'*An Epidemic Among My People:' Religion, Politics, and COVID-19 in the United States.*

Temple University Press.

Paul A. Djupe and Amanda J. Friesen, editors

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Chapter 1

Satan and a Virus Won't Stop Us: The Prosperity Gospel of Coronavirus Response

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Variable Coding

Dependent Variables

Six of the 8 DVs are described in full in Figure 2.

Evil Active in the World index – An average index (collapsed to a 0-1 scale) composed of responses to three statements: The devil exists; There is evil out in the world; We must make every effort to avoid sinful people. Each was coded 1=strongly disagree to 5=strongly agree.

Exclusive values – An average index composed of responses to two statements: To be true to my faith, it is important to shop as much as possible at stores owned by other people of my faith; To be true to my faith, it is important to keep company with other people of my faith. Each was originally coded 1=strongly disagree to 5=strongly agree.

Independent Variables

Prosperity Gospel – An average index (collapsed to a 0-1 scale) composed of responses to three statements: God will reward the faithful with health and wealth; Our efforts and our sacrifices to God will be richly rewarded in this life; God will give you the material things you seek if you give to Him and have faith. Each was originally coded 1=strongly disagree to 5=strongly agree.

Partisanship – "Generally, which of these party labels bests describes you?" Collapsed to Democrat = Strong Democrat, Democrat, or Independent but lean Democrat; Independent = Independent (no leaners); Republican=Strong Republican, Republican, or Independent but lean Republican.

White – Identifies as White=1, 0=otherwise.

Age – In years (18 or over)

Gender – 1=Women, 0=Men.

Education – "What is the highest level of education that you have completed?" 1= Less than High School, 2=High School or GED, 3=Some college or trade school, 4=4-year college graduate, 5=Graduate education (toward a master's or doctoral degree)

Religious tradition – Follows the Steensland et al. (2000) approach to differentiate evangelicals from mainline Protestants. All other groups were defined by their response to "What is your present religion, if any?" Small groups were combined into "Other religion." Atheists, agnostics, and 'nothing in particular's were combined into religious nones.

Worship attendance – Aside from weddings and funerals, how often do you typically attend religious services before the corona virus reached the US? 5=More than once a week or Once a week, 4=A few times a month, 3=A few times a year, 2=Seldom, 1=Never.

Footnote 4: "Please see the Online Appendix for this chapter for an overview of religious belief work that had to be omitted due to space constraints."

Religious Beliefs

Beliefs are understandings of how the world is and how it works – they are effectively perceived facts. This definition helps to categorize and distinguish religious beliefs, which include answers to questions about whether there is evil in the world, what behaviors are sinful, what is the nature of God, what happens after death, and what returns practitioners get for investing in worship. Beliefs pair well with values, which are commandments about how the world should be and how people should act. Together, beliefs and values in conversation constitute worldviews.

Given the influence of omnibus survey instruments in the social sciences, belief measures tend to be quite general, and research has focused more on the strength of religious belief than the logic of specific strands of belief (e.g., Bloom and Arikan 2013). Put another way, investigating specific religious beliefs is less likely to draw on the General Social Survey and the American National Election Study and instead is likely to come from special-purpose survey efforts. For instance, Froese and Bader (2010) examine the political implications of different conceptions of God – as angry, loving, masculine, etc. using the Baylor Religion Survey. More loving visions of God drive more benevolent behavior (Johnson et al. 2013; Shepperd et al. 2019) and more social trust (Mencken, Bader, and Embry 2009), while more angry visions of God drive more punitive and aggressive public policy views (Thomson and Froese 2017).

In another strand, research has linked religious beliefs in the "end times," a date at which a judgment process or great battle begins that heralds the end of the world, to environmental attitudes. Those who believe that the end times are near have a shorter time horizon and are less likely to want to invest resources in environmental protection (Barker and Bearce 2012; Guth et al. 1995). And, of course, there is considerable work on views of the Bible (e.g., Kellstedt and Smidt 1993), which are often proxies for other concepts – either for more specific beliefs or for the habits of mind implied. For instance, biblical literalism was long used as a proxy for dominion-over-nature beliefs in studies of environmentalism (e.g., Eckberg and Blocker, 1989; Guth et al., 1993; Sherkat and Ellison, 2007). And biblical literalism has long been used as an indicator for dogmatism (Jelen and Wilcox 1990, 1991).

We intend to use Prosperity Gospel beliefs in an orthodox way (despite the irony). Prosperity Gospel beliefs convey a perceived factual basis for the practical power of religious belief as well as how believers are attached to the church and to others. These professed facts – that to be sick and poor is a sign of sin, that the church and belief are instruments of earthly wealth and power – have implications for how believers respond to this public health crisis in dangerous ways. We

suspect that the Prosperity Gospel is particularly well suited to an outsized reaction to the coronavirus response.

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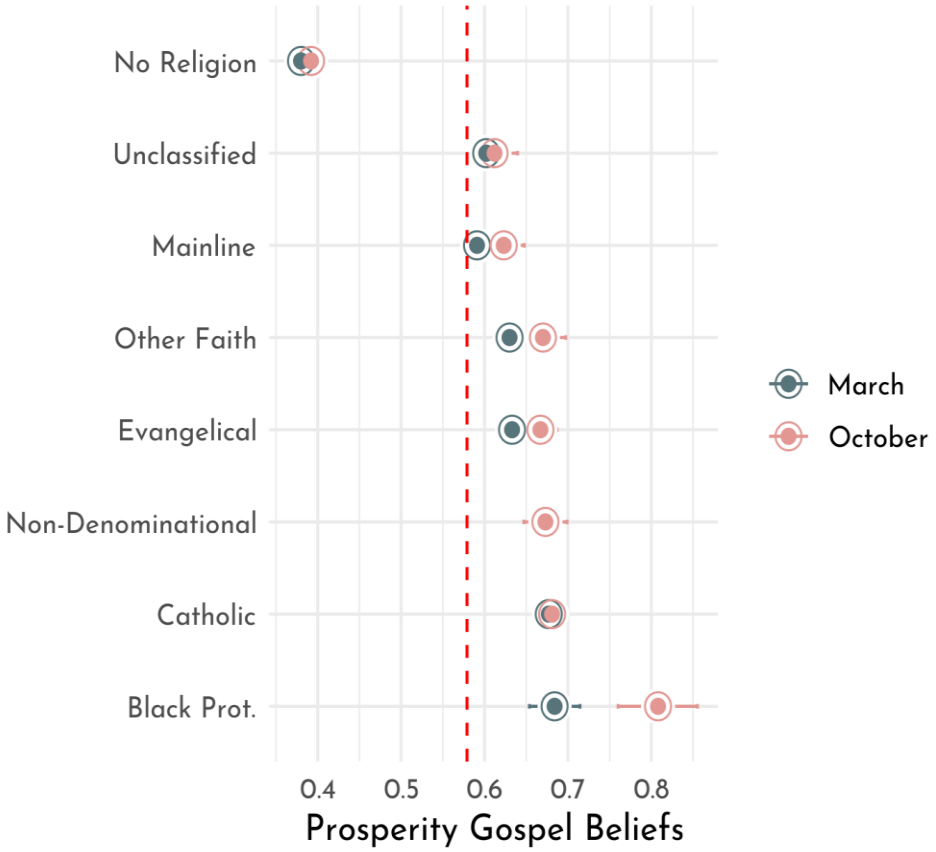
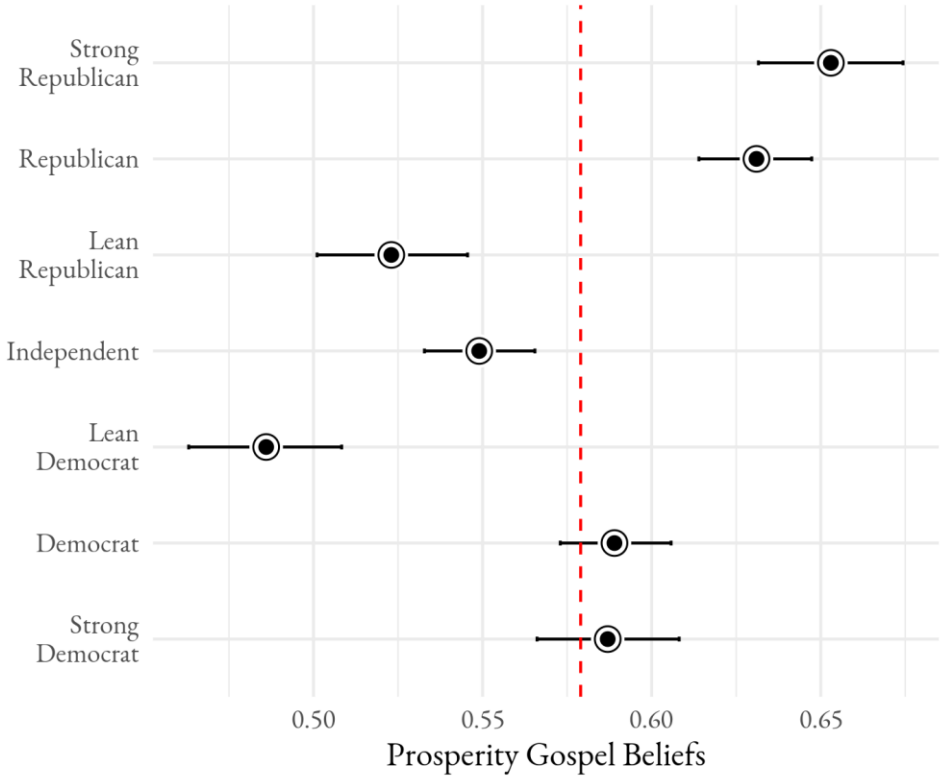
Figure A1.1 – Prosperity Gospel Scores by Religious Tradition



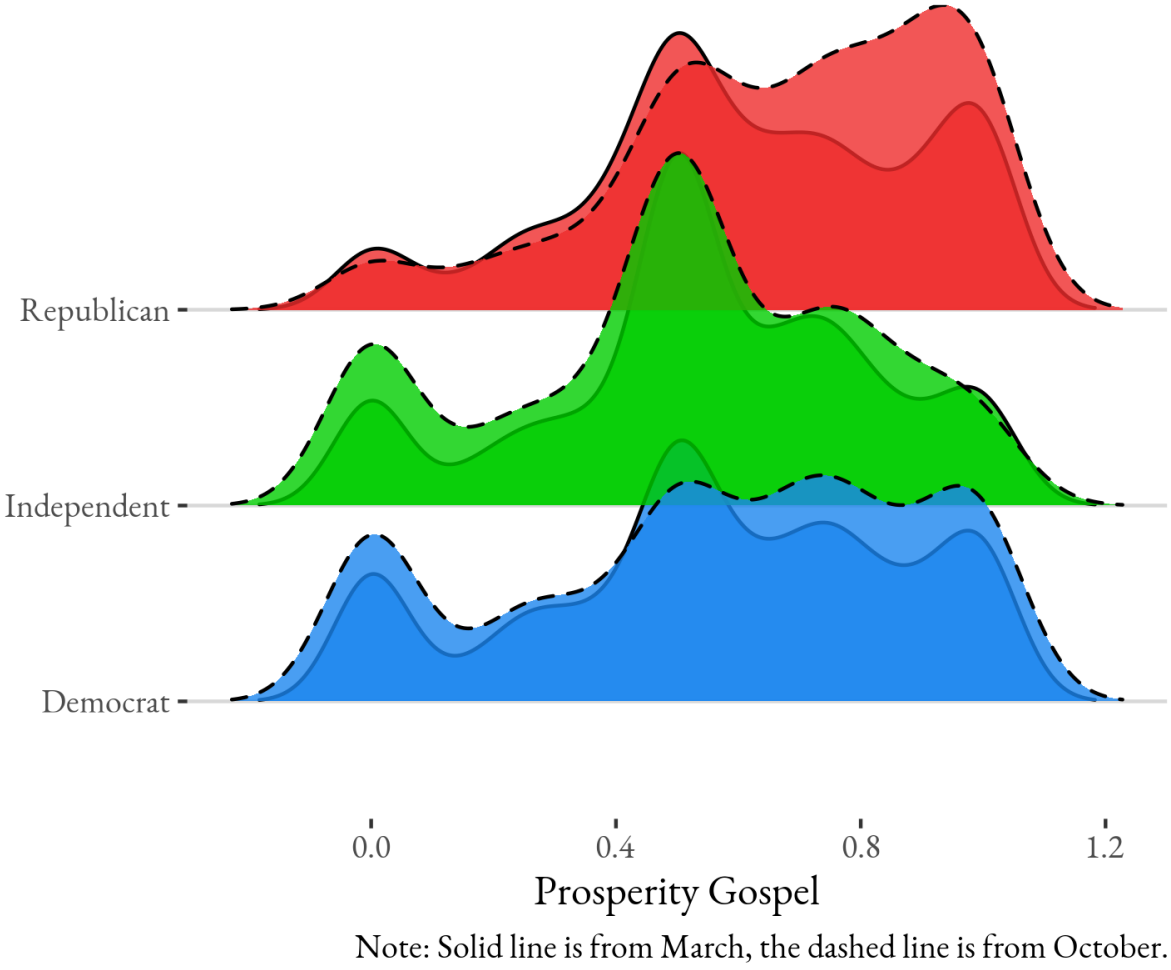
Source: 2020 Religion and C19 Survey
Note: The red, vertical, dashed line is the sample mean. Confidence intervals are 95%.

