Pastors for Pinochet: Authoritarian Stereotypes and Voting for Evangelicals in Chile

Appendix

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1 Survey recruitment

To recruit respondents for the online survey, I used Facebook advertisements offering a 1-in-1000 chance to win a new iPad Air in exchange for participating in a 10-minute university survey. To avoid conditioning effects and encourage the broadest possible opt-in sample, advertisements said nothing about politics, and the online consent form referred to "a research study of how people think about current events in Chile." Table 1 contains details on the recruitment process leading to the final valid N of 1035. The Facebook advertisement is reproduced in Figure 1.

The main recruiting advertisement was shown to Facebook users throughout Chile. An identical advertisement was shown more frequently in districts with evangelical candidates for Congress, in order to gain a sufficiently large subsample to compare treatment effects on vote intention for a fictional and a real candidate. Respondents recruited via each of these advertisements can be thought of as a national sample and a geographically-specific oversample, respectively, albeit with the caveat that both constitute samples of convenience. As shown below, treatment effects do not differ significantly for real versus fictional candidates, but to maintain comparability, I exclude the "real candidate" observations.

2 Representativeness

I present representativeness statistics for two distinct groups—the subsample recruited with the untargeted advertisement, including the handful of respondents asked about real candidates, and the sample used in the analysis, which pools both subsamples but excludes respondents from either one who were asked about real candidates. Table 2 compares the sample to Chile's 2012 census, while Table 3 compares it to the nationally-representative 2012 AmericasBarometer survey.[1] Targeting succeeded in increasing the share of respondents from certain *comunas* in the Valparaíso

[1]The final, definitive results from Chile's 2012 census have been removed from government websites due to irregularities in the census administration process. Data presented here are drawn from a preliminary report, archived at `http://www.emol.com/documentos/archivos/2013/04/02/20130402145438.pdf`.

and Biobío regions but had very little effect on other variables.

3 Covariate Balance

Random assignment resulted in similar treatment and control groups. Tables 4 and 5 present a series of balance statistics: mean values of each covariate in the treatment and control groups; the mean difference divided by the pooled standard deviation (ideally 0); the ratio of treatment to control group variance (ideally 1); and the p-values associated with a difference-in-means t-test and a bootstrapped Kolmogorov-Smirnov (KS) test for equality of distributions (the latter for continuous covariates only). To eliminate categories with small numbers of observations, I group together Chile's regions to the north of the Santiago metropolitan area and those to the south, and I include a single indicator for identifying with any party rather than checking balance on each one. Region, comuna, ideology, campaign interest, and age were asked pre-treatment; religion, church attendance, partisanship, education, and gender were asked post-treatment.

4 Treatment Effects by Screener Passage

The survey included two "screener" questions to check whether respondents were paying attention. As shown in Tables 6 and 7, treatment effects do not differ significantly for those passing one or both screeners versus those who passed none.

5 Real versus Fictional Candidate Effects

Through a combination of Internet searches and snowball sampling using Facebook,[2] I identified five evangelical candidates for deputy in the 2013 election, as listed in Table 8 (I have since

[2]I contacted evangelical candidates through Facebook, identified myself as a researcher, and asked what other evangelical candidates they were aware of. I also inspected the pages of other politicians that evangelical candidates "liked" and verified whether they were evangelical.

learned of several others, so this list is not complete). Half of the respondents from these candidates' districts were randomly assigned to receive a "real candidate" version of the vote intention question, with that candidate's name, coalition, and biographical details substituted for those of the fictional Alejandro Pérez. As shown in Table 9, "real candidate" treatment effects are not significantly different from those in which respondents from the same districts were asked about a fictional candidate. Unfortunately, the small number of observations from these districts precludes testing for heterogeneous effects within the evangelical, right-wing non-evangelical, or center-left non-evangelical subsamples.

6 Main Results in Tabular Form

The effects of Pinochet stereotypes and candidate evangelicalism on vote intention are summarized in graphical form in the main text; they are presented in tabular form in Tables 10, 11, and 12.

7 Treatment Interaction with 10-Point Ideology Scale

For evangelical respondents, I hypothesize that priming evangelicals' Pinochet connection will have a null effect on vote intention for an evangelical candidate, regardless of respondents' ideology. This hypothesis is tested in Table 13 and Figure 2, which show the results of a treatment interaction with the 10-point ideological self-placement scale. At each level of ideology, the effect of the Pinochet prime is not statistically significant.

For non-evangelical respondents, I hypothesize that the effect of priming evangelicals' Pinochet connection on vote intention for an evangelical candidate will vary with ideology. In the main text, I test this hypothesis by examining effects among subgroups of voters defined by ideological self-placement: positions 7–10 are classified as right-wing and 1–6 as center-left. This approach has the advantage of not assuming a linear functional form for the interaction between ideology and Pinochet stereotypes. However, it has the disadvantage of requiring an arbitrary cut point between the right-wing and center-left categories.

In Table 14 and Figure 3, I show that similar results are obtained when interacting the treatment indicator with the 10-point ideology scale. At scores of 6 and higher, conditional effects are positive and significant at the 0.05 level; elsewhere they are insignificant.

