers represent 90% confidence intervals.

Figure 9.2. Differences between Catholics and evangelicals in policy attitudes, for clergy, citizens, and legislators

Catholics and evangelicals/Pentecostals only. Catholics assigned value of 0. Means and standard deviations for standardized values calculated based only on Catholic respondents.
Sources: Churches North and South 2014 (Clergy Study); AmericasBarometer 2007-2014; and Brazilian Legislative Studies. Whiskers represent 90% confidence intervals.

Figure 9.3. The perceived electoral bases of federal legislators, by religion
Source: Brazilian Legislative Surveys (varying years).