Figure A1.2 – Prosperity Gospel Belief Averages by Partisanship



Source: 2020 Religion and C19 Survey
Note: The red vertical line is the sample mean. Confidence intervals are 95%.

Figure A1.3 – Distribution of Prosperity Gospel by Partisanship, March and October 2020

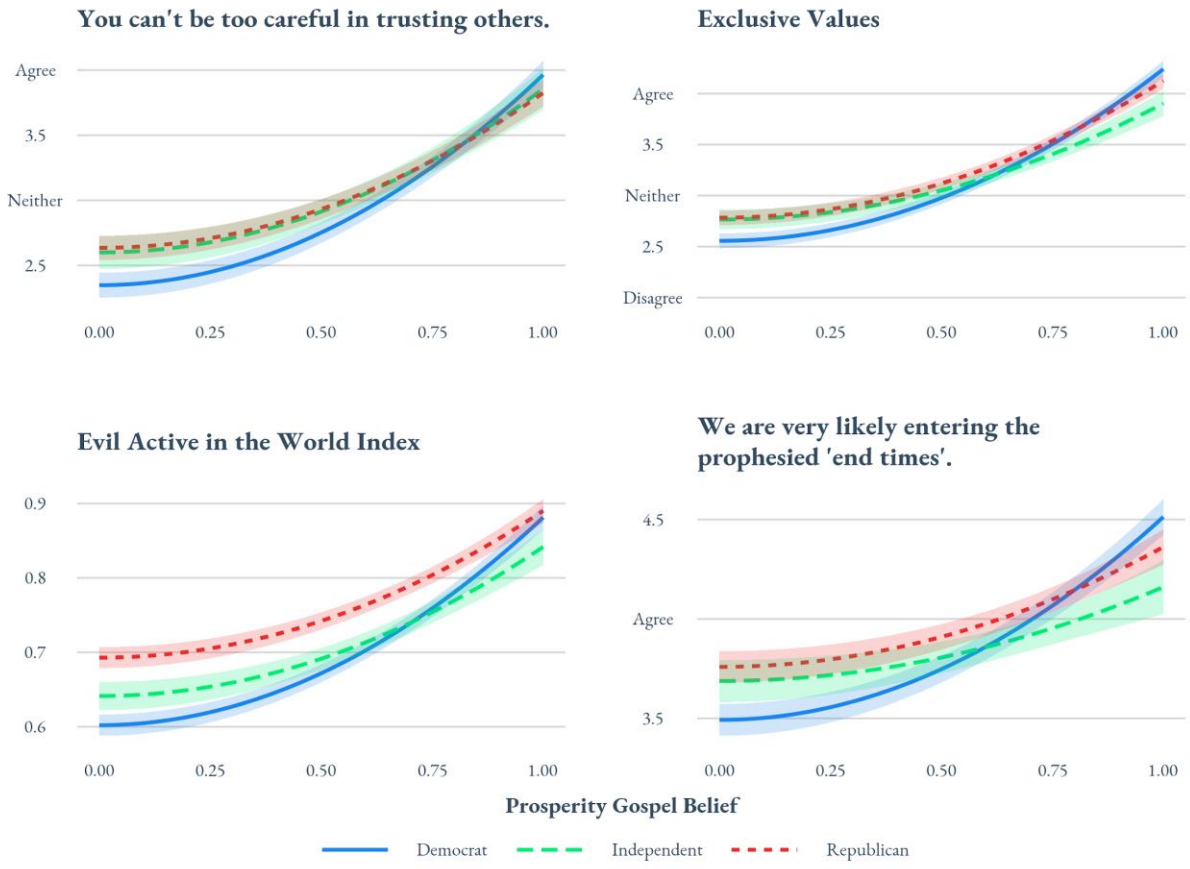


Note: Solid line is from March, the dashed line is from October.

Source: 2020 March and October Surveys

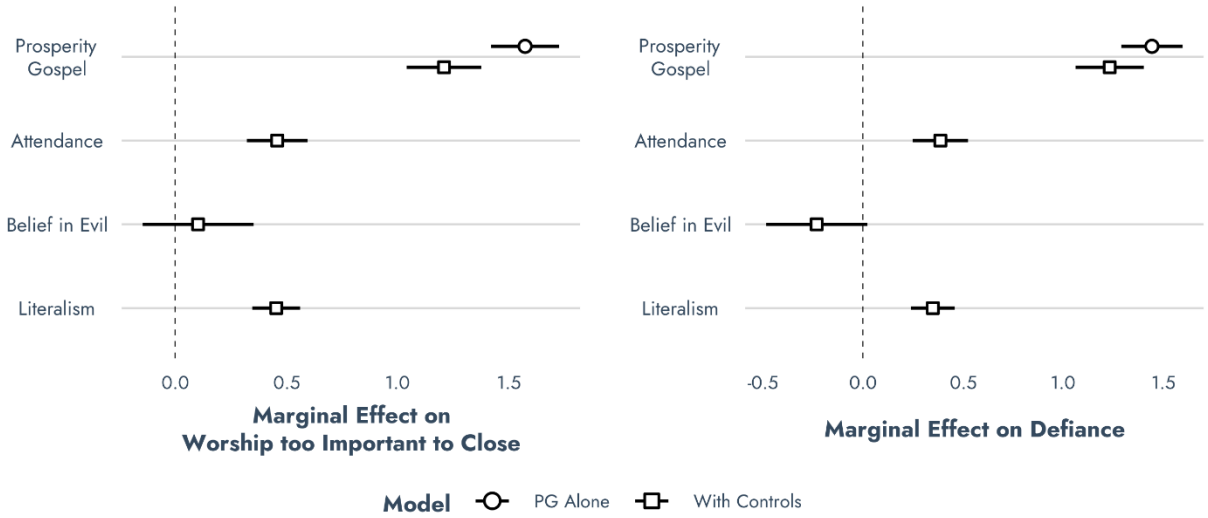
Figure A1.4 – Comparison of Interaction of Partisanship and Prosperity Gospel on Figure 1.3 Dependent Variables from March and October.

Figure A1.5 – Some Likely Mechanisms Driving Prosperity Gospel Responses



Source: 2020 Religion and C19 Survey (March).

Figure A1.6 – Estimated Effects of Prosperity Gospel with and without Other Religious Variables on Two Dependent Variables



Source: 2020 Religion and C19 Survey

Table A1.1 – OLS Models For Figure 1.3 (*p* values in parentheses)		
	Coronavirus is a Major Threat	Politically-Motivated Hysteria
(Intercept)	3.79 (0.00)	2.98 (0.00)
Prosperity Gospel squared	0.34 (0.00)	1.35 (0.00)
Democrat (reference)		
Independent	-0.42 (0.00)	0.52 (0.00)
Republican	-0.49 (0.00)	0.76 (0.00)
White	0.11 (0.01)	-0.05 (0.45)
Age (in years)	0.01 (0.00)	-0.01 (0.00)
Female	0.11 (0.00)	-0.04 (0.39)
Education	0.07 (0.00)	-0.06 (0.01)
Evangelical (reference)	—	—
Mainline Protestant	0.01 (0.89)	-0.14 (0.11)
Black Protestant	0.06 (0.64)	-0.04 (0.79)
Catholic	0.03 (0.61)	-0.01 (0.88)
Jewish	-0.03 (0.74)	0.21 (0.16)
Other Faith	-0.04 (0.51)	0.22 (0.01)
No Religion	0.04 (0.55)	0.16 (0.07)
Unclassified	-0.10 (0.14)	0.11 (0.24)
Worship attendance	-0.01 (0.38)	0.05 (0.00)
Prosperity * Independent	0.11 (0.48)	-0.80 (0.00)
Prosperity * Republican	0.41 (0.00)	-0.73 (0.00)
N	2758	2758
R^2	0.09	0.16

Table A1.1, continued – OLS Models For Figure 1.3 (*p* values in parentheses)		
	Freedom to Worship is Too Important	Congregation Should Defy Government

(Intercept)	2.55 (0.00)	2.49 (0.00)
Prosperity Gospel squared	1.74 (0.00)	1.59 (0.00)
Democrat (reference)	—	—
Independent	0.41 (0.00)	0.40 (0.00)
Republican	0.31 (0.00)	0.19 (0.03)
White	-0.21 (0.00)	-0.15 (0.01)
Age (in years)	-0.01 (0.00)	-0.01 (0.00)
Female	-0.34 (0.00)	-0.31 (0.00)
Education	-0.13 (0.00)	-0.14 (0.00)
Evangelical (reference)	—	—
Mainline Protestant	-0.11 (0.23)	-0.01 (0.94)
Black Protestant	0.08 (0.63)	-0.04 (0.82)
Catholic	0.08 (0.28)	0.06 (0.43)
Jewish	0.15 (0.30)	0.50 (0.00)
Other Faith	0.28 (0.00)	0.27 (0.00)
No Religion	0.05 (0.59)	0.17 (0.04)
Unclassified	0.07 (0.43)	0.04 (0.67)
Worship attendance	0.14 (0.00)	0.11 (0.00)
Prosperity * Independent	-0.78 (0.00)	-0.58 (0.01)
Prosperity * Republican	-0.48 (0.00)	-0.40 (0.01)
N	2758	2758
R^2	0.29	0.25

Table A1.2 – OLS Models For Figure A1.5 (p values in parentheses)

	End Times	Exclusive Values
(Intercept)	2.54 (0.00)	2.32 (0.00)
Prosperity Gospel squared	1.62 (0.00)	1.68 (0.00)
Democrat (reference)	—	—