8 Treatment Interaction with Church Attendance

Evangelicals' lack of response to the Pinochet cue might be due to their already knowing the information it conveyed. This group is more religiously observant than Chileans of other faiths—evangelicals averaged 2.45 on the 0–4 scale of church attendance, and 58% attend church at least once a week, whereas non-evangelicals averaged 0.93 on the scale, with 75% attending church no more than twice a year. Those who attend church regularly or who watched the Te Deum on television might already have been exposed to Bishop Durán Castro's "mea culpa," limiting the treatment's effect. To test for this possibility, I interacted the Pinochet treatment indicator with church attendance. If prior exposure to the information conveyed in the treatment is attenuating effects among the more observant, we would expect a conditional effect of constant sign but of greater magnitude and significance among those who attend church less frequently.

Table 15 and Figure 4 convey the results of this treatment interaction, which argue against the above hypothesis. Rather than being of constant sign, the direction of the estimated effect varies with church attendance. Moreover, it is significant at the 0.05 level only at the highest, not lowest, levels of church attendance.

9 *Journal of Experimental Political Science* Reporting Standards

Information is provided below in accordance with the *Journal of Experimental Political Science* Reporting Standards, at `https://journals.cambridge.org/images/fileUpload/documents/xps_reportingstandards.pdf`.

1. Hypotheses

(a) Specific objectives or hypotheses: The experiment was designed to address the effect of evangelicals' historical associations with Pinochet on support for a hypothetical evangelical candidate for Congress in Chile. Specific hypotheses include:

- Evangelical voters will be more likely to vote for a candidate who is identified as evangelical.
- A candidate's evangelicalism will not directly influence the voting behavior of non-evangelicals.
- Priming evangelicals' historical ties to Pinochet will make right-wing (center-left) non-evangelical voters more (less) likely to support an evangelical candidate.
- Priming evangelicals' historical ties to Pinochet will not affect evangelicals' support for an evangelical candidate, regardless of voter ideology.

2. Subjects and Context

(a) Eligibility and exclusion criteria for participants: Participants were recruited using Facebook ads because it is a relatively inexpensive, convenient method of recruiting respondents for an online survey. Any respondent who self-identified as a resident of Chile, 18 years of age or older was eligible. Subjects were excluded if they declined to participate after reading the consent form or if they declared that they did not live in Chile or were under 18 years of age. No aspects of recruitment were changed after recruitment began.

(b) Procedures used to recruit and select participants: See Section 1 of this Appendix.

(c) Recruitment dates defining the periods of recruitment and when the experiments were conducted: October 29, 2013 to November 16, 2013.

(d) Settings and locations where the data were collected: Online, via a Qualtrics survey.

(e) Survey response rate and how it was calculated: See Table 1 in this Appendix.

3. Allocation Method

(a) Details of the procedure used to generate the assignment sequence (e.g., randomization procedures): No blocking was used. Individuals were randomized into treatment or control conditions by the Qualtrics online survey instrument at the time that the relevant question was loaded.

(b) Evidence of random assignment: See Tables 4 and 5

(c) Blinding: The survey was self-administered by participants, and they were unaware of condition assignments.

4. Treatments

(a) Description of the interventions in each treatment condition, as well as a description of the control group: See main text.

(b) How and when manipulations or interventions were administered: Via an online Qualtrics survey.

(c) Deception: None used.

(d) Incentives: A raffle of an iPad, as described in Section 1.

5. Results

(a) Outcome Measures and Covariates: A full Spanish-language codebook and English-language questionnaire are available via `https://dataverse.harvard.edu/dataverse/tboas`. The English-language question wording for the outcome measure is reproduced in the main text. Subgroup analysis was conducted by religion and by ideological self-placement. The outcome and these subgroups were specified prior to the experiment. Ideological self-placement was measured using the following question (dichotomization of the scale into the "center-left" and "right-wing" categories is discussed in the main text):

> Here is a scale from 1 to 10, where 1 means left and 10 means right. When we talk about political tendencies, many people talk about "left" and "right."

According to what "left" and "right" mean to you, where are you located on this scale? [10 point Likert scale, 1 labeled "Left" and 10 labeled "Right."]

Religion was measured using the following question. Evangelicals are those who answered "Evangelical or Protestant," and Non-evangelicals are those who provided any other valid answer.

What is your religion, if you have one?

- Catholic
- Evangelical or Protestant
- None (I believe in a supreme being but I don't belong to any religion)
- Atheist/Agnostic/I don't believe in God
- Other (Jewish, Jehovah's Witness, Mormon, etc.)

(b) Complete CONSORT Participant Flow Diagram: See Figure 5. Note that the $N = 1575$ assessed for eligibility is the number providing a valid response to the consent question, not including those who may have viewed the consent form but clicked away without beginning the survey.

(c) Statistical Analysis

- Sample means and standard deviations using ITT analysis are reported in Tables 10, 11, and 12.
- The level of analysis does not differ from the level of randomization.
- As summarized in Tables 16 and 17, post-treatment attrition (viewing both experimental questions, but declining to answer the vote question) is unrelated to pre-treatment variables or to the treatment. Pre-treatment attrition is significantly related only to interest in politics.
- Frequencies of missing data on variables used to define subgroups (religion and ideology) are presented in the CONSORT diagram (Figure 5). Missing data were handled by listwise deletion.

- As discussed and justified in section 5, respondents assigned to a "real candidate" version of the treatment or control condition were excluded from the analysis.

6. Other Information

   (a) The experiment was reviewed and approved by the IRBs at Boston University and Iowa State University.

   (b) The experimental protocol was not registered.

   (c) Funding sources included the College of Arts and Sciences, Boston University, and the College of Liberal Arts and Sciences, Iowa State University. The funders had no role in the analysis of the experiment and imposed no restrictions on publishing findings. There is no conflict of interest.

   (d) Replication data will be made available prior to publication at `https://dataverse.harvard.edu/dataverse/tboas`.

Table 1: Recruitment Process for Online Survey

Facebook users reached	3,031,024
Unique ad clicks	29,360
Consented to participate	1,520
Eligible to participate	1,264
Completed survey	1,035

NOTE: Eligible participants were age 18 or over and living in Chile.

Figure 1: Facebook Advertisement Used for Survey Recruitment

Table 2: Online Sample vs. 2012 Census

	Sample (Used)	Sample (Untargeted)	Census
Comuna			
Median Population	151,520	152,985	130,808
Region			
Tarapacá	1.2	1.8	1.7
Antofagasta	2.2	2.7	3.2
Atacama	1.9	2.1	1.7
Coquimbo	3.1	3.7	4.2
Araucanía	5.1	5.2	5.4
Metropolitana	36.8	43.1	40.6
Valparaíso	15.9	9.9	10.6
O'Higgins	3.1	4.2	5.2
Maule	4.8	5.7	5.8
Biobío	16.4	11.9	11.9
Los Lagos	4.2	3.7	4.7
Aysén	0.3	0.1	0.6
Magallanes y Antártica	1.5	1.3	1
Los Ríos	2.4	2.9	2.2
Arica y Parinacota	1.3	1.6	1.3
Religion			
Catholic	41.2	41.7	67.4
Evangelical	14.8	14.3	16.6
Other	4.7	4.2	4.4
None	39.4	39.8	11.6
Education			
None	0.2	0.3	2.5
Primary	1.4	1.4	25.2
Secondary	31.1	31.7	44.2
Technical	13.8	14.1	8.9
University	51.2	50.8	17.7
Postgraduate	2.3	1.8	1.5
Other			
Median Age	21	20	42
Male	50.4	51.4	47.9

Individual census figures are for residents 15 and older (religion and education) or 18 and older (other variables). Comuna figures are those associated with the median individual. Non-median figures are percentages. Education is the highest level started or completed. "Used" and "Untargeted" samples are defined in the text.

Table 3: Online Sample vs. 2012 AmericasBarometer

	Sample (Used)	Sample (Untargeted)	Americas Barometer
Church Attendance			
1+ Times/Week	10.6	10.4	7.3
1 Time/Week	10.7	10.4	12.3
1 Time/Month	10.7	10.9	19.4
1–2 Times/Year	20.4	20.5	21.5
Never/Almost Never	47.6	47.7	39.4
Party ID			
None	78.9	78.8	85.7
PS	1.5	1.3	2.9
PPD	1.1	1.3	1.5
PDC	1.2	1.3	2
RN	4.9	4.8	2
UDI	3.6	3.8	1.4
PC	1.9	1.8	2
Other	6.6	6.6	1.2
Ideology			
Left (1–4)	29.1	27.8	34.5
Center (5–6)	44.5	44.8	41.8
Right (7–10)	26.4	27.4	23.6

All figures expressed as percentages of registered voters.
"Used" and "Untargeted" samples are defined in the text.

Table 4: Covariate Balance for Pinochet Treatment

	Treated	Control	Std. Diff.	Var. Rat.	t-test	KS-test
Comuna						
Log Population	11.66	11.71	−0.05	1.04	0.44	0.35
Region						
North	0.27	0.23	0.08	1.10	0.21	
Santiago	0.36	0.38	−0.03	0.99	0.70	
South	0.37	0.39	−0.05	0.98	0.46	
Religion						
Catholic	0.39	0.44	−0.10	0.96	0.13	
Evangelical	0.15	0.14	0.04	1.07	0.59	
Other	0.05	0.04	0.01	1.06	0.83	
None	0.41	0.37	0.09	1.04	0.20	
Church Attendance (0–4)	1.14	1.15	−0.01	1.00	0.91	1.00
Politics						
Partisan	0.18	0.23	−0.11	0.85	0.09	
Ideology (1–10)	5.21	5.35	−0.06	0.95	0.37	0.55
Campaign Interest (1–7)	4.37	4.53	−0.08	1.00	0.20	0.40
Demographics						
Age	24.06	23.08	0.10	1.43	0.10	0.20
Education (1–10)	6.94	6.75	0.11	0.97	0.09	0.04
Male	0.52	0.49	0.06	1.00	0.40	

NOTE: 'Treated' and 'Control' give mean values; 'Std. Diff.' is their difference divided by the pooled standard deviation. 'Var. Rat.' is the ratio of treatment to control group variance. 't-test' and 'KS-test' give two-sided p-values (bootstrapped for KS).