Independent	0.25 (0.01)	0.21 (0.01)
Republican	0.29 (0.00)	0.23 (0.00)
White	-0.16 (0.01)	-0.05 (0.25)
Age (in years)	-0.01 (0.00)	-0.00 (0.22)
Female	-0.03 (0.58)	-0.11 (0.00)
Education	-0.08 (0.00)	-0.04 (0.02)
Evangelical (reference)	—	—
Mainline Protestant	-0.34 (0.00)	-0.10 (0.12)
Black Protestant	-0.00 (0.98)	-0.33 (0.01)
Catholic	-0.25 (0.00)	-0.20 (0.00)
Jewish	-0.29 (0.04)	0.13 (0.23)
Other Faith	-0.04 (0.67)	-0.18 (0.01)
No Religion	-0.23 (0.01)	-0.21 (0.00)
Unclassified	0.07 (0.48)	-0.07 (0.32)
Worship attendance	0.15 (0.00)	0.17 (0.00)
Prosperity * Independent	-0.36 (0.09)	-0.55 (0.00)
Prosperity * Republican	-0.43 (0.01)	-0.34 (0.00)
N	2758	2758
R^2	0.25	0.37

Table A1.2, continued – OLS Models For Figure A1.5 (p values in parentheses)

	Evil Active in the World	You Can't Be Too Careful
(Intercept)	0.54 (0.00)	3.82 (0.00)
Prosperity Gospel squared	0.28 (0.00)	1.02 (0.00)
Democrat (reference)	—	—
Independent	0.04 (0.01)	0.20 (0.02)
Republican	0.09 (0.00)	0.27 (0.00)
White	-0.02 (0.01)	0.03 (0.59)
Age (in years)	0.00 (0.00)	-0.00 (0.45)
Female	0.02 (0.00)	0.04 (0.26)
Education	-0.01 (0.11)	-0.04 (0.02)
Evangelical (reference)	—	—
Mainline Protestant	-0.02 (0.16)	-0.03 (0.69)
Black Protestant	-0.02 (0.34)	0.06 (0.66)
Catholic	-0.02 (0.14)	-0.04 (0.51)
Jewish	-0.11 (0.00)	0.01 (0.94)
Other Faith	-0.05 (0.00)	-0.12 (0.11)
No Religion	-0.11 (0.00)	0.03 (0.65)
Unclassified	-0.00 (0.94)	-0.11 (0.17)
Worship attendance	0.02 (0.00)	-0.06 (0.00)
Prosperity * Independent	-0.08 (0.01)	-0.55 (0.00)
Prosperity * Republican	-0.08 (0.00)	-0.42 (0.00)
N	2758	2758
R^2	0.31	0.06

Table A1.3 – Comparison of All Suggested Mechanisms on Defying the Order (OLS)

	B (*p*)
(Intercept)	1.78 *** (0.00)
Prosperity Gospel	0.99 *** (0.00)
Independent	0.32 ** (0.00)
Republican	0.13 (0.10)
White	-0.12 * (0.04)
Age	-0.01 *** (0.00)
Female	-0.25 *** (0.00)
Education	-0.12 *** (0.00)
Mainline	0.08 (0.34)
Black Prot.	0.04 (0.78)
Catholic	0.15 * (0.03)
Jewish	0.45 ** (0.00)
Other Faith	0.29 *** (0.00)
No Religion	0.21 * (0.01)
Unclassified	0.04 (0.63)
Attendance	0.04 * (0.02)
Exclusive values	0.29 *** (0.00)
Belief in evil	-0.68 *** (0.00)
Distrust	-0.03 (0.13)
End times belief	0.21 *** (0.00)
Prosperity * Independent	-0.42 * (0.04)
Prosperity * Republican	-0.28 (0.05)
N	2,758
R^2	0.33

Chapter 2
Are Religious Adherents More Likely to Buy into COVID-19 Conspiracy Theories?

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Ian Huff, PRRI
Natalie Jackson, PRRI

Table A2.1 – Logit Regressions of Belief COVID-19 was Intentionally Developed in a Lab

	Model 1 Coef. (S.E.)	**Model 2 Coef. (S.E.)**	**Model 3 Coef. (S.E.)**	**Model 4 Coef. (S.E.)**	**Model 5 Coef. (S.E.)**
Religious Tradition					
Evangelical Protestant (=1; 0=Unaffiliated)	1.526***			0.636*	0.966
	(0.274)			(0.318)	(0.514)
Mainline Protestant (=1; 0=Unaffiliated)	1.136***			0.782**	1.379**
	(0.253)			(0.296)	(0.433)
Catholic (=1; 0=Unaffiliated)	0.745**			0.423	0.568
	(0.267)			(0.311)	(0.437)
Other Christian (=1; 0=Unaffiliated)	0.884			0.703	1.380
	(0.587)			(0.656)	(0.829)
Non-Christian Religion (=1; 0=Unaffiliated)	0.577			0.336	0.391
	(0.333)			(0.368)	(0.550)
Magical Thinking "God always rewards those who have faith with good health and will protect them from being infected by the coronavirus"					
Completely Agree (=1; 0=Completely Disagree)		1.593***		0.927*	-0.350
		(0.357)		(0.427)	(1.069)
Somewhat Agree (=1; 0=Completely Disagree)		0.622**		0.116	0.896
		(0.239)		(0.307)	(0.712)
Somewhat Disagree (=1; 0=Completely Disagree)		0.372		-0.124	0.697
		(0.207)		(0.266)	(0.610)
Manichean Thinking "It is necessary to believe in God in order to be moral and have good values"					
Completely Agree (=1; 0=Completely Disagree)			1.998***	1.184**	0.622
			(0.263)	(0.366)	(0.998)
Somewhat Agree (=1; 0=Completely Disagree)			1.285***	0.658*	0.433
			(0.223)	(0.297)	(0.718)
Somewhat Disagree (=1; 0=Completely Disagree)			1.135***	0.600*	1.045
			(0.225)	(0.271)	(0.595)
*Religious Tradition * Magical Thinking*					

Evangelical Protestant*Completely Agree	3.104*
	(1.309)
Evangelical Protestant*Somewhat Agree	-0.641
	(0.852)
Evangelical Protestant*Somewhat Disagree	-0.622
	(0.785)
Mainline Protestant*Completely Agree	1.493
	(1.350)
Mainline Protestant*Somewhat Agree	-0.889
	(1.022)
Mainline Protestant*Somewhat Disagree	-1.899*
	(0.800)
Catholic*Completely Agree	-0.505
	(1.537)
Catholic*Somewhat Agree	-1.191
	(1.024)
Catholic*Somewhat Disagree	0.664
	(0.801)
Non-Christian Religion*Somewhat Agree	-1.841
	(1.502)
Non-Christian Religion*Somewhat Disagree	-2.224
	(1.327)
*Religious Tradition * Manichean Thinking*	
Evangelical Protestant*Completely Agree	-0.114
	(1.156)
Evangelical Protestant*Somewhat Agree	-0.282
	(0.918)
Evangelical Protestant*Somewhat Disagree	-0.411
	(0.822)
Mainline Protestant*Completely Agree	0.495
	(1.226)
Mainline Protestant*Somewhat Agree	0.198
	(0.925)
Mainline Protestant*Somewhat Disagree	-0.840
	(0.788)
Catholic*Completely Agree	1.221
	(1.381)
Catholic*Somewhat Agree	0.316
	(0.930)
Catholic*Somewhat Disagree	-1.648*
	(0.820)
Non-Christian Religion*Completely Agree	0.802
	(1.546)
Non-Christian Religion*Somewhat Agree	0.295
	(1.359)
Non-Christian Religion*Somewhat Disagree	0.938
	(0.933)

Political Variables					
Trust Fox News (=1; 0=trust other media outlets)				0.589	0.664*
				(0.332)	(0.338)
Strongly Approve President Trump's Job (=1; 0=Strongly Disapprove)				1.157**	1.280**
				(0.392)	(0.401)
Somewhat Approve (=1; 0=Strongly Disapprove)				0.694*	0.750*
				(0.304)	(0.304)
Somewhat Disapprove (=1; 0=Strongly Disapprove)				0.771**	0.917**
				(0.285)	(0.291)
Index Mistrust in Public Officials and Institutions				0.547***	0.592***
				(0.155)	(0.158)
Conservative (=1; 0=Liberal)				0.845*	0.931*
				(0.358)	(0.376)
Moderate (=1; 0=Liberal)				0.607*	0.553
				(0.272)	(0.297)
Republican (=1; 0=Democrat)				0.302	0.317
				(0.360)	(0.370)
Independent (=1; 0=Democrat)				0.220	0.235
				(0.271)	(0.278)
Other party (=1; 0=Democrat)				0.478	0.462
				(0.335)	(0.352)
Control Variables					
Attend religious service at least once a week (=1; 0=Seldom/Never)	-0.182	0.307	-0.214	-0.728**	-0.713*
	(0.220)	(0.198)	(0.213)	(0.277)	(0.280)
Once or twice a month/a few times a year (=1; 0=Seldom/Never)	0.005	0.298	-0.084	-0.366	-0.272
	(0.220)	(0.216)	(0.221)	(0.261)	(0.261)
Black (=1; 0=White)	0.129	0.088	0.027	0.767*	0.876*
	(0.259)	(0.270)	(0.290)	(0.343)	(0.356)
Hispanic (=1; 0=White)	-0.019	-0.104	-0.316	0.184	0.164
	(0.230)	(0.227)	(0.235)	(0.301)	(0.301)
Asian (=1; 0=White)	0.151	0.064	-0.220	0.219	0.119
	(0.459)	(0.465)	(0.426)	(0.449)	(0.449)
Multiracial (=1; 0=White)	-0.864*	-0.661	-0.587	-0.221	-0.084
	(0.433)	(0.384)	(0.364)	(0.510)	(0.571)
Other Race (=1; 0=White)	-0.330	0.078	-0.480	-0.563	-0.153
	(0.825)	(0.792)	(0.877)	(0.661)	(0.683)
College graduate (=1; 0=College non graduate)	-0.881***	-0.943***	-0.793***	-0.346	-0.290
	(0.172)	(0.175)	(0.180)	(0.215)	(0.221)
Women (=1; 0=Men)	-0.168	-0.216	-0.197	-0.091	-0.122

	(0.161)	(0.159)	(0.162)	(0.189)	(0.193)
Americans ages 30-49 (=1; 0=Young Americans)	0.478	0.583*	0.541*	0.390	0.452
	(0.267)	(0.270)	(0.263)	(0.318)	(0.317)
Americans ages 50-64 (=1; 0=Young Americans)	0.522	0.727**	0.501	0.543	0.643*
	(0.272)	(0.272)	(0.268)	(0.328)	(0.318)
Senior Americans 65+ (=1; 0=Young Americans)	-0.324	-0.095	-0.284	-0.257	-0.228
	(0.287)	(0.286)	(0.281)	(0.347)	(0.342)
Household Income	-0.032	-0.019	-0.018	-0.039	-0.059*
	(0.021)	(0.021)	(0.021)	(0.026)	(0.027)
Midwest (=1; 0=Northeast)	-0.130	-0.067	-0.088	-0.337	-0.303
	(0.265)	(0.262)	(0.259)	(0.311)	(0.304)
South (=1; 0=Northeast)	0.259	0.328	0.332	0.122	0.098
	(0.254)	(0.239)	(0.241)	(0.292)	(0.281)
West (=1; 0=Northeast)	0.050	0.085	0.062	0.042	0.042
	(0.267)	(0.248)	(0.256)	(0.305)	(0.311)
Constant	-0.384	-0.245	-0.589	-2.176***	-2.338***
	(0.380)	(0.373)	(0.368)	(0.472)	(0.499)
N	1,285	1,285	1,284	1,281	1,269

Notes: * $p<0.05$; ** $p<0.01$; *** $p<0.001$, Robust standard errors in parentheses.
To maximize analysis with full sample Don't Know/Refused responses are included in models as dummy variables but not shown here.