Table 5: Covariate Balance for Evangelical Treatment

	Treated	Control	Std. Diff.	Var. Rat.	t-test	KS-test
Comuna						
Log Population	11.74	11.64	0.09	0.99	0.17	0.22
Region						
North	0.25	0.25	−0.01	0.99	0.85	
Santiago	0.36	0.38	−0.05	0.97	0.44	
South	0.40	0.37	0.06	1.03	0.35	
Religion						
Catholic	0.39	0.43	−0.07	0.98	0.32	
Evangelical	0.16	0.14	0.07	1.15	0.30	
Other	0.05	0.04	0.07	1.39	0.28	
None	0.39	0.40	−0.02	0.99	0.79	
Church Attendance (0–4)	1.16	1.14	0.01	1.01	0.84	0.99
Politics						
Partisan	0.20	0.21	−0.04	0.94	0.56	
Ideology (1–10)	5.34	5.23	0.05	0.99	0.47	0.79
Campaign Interest (1–7)	4.56	4.38	0.10	1.01	0.14	0.11
Demographics						
Age	23.57	23.64	−0.01	1.01	0.91	0.90
Education (1–10)	6.84	6.85	−0.01	0.92	0.91	0.86
Male	0.48	0.53	−0.10	1.00	0.15	

NOTE: 'Treated' and 'Control' give mean values; 'Std. Diff.' is their difference divided by the pooled standard deviation. 'Var. Rat.' is the ratio of treatment to control group variance. 't-test' and 'KS-test' give two-sided p-values (bootstrapped for KS).

Table 6: Effect of Pinochet Stereotypes on Vote Intention for an Evangelical Candidate, by Screener Passage

	Subgroup		
	Right-Wing Non-Evangelicals	Center-Left Non-Evangelicals	Evangelicals
Intercept	3.58	3.59	5.13
	(0.56)	(0.29)	(0.71)
Pinochet Prime	0.69	-0.25	0.43
	(0.81)	(0.4)	(0.97)
1 Screener	-0.33	-0.59	-0.29
	(0.79)	(0.4)	(0.91)
2 Screeners	-0.86	-0.89	-0.21
	(0.7)	(0.37)	(0.91)
Pinochet $\times$ 1 Screener	0.39	-0.18	-0.71
	(1.27)	(0.57)	(1.31)
Pinochet $\times$ 2 Screeners	0.85	0.49	-1.01
	(1.01)	(0.51)	(1.24)
N	82	272	65

NOTE: Entries are OLS regression coefficients with estimated standard errors in parentheses.

Table 7: Effect of Candidate Evangelicalism on Vote Intention When Pinochet Stereotypes Are Not Primed, by Screener Passage

	Subgroup		
	Right-Wing Non-Evangelicals	Center-Left Non-Evangelicals	Evangelicals
Intercept	4.22	3.48	2.8
	(0.45)	(0.26)	(0.57)
Evangelical Candidate	-0.64	0.11	2.32
	(0.71)	(0.39)	(0.85)
1 Screener	-1.14	-0.78	0.37
	(0.71)	(0.4)	(0.93)
2 Screeners	-0.59	-0.85	0.7
	(0.62)	(0.33)	(0.73)
Evang. Cand. $\times$ 1 Screener	0.81	0.19	-0.66
	(1.05)	(0.56)	(1.24)
Evang. Cand. $\times$ 2 Screeners	-0.27	-0.04	-0.91
	(0.92)	(0.48)	(1.1)
N	95	272	64

NOTE: Entries are OLS regression coefficients with estimated standard errors in parentheses.

Table 8: Evangelical Candidates for Deputy Used in the Survey, Chile 2013

Name	Party	Pact	District	Votes
Francesca Muñoz	RN	Alianza por Chile	44 (Concepción)	9.34%
Jaime Barrientos	UDI	Alianza por Chile	13 (Valparaíso)	11.56%
Viviana Betancourt	PS	Nueva Mayoría	59 (Aisén)	20.91%
José Aburto	PRI	PRI	57 (Puerto Montt)	7.27%
Susana Garcés	PRI	PRI	58 (Chiloé)	3.12%

NOTE: UDI = Independent Democratic Union; RN = National Renewal; PS = Socialist Party; PRI = Regional Party of Independents. None of the candidates was elected.

Table 9: Treatment Effects on Vote Intention for Real vs. Fictional Candidates

	Conditional on:		
	Evang. Cand.	Pinochet	¬Pinochet
Intercept	3.26	3.46	2.81
	(0.42)	(0.53)	(0.43)
Real Candidate	-0.08	-0.51	0.97
	(0.64)	(0.68)	(0.64)
Pinochet Prime	0.27		
	(0.67)		
Real Cand. $\times$ Pinochet	-0.15		
	(0.9)		
Evangelical Candidate		0.07	0.45
		(0.72)	(0.6)
Real Cand. $\times$ Evang. Cand.		0.28	-1.05
		(0.91)	(0.9)
N	85	78	79

NOTE: Entries are OLS regression coefficients with estimated standard errors in parentheses. Includes only respondents from congressional districts with evangelical candidates, as listed in Table 8.