Chapter 3
Religion and Gun Purchasing Amid a Pandemic, Civil Unrest, and an Election

Abigail Vegter, Barry College
Don Haider-Markel, University of Kansas

Table 1: Gun Purchasing between March and August 2020

	(1)	(2)
Evangelical	0.656**	0.721
	(2.71)	(1.57)
White Evangelical		-0.0852
		(-0.17)
Religiosity	0.384**	0.384**
	(3.07)	(3.07)
White	-0.345	-0.300
	(-1.31)	(-0.82)
Female	-0.556*	-0.555*
	(-2.52)	(-2.51)
Education	0.0534	0.0528
	(0.80)	(0.79)
Partisanship	-0.0164	-0.0171
	(-0.34)	(-0.35)
_cons	-2.084***	-2.114***
	(-3.38)	(-3.34)
N	503	503

t statistics in parentheses
* $p < 0.05$, ** $p < 0.01$, *** $p < 0.001$

Figure A3.1 – Probability of a Gun Purchase by Religiosity and Evangelical ID

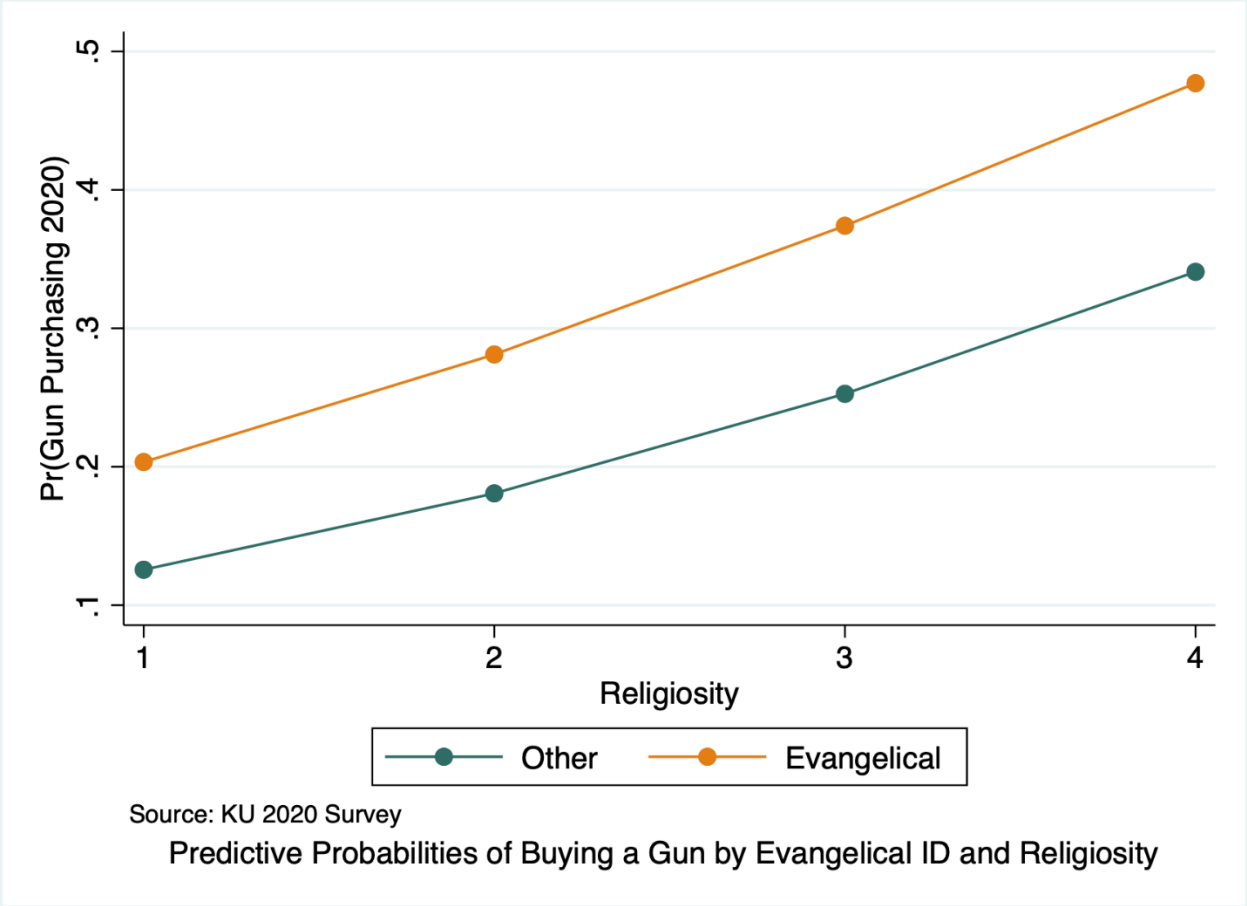


Table 2: Reason for Gun Purchasing between March and August 2020

	(1) COVID-19	(2) 2020 Election	(3) Civil Unrest
Evangelical	0.307	-0.382	-0.655
	(0.37)	(-0.56)	(-1.02)
White Evangelical	0.129	1.375	1.625*
	(0.14)	(1.80)	(2.14)
Religiosity	0.799***	0.490*	0.415*
	(4.73)	(2.22)	(1.96)
White	0.343	-0.737	-0.932
	(0.43)	(-1.15)	(-1.42)
Female	0.722	0.532	0.349
	(1.75)	(1.46)	(0.96)
Education	-0.0384	-0.107	0.0831
	(-0.34)	(-0.90)	(0.73)
Partisanship	-0.0506	-0.136	-0.177*
	(-0.75)	(-1.95)	(-2.51)
cut1	1.031	-1.783	-1.361
	(0.93)	(-1.75)	(-1.33)
cut2	1.325	-1.557	-1.219
	(1.20)	(-1.56)	(-1.21)
cut3	1.956	-0.978	-0.405
	(1.77)	(-0.97)	(-0.41)
cut4	2.873*	0.320	0.645
	(2.57)	(0.32)	(0.65)
N	148	148	148

t statistics in parentheses

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

Chapter 6

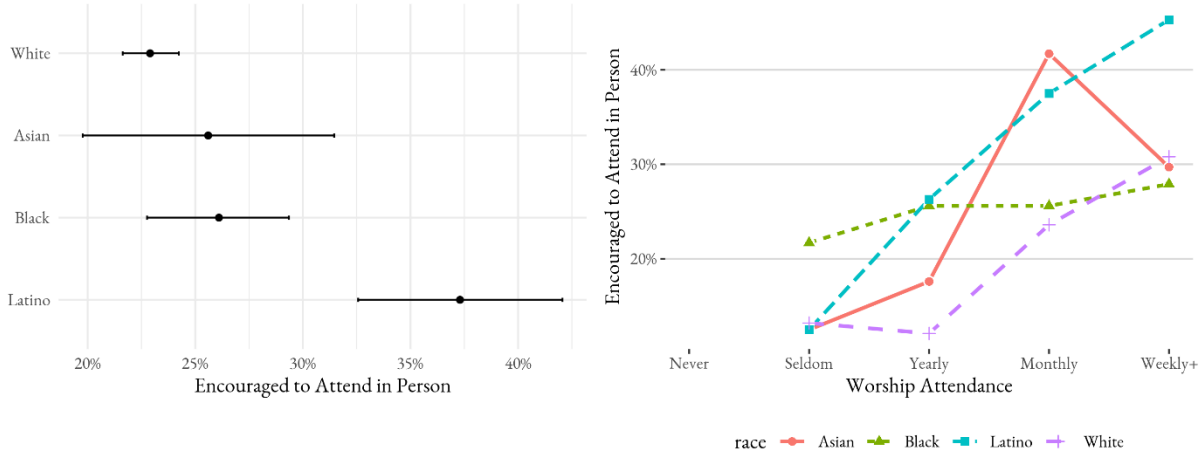
Is the Effect of Religion "Raced" on Pandemic Attitudes and Behaviors?

Angel Saavedra Cisneros, St. Norbert College

Natasha Altema McNeely, The University of Texas Rio Grande Valley

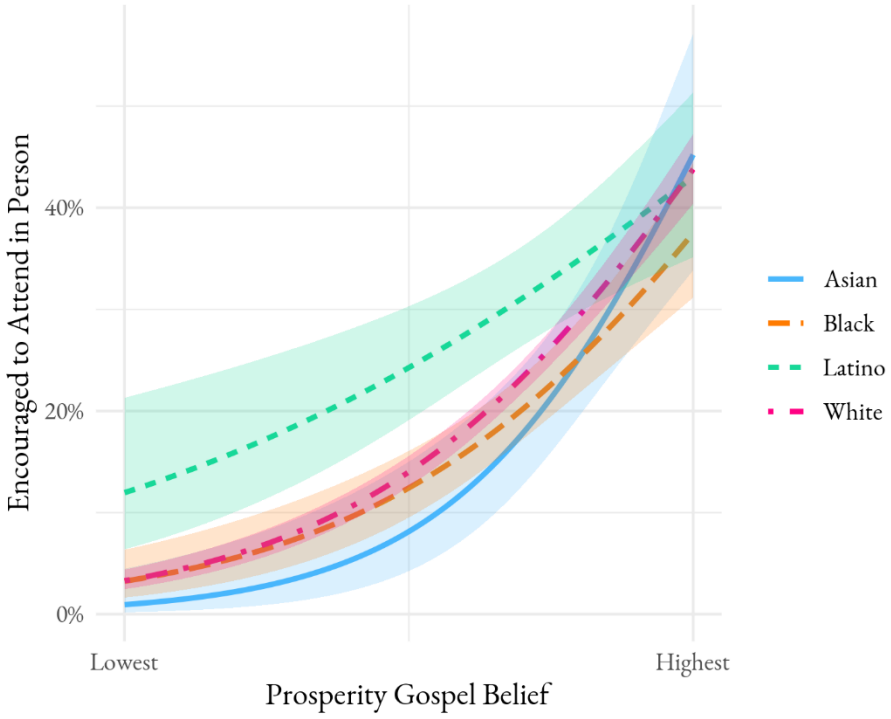
Paul A. Djupe, Denison University

Figure A6.1 – Who was Being Encouraged to Attend in Person? By Race and Attendance



Source: March 2020 Survey.

Figure A6.2 – Prosperity Gospel Belief is Linked Consistently to Encouragement to Attend in Person by Race



Source: March 2020 Survey.

Chapter 10

Faith, Source Credibility and Trust in Pandemic Information

Jianing Li, University of Wisconsin-Madison

Amanda Friesen, Western University

Michael W. Wagner, University of Wisconsin-Madison

Figure A10.1 Trust in CDC to Tell the Truth About COVID-19 by Religious Groups

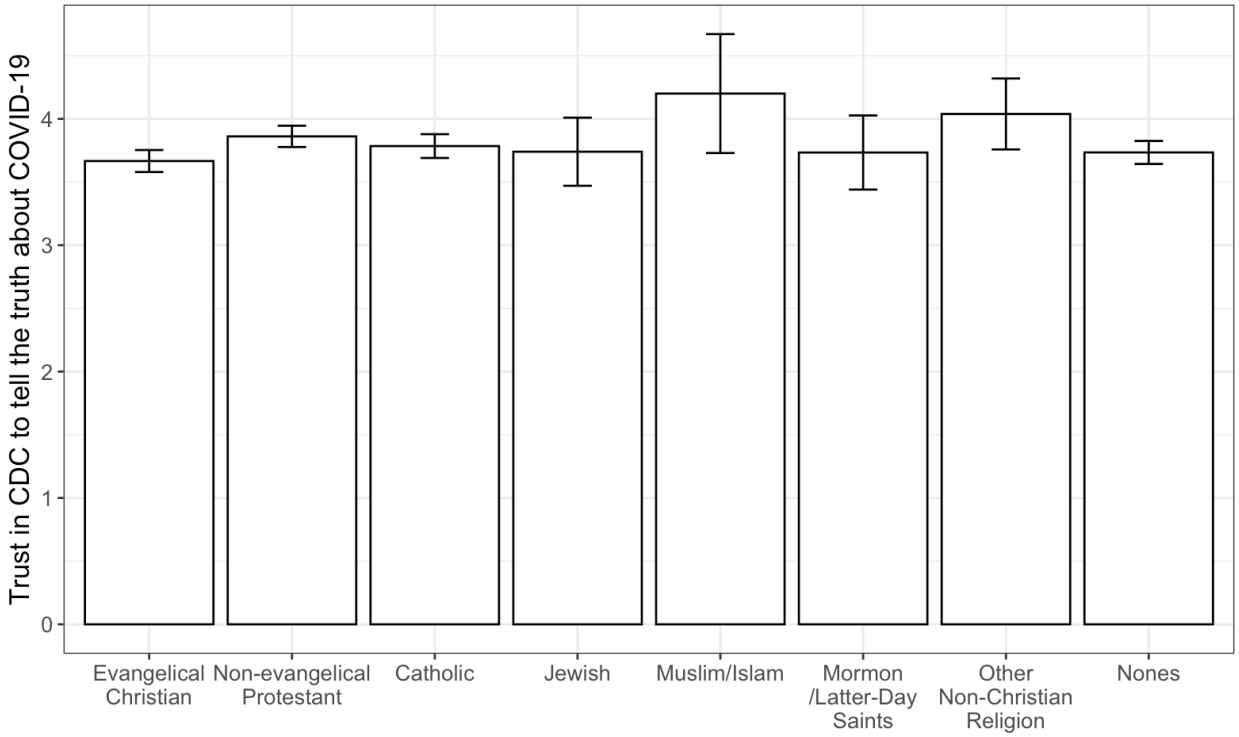


Figure A10.2 Trust in News to Tell the Truth About COVID-19 by Religious Groups

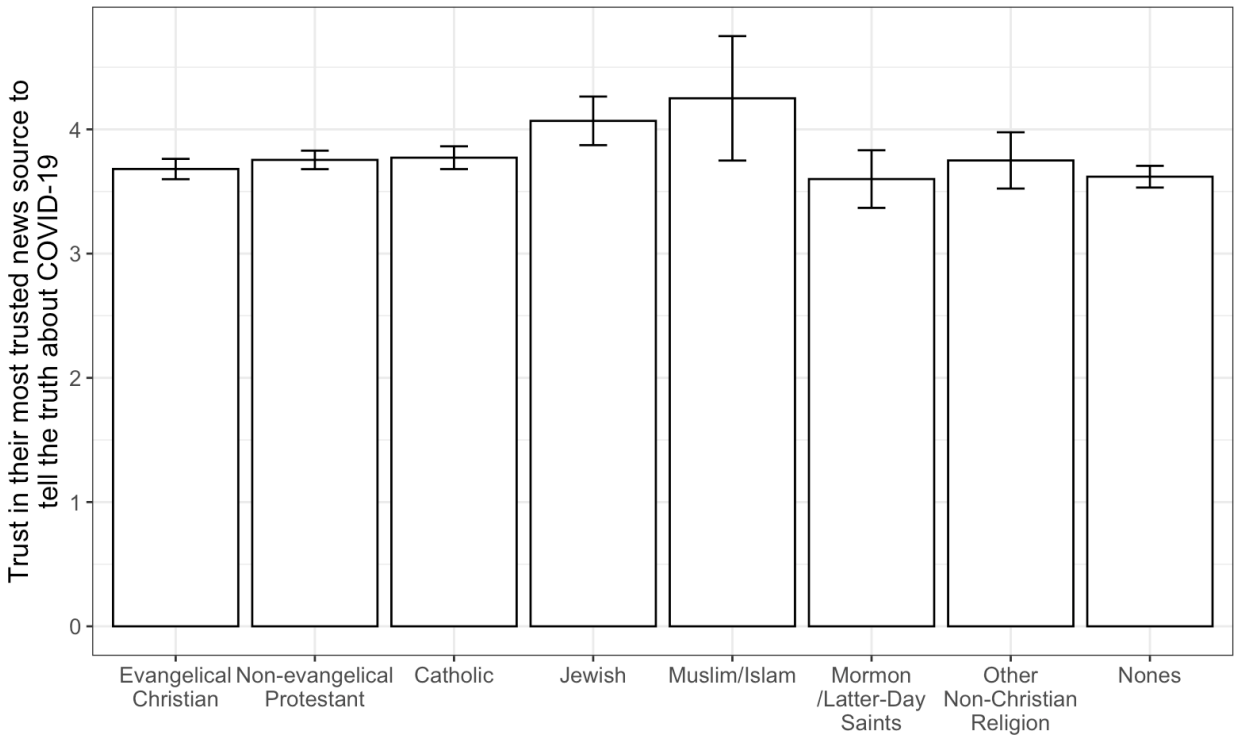


Figure A10.3 Trust in Trump, CDC and News to Tell the Truth About COVID-19 by Biblical Literalism

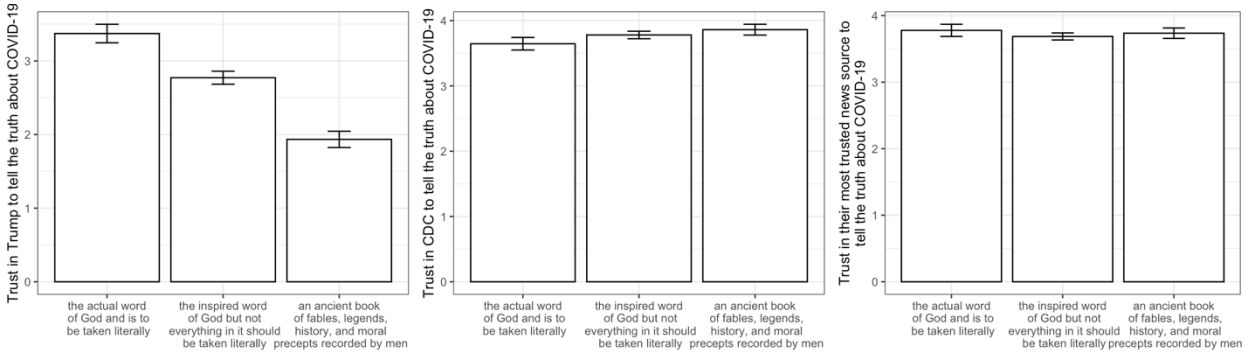


Table A10.1 Estimates of confirmed COVID-19 cases in the US by Trust in Trump, CDC, News Source, and Religious Groups

	Compared to accurate estimates of COVID-19 cases		
	Odds Ratios	*p*	*Response*
(Intercept)	1.32	0.584	overestimate
Trust in Trump	0.96	0.461	overestimate
Trust in CDC	1	0.985	overestimate
Trust in Their Most Trusted News	0.9	0.215	overestimate
Evangelical Christians	0.99	0.946	overestimate
Non-evangelical Christians	1.17	0.395	overestimate
Catholics	1.58	**0.021**	overestimate
Other Religions	0.76	0.299	overestimate
Age	1	0.95	overestimate
Female	0.7	**0.006**	overestimate
Education	1	0.983	overestimate
Nonwhite	1.06	0.744	overestimate
Income	1.07	0.115	overestimate
Partisanship	0.96	0.412	overestimate
Political Interest	0.99	0.935	overestimate
(Intercept)	4.39	**0.002**	underestimate
Trust in Trump	1.25	**<0.001**	underestimate
Trust in CDC	0.98	0.73	underestimate
Trust in Their Most Trusted News Source	0.84	**0.029**	underestimate
Evangelical Christians	1.4	0.095	underestimate
Non-evangelical Christians	1.18	0.4	underestimate
Catholics	1.69	**0.012**	underestimate
Other Religions	1.81	**0.015**	underestimate
Age	0.99	0.161	underestimate
Female	1.03	0.835	underestimate
Education	0.92	0.108	underestimate
Nonwhite	0.84	0.327	underestimate
Income	0.92	0.075	underestimate
Partisanship	0.9	**0.015**	underestimate
Political Interest	0.87	0.108	underestimate
Observations	1,505		
R^2 Nagelkerke	0.183		

Note: Data come from a survey with N = 2,063.

Chapter 12

Racialized Responses to COVID-19

Shayla F. Olson, University of Michigan

Table A12.1 – In-Person Church Services Canceled

	March Sample	Pew Data
Born-Again	−0.026	−0.011
	(0.031)	(0.007)
White	0.042	
	(0.027)	
Asian		0.004
		(0.025)
Black		−0.066***
		(0.014)
Hispanic		−0.031**
		(0.011)
Other Race		0.019
		(0.021)
South	−0.025	−0.020***
	(0.016)	(0.006)
Born-Again × White	0.014	
	(0.035)	
Born-Again × Asian		−0.046
		(0.039)
Born-Again × Black		0.006
		(0.018)
Born-Again × Hispanic		0.050**
		(0.016)
Born-Again × Other Race		−0.090**
		(0.027)
Constant	0.899***	0.987***
	(0.024)	(0.005)
Observations	1,367	4,735
R^2	0.010	0.024
Adjusted R^2	0.007	0.022
Residual Std. Error	0.283 (df = 1362)	0.183 (df = 4724)
F Statistic	3.329* (df = 4; 1362)	11.434*** (df = 10; 4724)

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

Table A12.2 – Christians Behaviors During the Pandemic

	Attending In-Person		Social Distancing	
	All Christians	All Christians	POC Christians	White Christians
Born-Again	0.164***	0.026	0.023	0.006
	(0.040)	(0.019)	(0.023)	(0.011)
White	0.023	0.035*		
	(0.036)	(0.016)		
Party ID (Republican)	−0.014**	−0.005*	−0.005	−0.005*
	(0.005)	(0.002)	(0.006)	(0.002)
Age	−0.003***	0.002***	0.001	0.002***
	(0.001)	(0.0003)	(0.001)	(0.0003)
Income	0.013*	0.007**	−0.0002	0.010***
	(0.006)	(0.003)	(0.006)	(0.003)
Education	−0.028**	0.001	0.007	−0.001
	(0.011)	(0.005)	(0.011)	(0.005)
Church Attendance	0.062***	0.001	0.004	−0.0004
	(0.008)	(0.003)	(0.007)	(0.003)
Services Cancelled	−0.237***			
	(0.035)			
Born-Again × White	−0.040	−0.022		
	(0.046)	(0.021)		
Constant	0.378***	0.735***	0.755***	0.755***
	(0.063)	(0.024)	(0.048)	(0.027)
Observations	1,311	1,711	427	1,284
R^2	0.185	0.043	0.016	0.048
Adjusted R^2	0.179	0.038	0.002	0.044
Residual Std. Error	0.354 (df = 1301)	0.191 (df = 1702)	0.226 (df = 420)	0.178 (df = 1277)
F Statistic	32.783*** (df = 9; 1301)	9.538*** (df = 8; 1702)	1.160 (df = 6; 420)	10.775*** (df = 6; 1277)