Table 10: Effect of Pinochet Stereotypes and Candidate Evangelicalism on Vote Intention (Right-Wing Non-Evangelical Respondents)

	Prime Pinochet			
	Yes	No	Difference	N
Evangelicalism				
Mentioned	4.28	3.09	1.19	82
			(0.43)	
Not Mentioned	3.83	3.71	0.11	95
			(0.39)	
Difference	0.45	-0.63		
	(0.43)	(0.39)		
N	82	95		

NOTE: Entries are mean vote intention and differences in vote intention, measured on a 1–7 scale, with estimated standard errors in parentheses.

Table 11: Effect of Pinochet Stereotypes and Candidate Evangelicalism on Vote Intention (Centrist and Left-Wing Non-Evangelical Respondents)

	Prime Pinochet			
	Yes	No	Difference	N
Evangelicalism				
Mentioned	2.96	3.02	-0.06	272
			(0.21)	
Not Mentioned	3.13	2.88	0.25	297
			(0.19)	
Difference	-0.16	0.14		
	(0.2)	(0.2)		
N	297	272		

NOTE: Entries are mean vote intention and differences in vote intention, measured on a 1–7 scale, with estimated standard errors in parentheses.

Table 12: Effect of Pinochet Stereotypes and Candidate Evangelicalism on Vote Intention (Evangelical Respondents)

	Prime Pinochet			
	Yes	No	Difference	N
Evangelicalism				
Mentioned	4.73	4.94	-0.21	65
			(0.49)	
Not Mentioned	2.93	3.22	-0.29	59
			(0.42)	
Difference	1.8	1.72		
	(0.48)	(0.44)		
N	60	64		

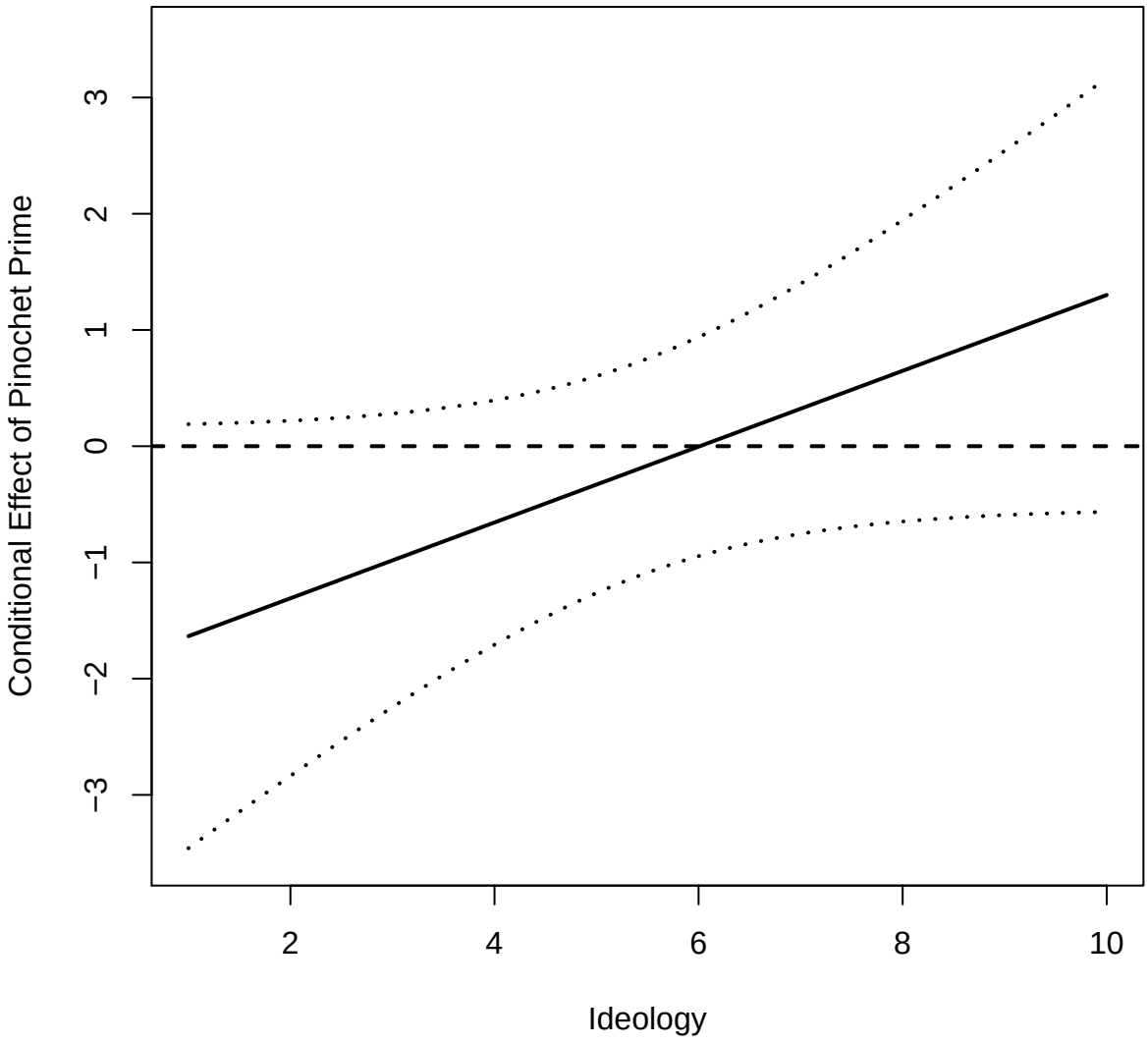
NOTE: Entries are mean vote intention and differences in vote intention, measured on a 1–7 scale, with estimated standard errors in parentheses.