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

Table A12.3 – Christians' Agreement that Coronavirus is a Major Threat

	All Christians	POC Christians	White Christians
Born-Again	0.049*	0.054*	0.019
	(0.021)	(0.022)	(0.013)
White	0.020		
	(0.018)		
Church Attendance	0.0003	−0.0003	−0.0002
	(0.003)	(0.007)	(0.004)
Party ID (Republican)	−0.015***	−0.021***	−0.013***
	(0.003)	(0.006)	(0.003)
Age	0.001***	0.001*	0.001***
	(0.0003)	(0.001)	(0.0004)
Income	0.009**	−0.001	0.012***
	(0.003)	(0.006)	(0.003)
Education	0.005	0.007	0.004
	(0.006)	(0.011)	(0.007)
Born-Again × White	−0.028		
	(0.024)		
Constant	0.766***	0.812***	0.764***
	(0.027)	(0.045)	(0.032)
Observations	1,711	427	1,284
R^2	0.040	0.056	0.040
Adjusted R^2	0.035	0.043	0.035
Residual Std. Error	0.213 (df = 1702)	0.213 (df = 420)	0.213 (df = 1277)
F Statistic	8.803*** (df = 8; 1702)	4.165*** (df = 6; 420)	8.756*** (df = 6; 1277)

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

Table A12.4 – Christians' Agreement that Coronavirus is Politically Motivated

	All Christians	POC Christians	White Christians
Born-Again	0.055	0.062	0.082***
	(0.030)	(0.032)	(0.019)
White	−0.062*		
	(0.026)		
Church Attendance	0.019***	0.020*	0.018**
	(0.005)	(0.010)	(0.006)
Party ID (Republican)	0.018***	0.011	0.021***
	(0.004)	(0.008)	(0.004)
Age	−0.003***	−0.002*	−0.003***
	(0.0005)	(0.001)	(0.001)
Income	−0.0001	−0.002	−0.0001
	(0.004)	(0.008)	(0.005)
Education	−0.008	−0.034*	0.002
	(0.008)	(0.016)	(0.009)
Born-Again × White	0.031		
	(0.034)		
Constant	0.596***	0.667***	0.504***
	(0.039)	(0.066)	(0.046)
Observations	1,711	427	1,284
R^2	0.095	0.057	0.104
Adjusted R^2	0.091	0.043	0.100
Residual Std. Error	0.307 (df = 1702)	0.313 (df = 420)	0.304 (df = 1277)
F Statistic	22.405*** (df = 8; 1702)	4.220*** (df = 6; 420)	24.720*** (df = 6; 1277)

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

Table A12.5 – Christians' Level of Agreement with Trusting Experts

	All Christians	POC Christians	White Christians
Born-Again	−0.011	−0.013	−0.015
	(0.020)	(0.024)	(0.012)
White	0.030		
	(0.018)		
Church Attendance	0.001	0.004	−0.0002
	(0.003)	(0.007)	(0.004)
Party ID (Republican)	−0.010***	−0.016*	−0.008**
	(0.003)	(0.006)	(0.003)
Age	0.002***	0.001	0.002***
	(0.0003)	(0.001)	(0.0003)
Income	0.010***	0.005	0.012***
	(0.003)	(0.006)	(0.003)
Education	0.008	0.021	0.003
	(0.005)	(0.012)	(0.006)
Born-Again × White	−0.006		
	(0.023)		
Constant	0.711***	0.710***	0.737***
	(0.026)	(0.050)	(0.030)
Observations	1,711	427	1,284
R^2	0.042	0.038	0.040
Adjusted R^2	0.038	0.024	0.035
Residual Std. Error	0.207 (df = 1702)	0.234 (df = 420)	0.197 (df = 1277)
F Statistic	9.345*** (df = 8; 1702)	2.737* (df = 6; 420)	8.820*** (df = 6; 1277)

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

Table A12.6 – Christians' Reports that Faith has become Stronger (or Weaker) during the Pandemic

	All Christians	White Christians	Asian Christians	Black Christians	Hispanic Christians	All POC Christians
Born-Again	0.045***	0.048***	0.029	0.067***	0.039*	0.060***
	(0.007)	(0.007)	(0.042)	(0.016)	(0.016)	(0.010)
Asian	0.035					
	(0.022)					
Black	0.072***					
	(0.014)					
Hispanic	0.048***					
	(0.010)					
Other Race	0.042*					
	(0.019)					
Church Attendance	0.014***	0.014***	0.018	0.030***	0.007	0.018***
	(0.002)	(0.002)	(0.015)	(0.006)	(0.005)	(0.004)
In-Person Services Canceled	0.063***	0.058***	−0.148	0.117*	−0.014	−0.011
	(0.014)	(0.016)	(0.185)	(0.049)	(0.048)	(0.030)
Republican	0.022***	0.010	−0.104**	−0.029	−0.036*	−0.037***
	(0.006)	(0.006)	(0.034)	(0.015)	(0.016)	(0.010)
Age	0.016***	0.013***	0.014	−0.0001	0.001	0.006
	(0.003)	(0.003)	(0.022)	(0.007)	(0.008)	(0.005)
Income	−0.006***	−0.007***	−0.012	−0.007*	−0.011**	−0.009***
	(0.001)	(0.001)	(0.009)	(0.003)	(0.004)	(0.002)
Education	−0.004*	−0.005*	0.007	−0.009	−0.001	−0.003
	(0.002)	(0.002)	(0.013)	(0.005)	(0.005)	(0.003)
Born-Again × Asian	−0.021					
	(0.034)					

Born-Again × Black	0.013 (0.016)					
Born-Again × Hispanic	−0.024 (0.014)					
Born-Again × Other Race	0.031 (0.026)					
Constant	0.308*** (0.018)	0.355*** (0.019)	0.609** (0.214)	0.310*** (0.059)	0.513*** (0.057)	0.454*** (0.037)
Observations	4,408	3,145	120	458	492	1,263
R^2	0.097	0.070	0.154	0.178	0.057	0.108
Adjusted R^2	0.094	0.068	0.101	0.165	0.044	0.103
Residual Std. Error	0.157 (df = 4392)	0.161 (df = 3137)	0.174 (df = 112)	0.142 (df = 450)	0.153 (df = 484)	0.152 (df = 1255
F Statistic	31.531*** (df = 15; 4392)	33.770*** (df = 7; 3137)	2.908** (df = 7; 112)	13.908*** (df = 7; 450)	4.212*** (df = 7; 484)	21.661*** (df = 7; 1255)

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

Chapter 13

In God 'Z' Trusts? Generation Z's Attitudes about Religion and COVID-19

Melissa Deckman, Washington College

Stella M. Rouse, University of Maryland

Figure A13.1 – Generation Z's Religious Traditions (Percentages)

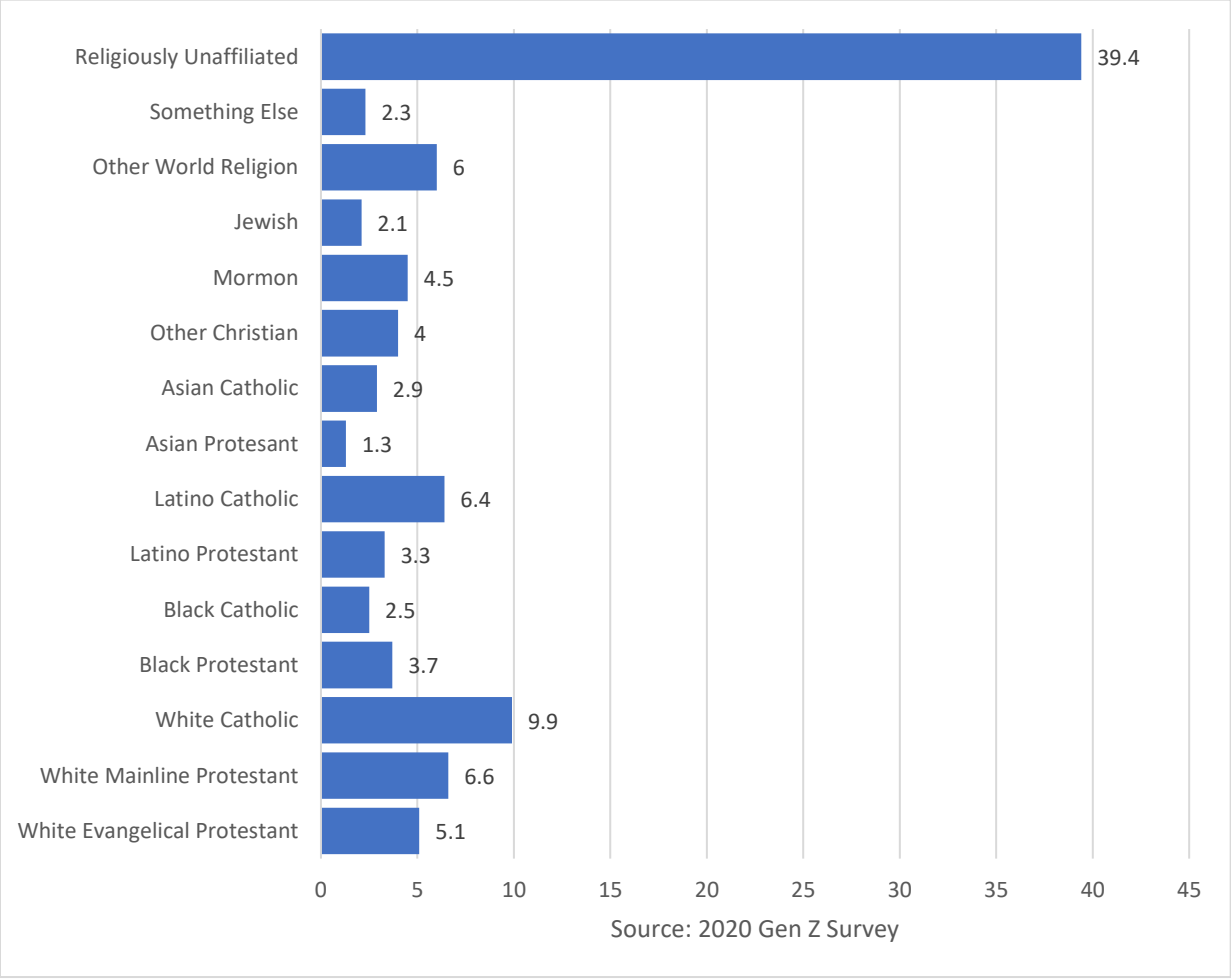


Figure A13.2 – Church Attendance among Gen Z by Race/Ethnicity (Percentages)