Table 13: Effect of Pinochet Stereotypes on Evangelicals' Vote Intention for an Evangelical Candidate, Conditional on Ideology

Intercept	4.77
	(0.78)
Pinochet Prime	-1.96
	(1.07)
Ideology	0.05
	(0.12)
Pinochet Prime $\times$ Ideology	0.33
	(0.18)
N	64

NOTE: Entries are OLS regression coefficients with estimated standard errors in parentheses. Ideology is scaled from 1–10; higher numbers are Right.

Figure 2: Effect of Pinochet Stereotypes on Evangelicals' Vote Intention for an Evangelical Candidate, Conditional on Ideology



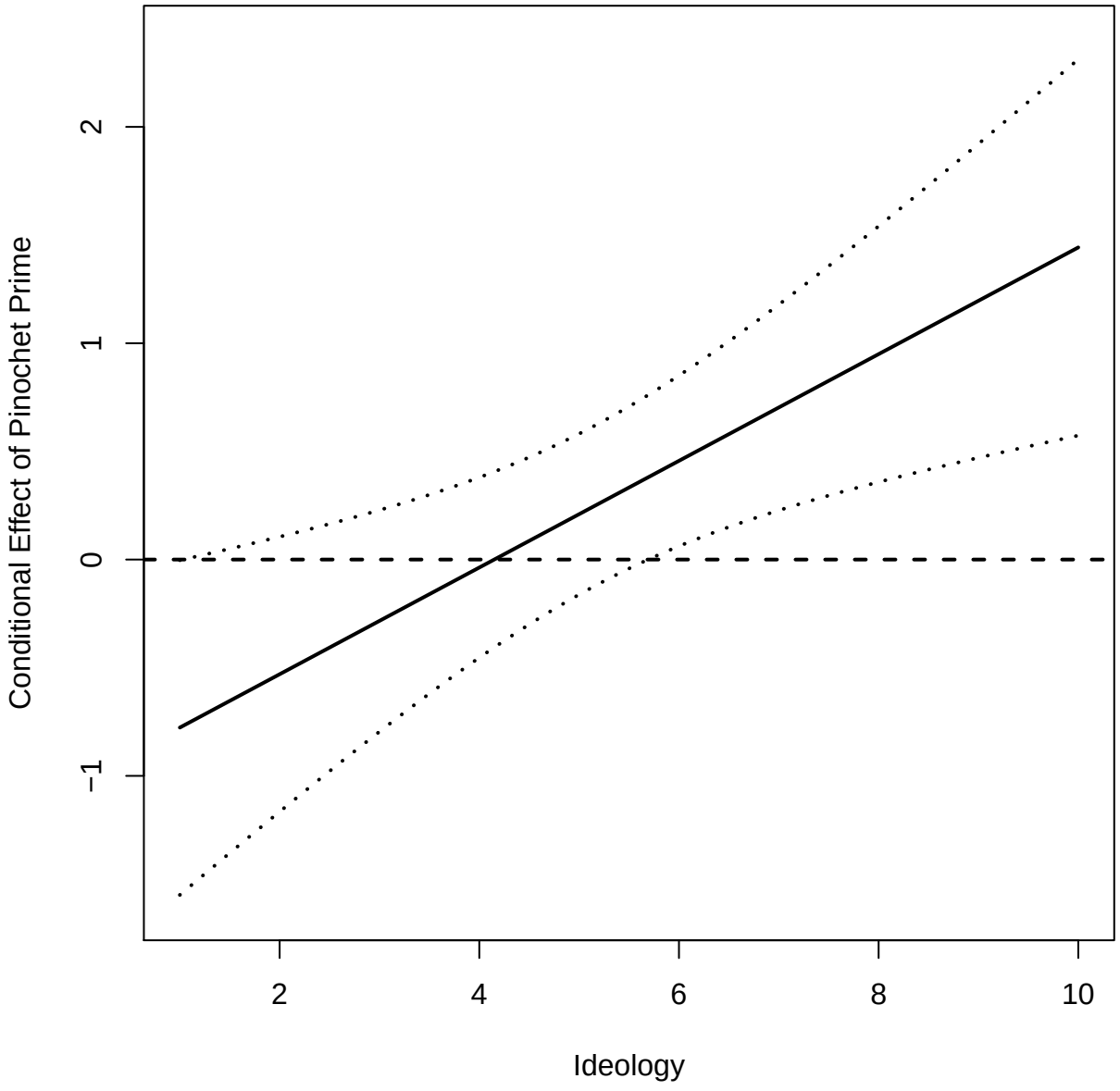
NOTE: Dotted lines give 95% confidence interval. Plot based on the estimates reported in Table 13.