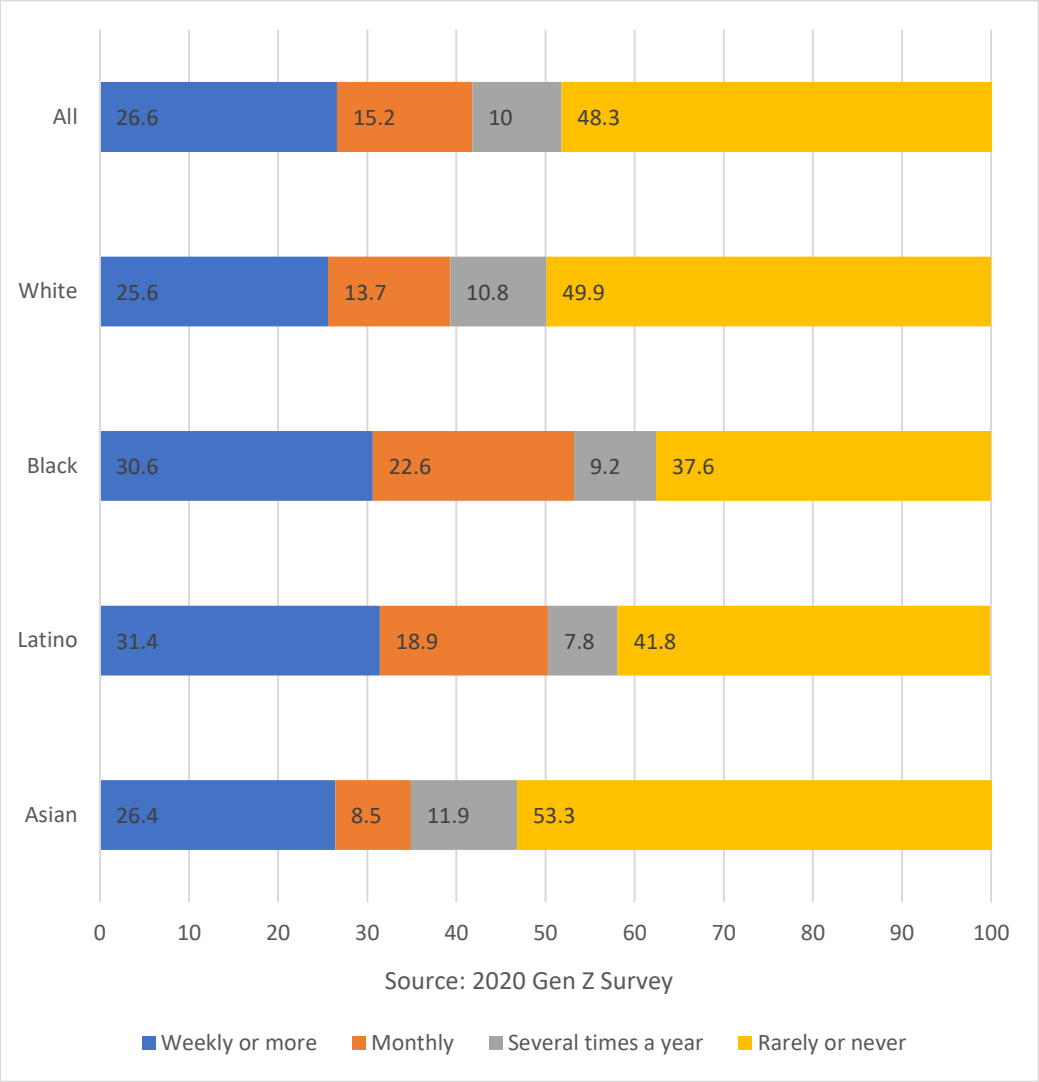


Table A13.3

Logistic Regression Results for Religion and Shelter in Place Measures during COVID-19

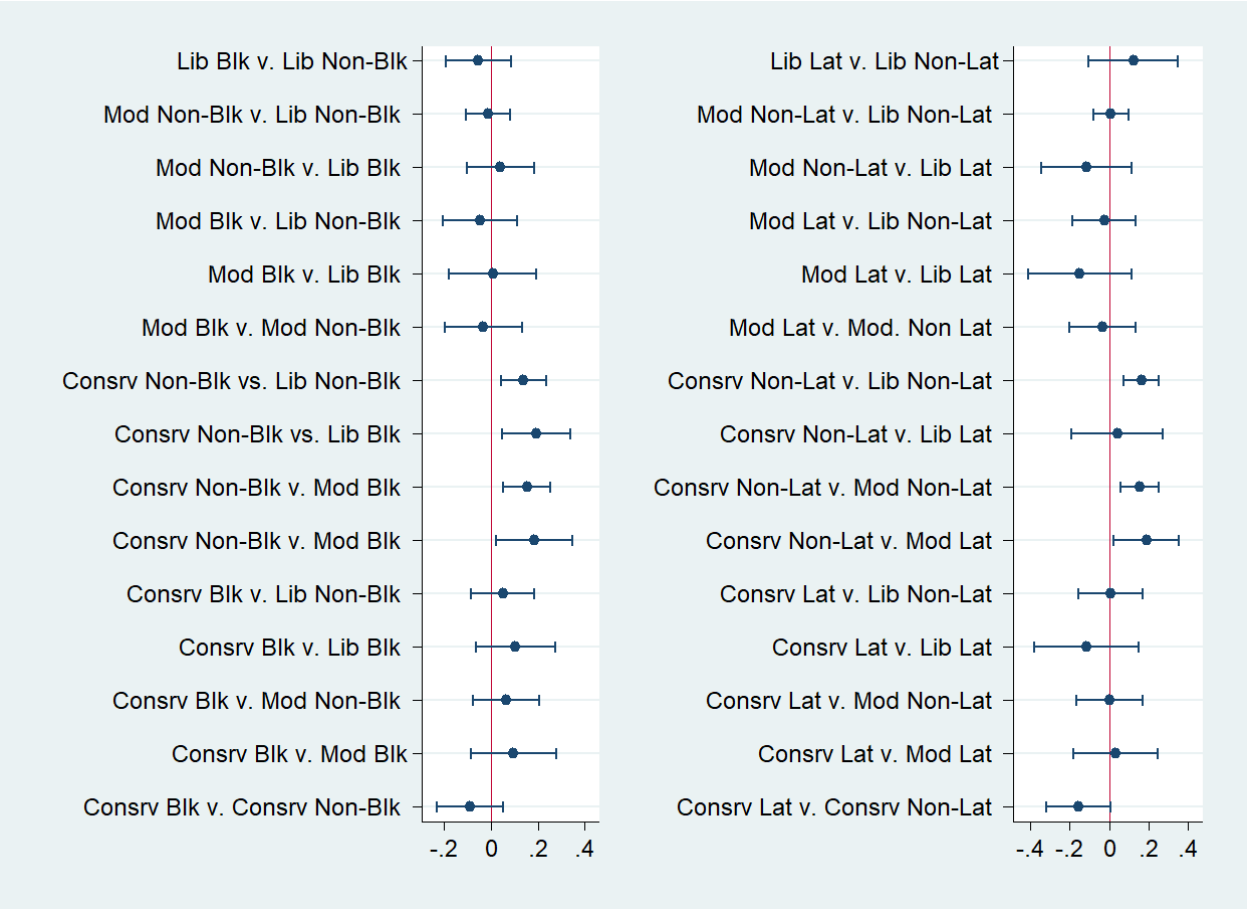
Dependent Variable	Religious Faith	Praying	Shelter in Place
Religiously unaffiliated	-0.353*	-1.278***	0.0925
	(0.200)	(0.149)	(0.161)
Religious attendance	0.213***	0.521***	0.101
	(0.0652)	(0.0568)	(0.0628)
Born Again	0.850***	0.676***	-0.0123
	(0.185)	(0.160)	(0.178)
Black	-0.259	0.443**	0.144
	(0.219)	(0.176)	(0.193)
Latino	-0.238	0.195	0.184
	(0.253)	(0.210)	(0.239)
Other Racial Category	-0.256	-0.00272	0.476**
	(0.267)	(0.204)	(0.232)
Gender	0.0553	0.353***	0.0367
	(0.164)	(0.130)	(0.143)
Republican	-0.441**	-0.125	-0.625***
	(0.212)	(0.160)	(0.175)
Independent	0.054	-0.042	-0.332**
	(0.200)	(0.151)	(0.163)
Ideology	0.125**	0.176***	-0.227***
	(0.0552)	(0.0432)	(0.0472)
Household Family Income	-0.0453	-0.0153	0.0475**
	(0.0276)	(0.0219)	(0.0240)
Planned Educational Attainment	0.0171	-0.00232	0.00467
	(0.0460)	(0.0357)	(0.0382)
Constant cut1	-1.384***	0.770***	
	(0.370)	(0.292)	
Constant cut2	1.241***	2.008***	
	(0.366)	(0.298)	
Constant cut3		3.559***	
		(0.313)	
Constant			0.817**
			(0.322)
Observations	675+	1,033	1,033

Standard errors in parentheses; *** p<0.01, ** p<0.05, * p<0.1

+Respondents who identified as non-religious or unsure were dropped from the analysis

Figure A13.4 – Effects of Ideology and Race/Ethnicity on Strengthening of Religious Faith

Pairwise Comparisons of Predictive Margins of Ideology and Black/Latino



Note: Marginal effects plotted with 95% confidence intervals for the dependent variable outcome of saying "my religious faith has gotten stronger during COVID."

Chapter 14
Who's Allowed in Your Lifeboat? How Religious Identity Altered Life-Saving Priorities in Response to COVID-19

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Survey Sampling Information
We recruited a nationally representative sample provided by LUCID Theorem to participate in a survey about COVID-19 from June 10-18, 2020. As others have noted, individuals in LUCID samples often fail attention checks in the surveys, and our sample was not an exception of the 3,930 respondents who began the survey, only 2,322 (59%) of them answered the attention question correctly. The sample is demographically similar to other surveys of US adults.

The demographic characteristics of this panel closely resemble that of the United States population on several important traits. Table A.4.0 displays the demographics of this sample compared to the American Community Survey 2014 Census estimates, MTurk samples (adapted from Berinsky et al (2012) and two large-scale more nationally representative survey samples: the 2016 American National Election Study and the Cooperative Congressional Election Study (Ansolabehere and Shaffner 2018). Amazon's Mechanical Turk is an online marketplace where people hire laborers for a variety of tasks. Since the mid-2000's researchers have been offering people money to participate in online survey experiments through Amazon's Mechanical Turk. Recently, scholars have spent considerable effort trying to determine the quality of the samples that are usually obtained through this service (Mullinix et al. 2015). The following table shows that this sample is more representative of the US population on key variables than samples obtained through Amazon's Mechanical Turk, and is very similar to the demographic profile of the American National Election Study and the CCES.

Table A14.0 – Survey Demographics

Demographics	**LUCID 2020**	**ACS 2014 Estimates**	**Mechanical Turk**	**ANES 2016**	**CCES 2016**
Female	43.6%	50.8%	60.1%	52.2%	51.7%
Age (mean years)	41.9	37.4	20.3	48	48
Education (% completing some college)	62.3%	-	-	61.7%	58%
White	61.5%	73.8%	83.5%	71.1%	72.4%
Black	16.2%	12.6%	4.4%	9.3%	12.2%
Asian	5.9%	5.0%	-	3.5%	3.5%
Latino (a)	15.0%	16.9%	-	10.5%	7.3%
Multi-Racial	-	2.9%	-	4.1%	2.3%
Party Identification					
Democrat	41.3%	-	40.8%	33.9%	36.2%
Independent	19.9%	-	34.1%	32.1%	31.7%
Republican	38.8%	-	16.9%	28.1%	28.4%

Figure A14.1 – Conjoint Treatment as Seen by the Respondents

Elected officials in the United States have had to make some tough decisions related to COVID-19. We are interested in what you would have done if you were the Governor of your state. Many governors issued "stay at home" orders to save the lives of some, even though it meant that thousands of others in their state would lose their jobs or suffer financial hardship.

Some people who contract COVID-19 never show any symptoms, while others have severe, or fatal symptoms. Although it is very unlikely that anyone would ever have to make a choice like this one, we would like you to imagine that you were given the following scenario and had to make a choice. Imagine that you were the Governor of your state and public health officials told you that if you DO NOT issue a "stay at home" order there is a 99% chance that someone fitting the following demographic profile would die.

Below are listed two individuals who are likely to die if you do not issue a "stay at home" order.

Individual #1	**Individual #2**
Gender: Male	*Gender*: Male
Race: Asian	*Race*: Asian
Age: 65-75	*Age*: 18-25
Party Affiliation: Independent	*Party Affiliation*: Libertarian
Religion: Evangelical Protestant	*Religion*: Muslim
Religiosity: Somewhat religious	*Religiosity*: Very religious
Gun Owner: No	*Gun Owner*: No
Political Ideology: Very conservative	*Political Ideology*: Very liberal

Which of the following two individuals would be your priority to save?

Individual #1 | Individual #2

Figure A.14.2 – How Democrats Would Prioritize Saving Individuals

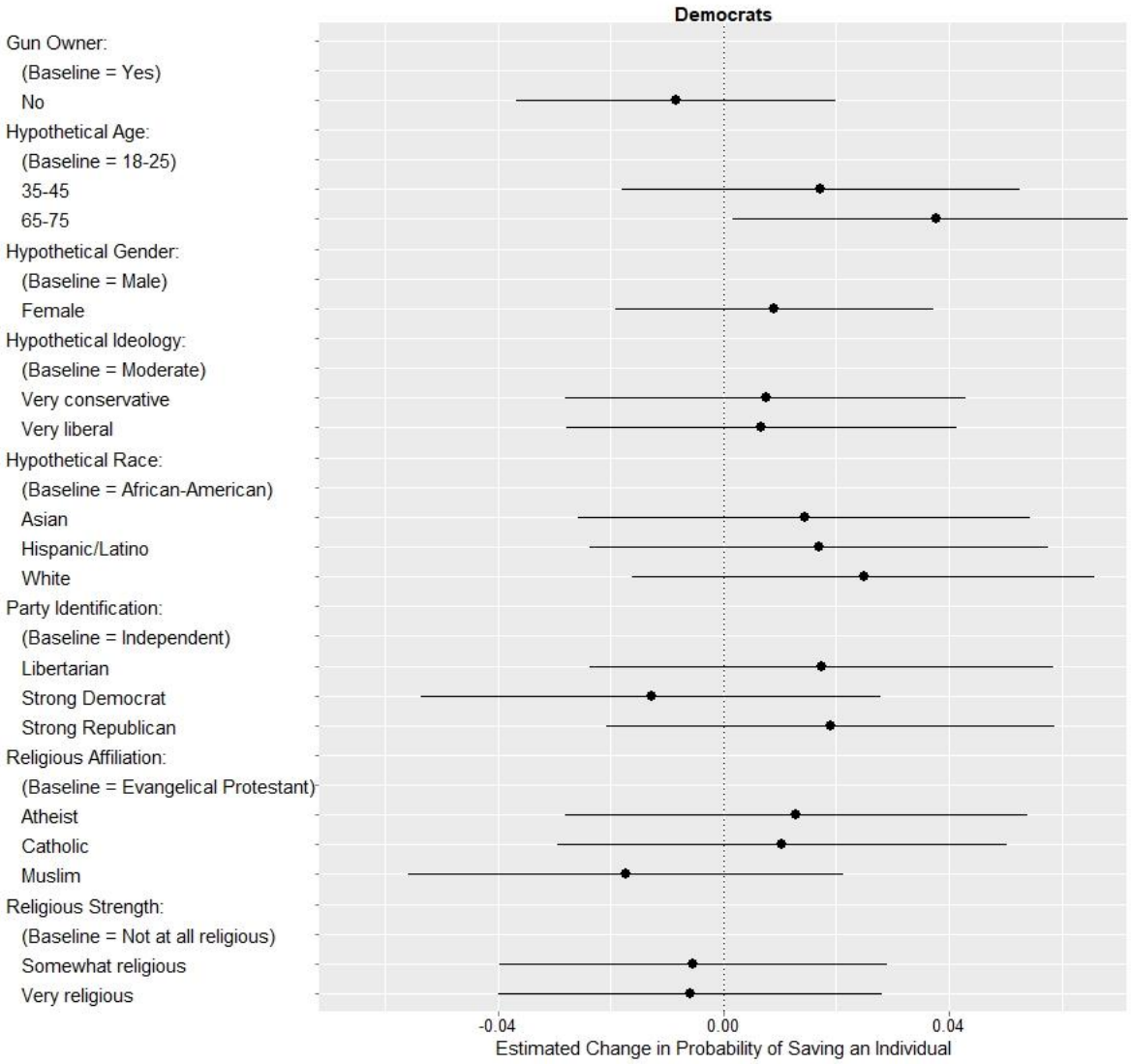

Figure A.14.3 – How Republicans Would Prioritize Saving Individuals

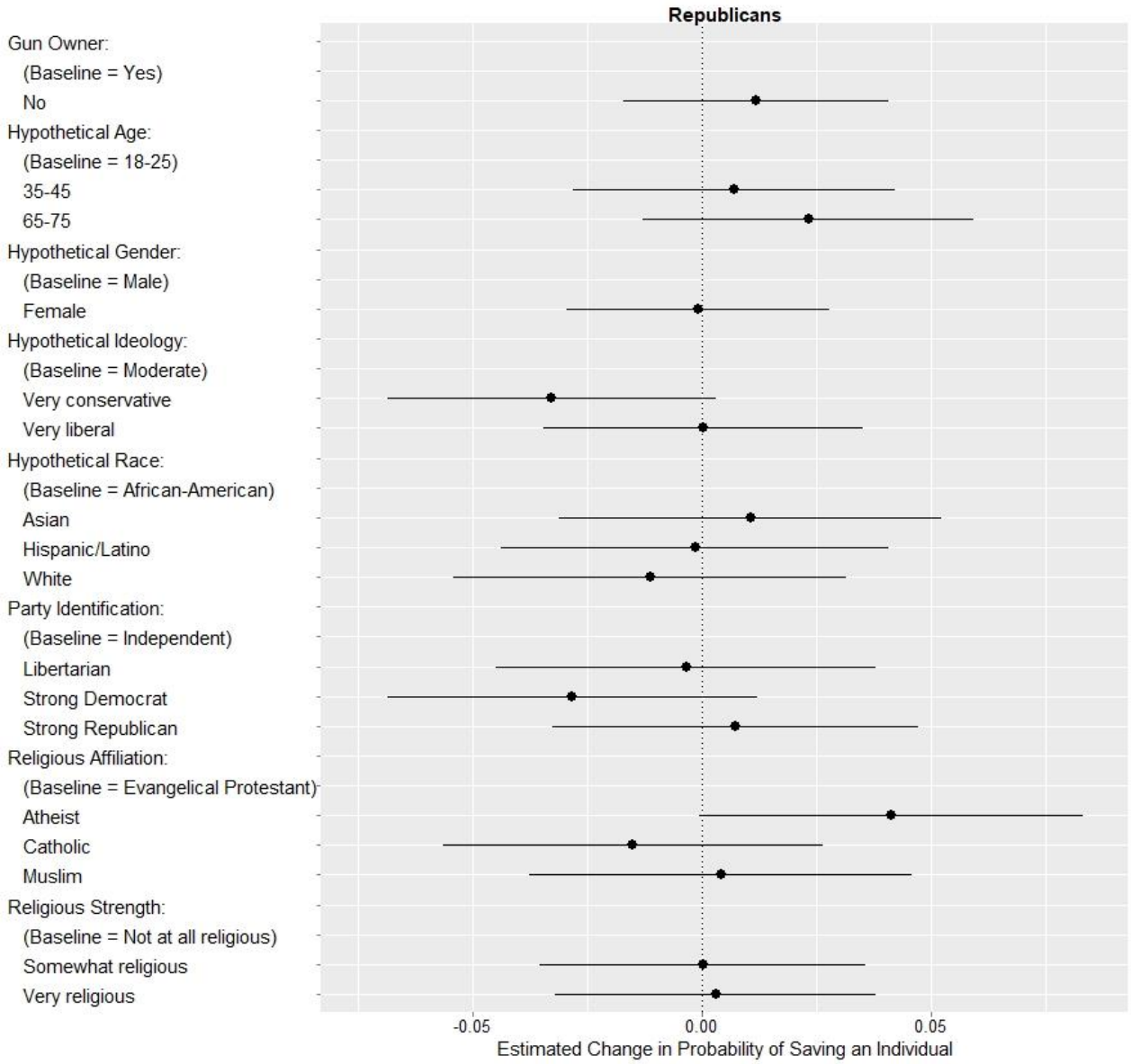
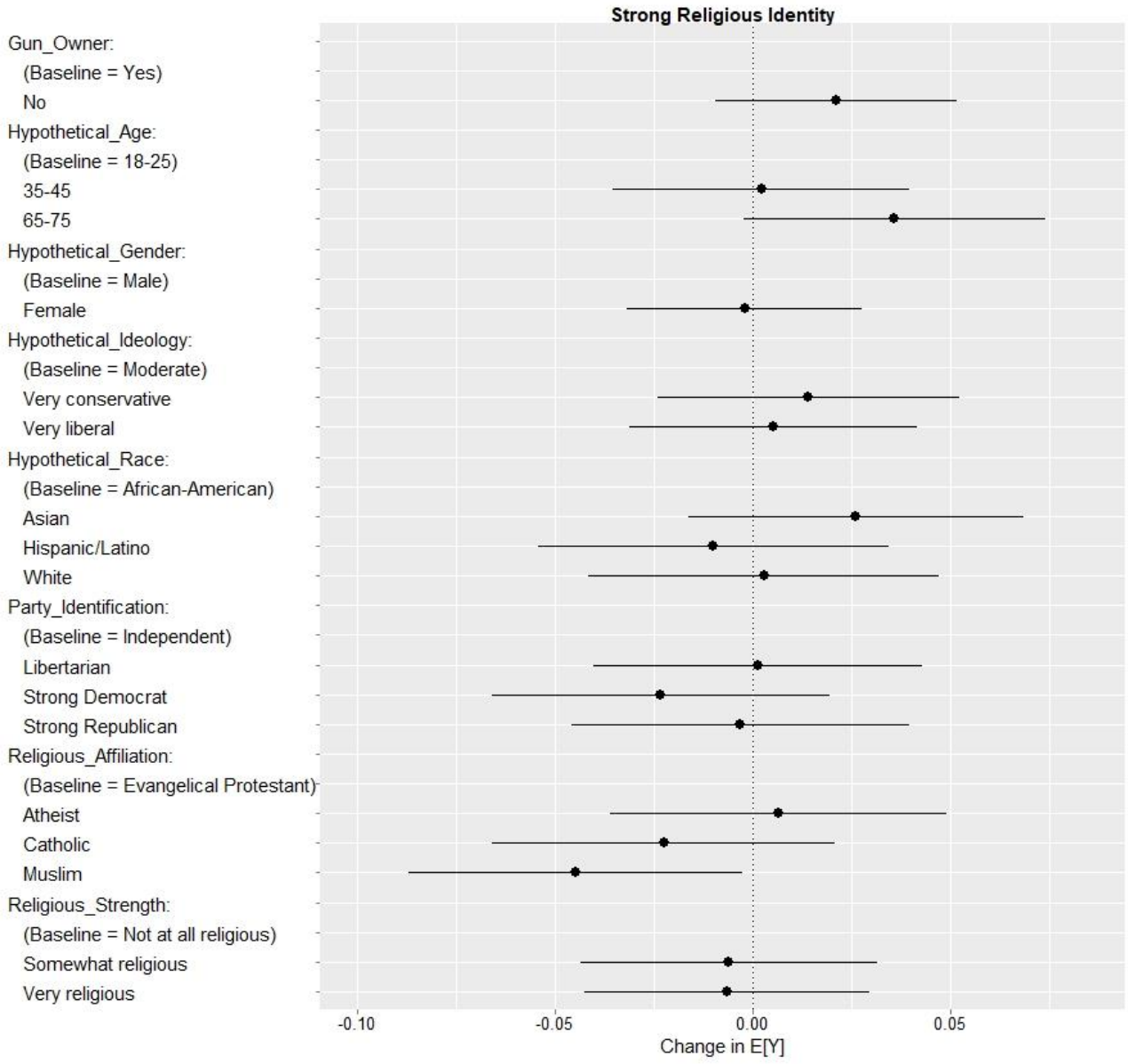
Figure A.14.4 – How People with a Strong Religious Identity Prioritize Saving Individuals