Table 14: Effect of Pinochet Stereotypes on Non-Evangelicals' Vote Intention for an Evangelical Candidate, Conditional on Ideology

Intercept	2.89
	(0.33)
Pinochet Prime	-1.02
	(0.47)
Ideology	0.03
	(0.05)
Pinochet Prime $\times$ Ideology	0.25
	(0.08)
N	354

NOTE: Entries are OLS regression coefficients with estimated standard errors in parentheses. Ideology is scaled from 1–10; higher numbers are Right.

Figure 3: Effect of Pinochet Stereotypes on Non-Evangelicals' Vote Intention for an Evangelical Candidate, Conditional on Ideology



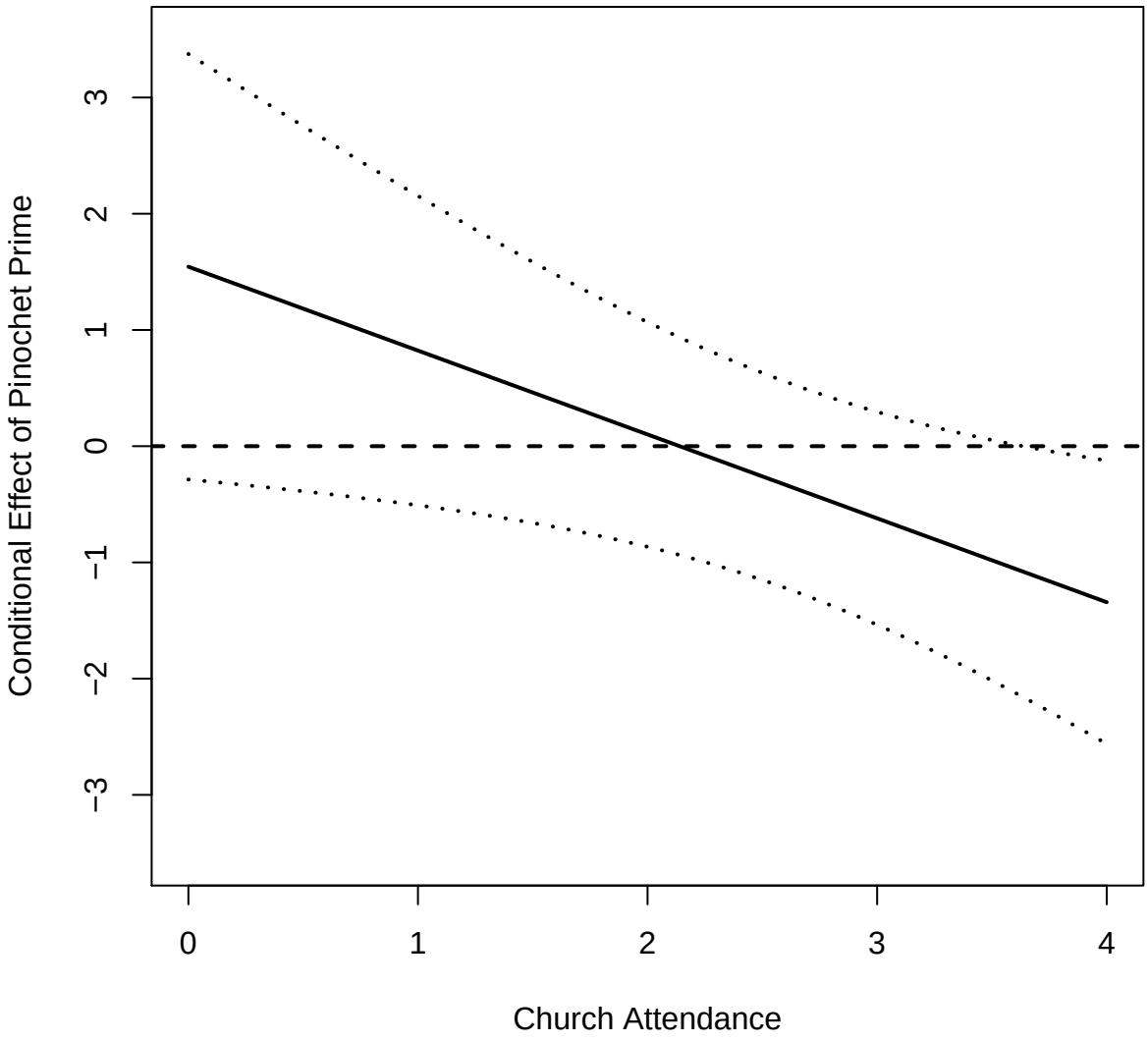
NOTE: Dotted lines give 95% confidence interval. Plot based on the estimates reported in Table 14.

Table 15: Effect of Pinochet Stereotypes on Evangelicals' Vote Intention for an Evangelical Candidate, Conditional on Church Attendance

Intercept	2.92
	(0.59)
Pinochet Prime	1.54
	(0.92)
Church Attendance	0.82
	(0.2)
Pinochet Prime $\times$ Church Attendance	-0.72
	(0.3)
N	65

NOTE: Entries are OLS regression coefficients with estimated standard errors in parentheses. Church Attendance is scaled from 0 (never or almost never) to 4 (more than once a week).

Figure 4: Effect of Pinochet Stereotypes on Evangelicals' Vote Intention for an Evangelical Candidate, Conditional on Church Attendance



NOTE: Dotted lines give 95% confidence interval. Plot based on the estimates reported in Table 15.

Figure 5: CONSORT Diagram

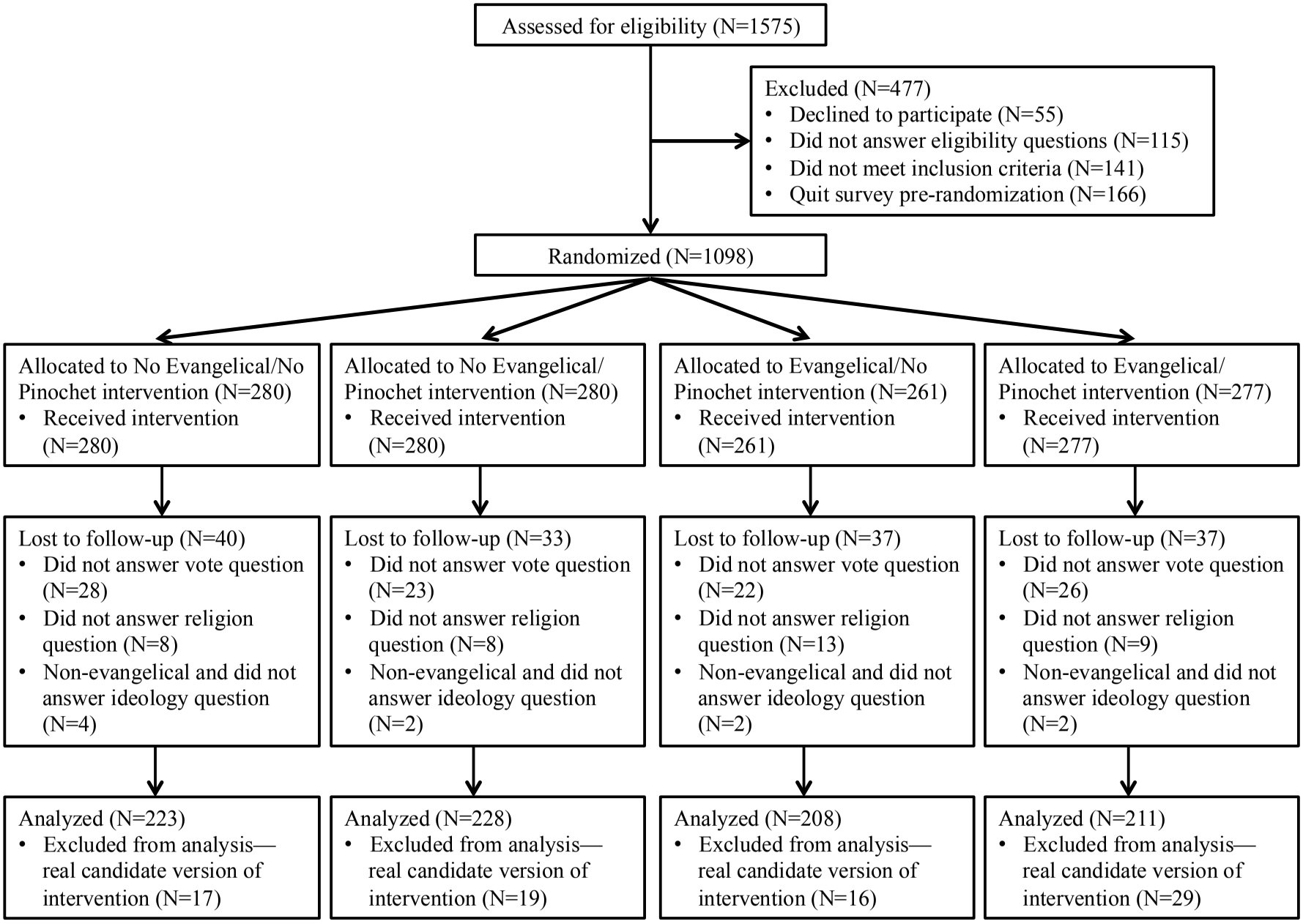


Table 16: Predictors of Pre-Treatment Attrition

Intercept	-1.57	-1.57	-2.23	-1.27
	(0.25)	(0.25)	(0.24)	(0.41)
Age	-0.01			-0.02
	(0.01)			(0.01)
Campaign Interest		-0.13		-0.15
		(0.05)		(0.05)
Ideology			0.01	0.02
			(0.04)	(0.04)
N	1264	1218	1205	1202

Entries are logistic regression coefficients with estimated standard errors in parentheses.

Table 17: Predictors of Post-Treatment Attrition

Intercept	-2.51	-2.51	-2.51	-2.31	-2.3	-2.18
	(0.28)	(0.28)	(0.27)	(0.15)	(0.15)	(0.48)
Age	0					0
	(0.01)					(0.01)
Campaign Interest		-0.06				-0.08
		(0.05)				(0.06)
Ideology			0			0.02
			(0.05)			(0.05)
Pinochet Treatment				-0.06		0.02
				(0.21)		(0.22)
Evangelical Treatment					-0.02	-0.01
					(0.21)	(0.22)
N	1264	1218	1205	1123	1098	1079

Entries are logistic regression coefficients with estimated standard errors in parentheses.