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ONLINE APPENDIX

SECTION A.1: DIFFERENCE-IN-DIFFERENCE TABLES

Table A1. DID Estimation for Party Participation of Non-Poor Respondents

	Coefficient	Stand. Error	P Value
Intercept	0.179	0.049	0.000
DID	0.065	0.030	0.033
Time	-0.043	0.023	0.062
Treated	0.003	0.028	0.929
Ideology: Right	-0.038	0.021	0.067
Race: White	0.034	0.015	0.026
Not Safe	-0.022	0.024	0.358
Female	-0.029	0.021	0.173
Age	0.001	0.001	0.446
Adj R2:	0.006		
Observations:	5 Amelia Imputed Sets	(n = avg. 895)	

Source: Two-City, Six-Wave Panel Survey, Brazil (Baker et al., 2015) and Author's Own Elaboration.

Table A2. DID Estimation for Party Participation of Poor Respondents

	Coefficient	Stand. Error	P Value
Intercept	0.167	0.081	0.039
DID	0.041	0.085	0.630
Time	-0.031	0.062	0.613
Treated	0.045	0.062	0.472
Ideology: Right	-0.039	0.056	0.487
Race: White	-0.006	0.040	0.888
Not Safe	-0.011	0.053	0.830
Female	-0.047	0.044	0.282
Age	0.001	0.001	0.387
Adj R2:	0.003		
Observations:	5 Amelia Imputed Sets	(n = avg. 131)	

Source: Two-City, Six-Wave Panel Survey, Brazil (Baker et al., 2015) and Author's Own Elaboration.

Table A3. DID Estimation for Community Assoc. Participation of Non-Poor Respondents

	Coefficient	Stand. Error	P Value
Intercept	0.173	0.049	0.000
DID	0.004	0.046	0.932
Time	-0.040	0.035	0.252
Treated	0.008	0.031	0.804
Ideology: Right	0.008	0.020	0.678
Race: White	0.052	0.026	0.042
Not Safe	-0.007	0.031	0.825
Female	0.014	0.027	0.601
Age	0.003	0.001	0.000
Adj R2:	0.010		
Observations:	5 Amelia Imputed Sets	(n = avg. 895)	

Source: Two-City, Six-Wave Panel Survey, Brazil (Baker et al., 2015) and Author's Own Elaboration.

Table A4. DID Estimation for Community Assoc. Participation of Poor Respondents

	Coefficient	Stand. Error	P Value
Intercept	0.321	0.188	0.089
DID	-0.047	0.142	0.743
Time	-0.020	0.090	0.827
Treated	0.017	0.101	0.868
Ideology: Right	0.021	0.082	0.797
Race: White	0.010	0.083	0.904
Not Safe	-0.043	0.095	0.647
Female	-0.053	0.082	0.518
Age	0.002	0.002	0.328
Adj R2:	0.001		
Observations:	5 Amelia Imputed Sets	(n = avg. 131)	

Source: Two-City, Six-Wave Panel Survey, Brazil (Baker et al., 2015) and Author's Own Elaboration.

Table A5. DID Estimation for Engagement in Political Conversations of Non-Poor Respondents

	Coefficient	Stand. Error	P Value
Intercept	2.085	0.135	0.000
DID	0.138	0.094	0.141
Time	0.121	0.060	0.046
Treated	0.031	0.066	0.639
Ideology: Right	-0.146	0.022	0.000
Race: White	-0.053	0.050	0.291
Not Safe	-0.038	0.055	0.490
Female	-0.228	0.038	0.000
Age	-0.004	0.002	0.010
Adj R2:	0.041		
Observations:	5 Amelia Imputed Sets	(n = avg. 895)	

Source: Two-City, Six-Wave Panel Survey, Brazil (Baker et al., 2015) and Author's Own Elaboration.

Table A6. DID Estimation for Engagement in Political Conversations of Poor Respondents

	Coefficient	Stand. Error	P Value
Intercept	1.572	0.306	0.000
DID	0.216	0.191	0.258
Time	-0.069	0.166	0.678
Treated	0.093	0.189	0.623
Ideology: Right	-0.082	0.135	0.542
Race: White	0.088	0.142	0.538
Not Safe	-0.005	0.129	0.968
Female	-0.256	0.143	0.073
Age	-0.003	0.004	0.537
Adj R2:	0.025		
Observations:	5 Amelia Imputed Sets	(n = avg. 131)	

Source: Two-City, Six-Wave Panel Survey, Brazil (Baker et al., 2015) and Author's Own Elaboration.

Table A7. DID Estimation for Party Participation of Residents in Safe Neighborhoods

	Coefficient	Stand. Error	P Value
Intercept	0.043	0.038	0.266
DID	0.128	0.042	0.002
Time	0.006	0.030	0.831
Treated	0.007	0.032	0.821
Ideology: Right	-0.067	0.028	0.019
Below Poverty Line	0.009	0.035	0.803
Race: White	0.031	0.024	0.190
Female	-0.046	0.023	0.046
Time	0.006	0.030	0.831
Treated	0.007	0.032	0.821
Age	0.002	0.001	0.019
Adj R2:	0.030		
Observations:	5 Amelia Imputed Sets	(n = avg. 1022)	

Source: Two-City, Six-Wave Panel Survey, Brazil (Baker et al., 2015) and Author's Own Elaboration.

Table A8. DID Estimation for Party Participation of Residents in Unsafe Neighborhoods

	Coefficient	Stand. Error	P Value
Intercept	0.160	0.094	0.091
DID	-0.053	0.098	0.588
Time	0.114	0.075	0.129
Treated	0.058	0.065	0.370
Ideology: Right	0.027	0.052	0.600
Below Poverty Line	0.042	0.079	0.593
Race: White	0.021	0.066	0.749
Female	-0.079	0.052	0.130
Age	-0.002	0.002	0.136
Adj R2:	0.009		
Observations:	5 Amelia Imputed Sets	(n = avg. 700)	

Source: Two-City, Six-Wave Panel Survey, Brazil (Baker et al., 2015) and Author's Own Elaboration.

Table A9. DID Estimation for Community Assoc. Participation of Residents in Safe Neighborhoods

	Coefficient	Stand. Error	P Value
Intercept	0.149	0.045	0.001
DID	0.006	0.043	0.882
Time	-0.046	0.032	0.148
Treated	0.019	0.031	0.554
Ideology: Right	0.008	0.023	0.738
Below Poverty Line	0.037	0.044	0.395
Race: White	0.050	0.030	0.093
Female	0.015	0.025	0.537
Age	0.003	0.001	0.000
Adj R2:	0.009		
Observations:	5 Amelia Imputed Sets	(n = avg. 1022)	

Source: Two-City, Six-Wave Panel Survey, Brazil (Baker et al., 2015) and Author's Own Elaboration.

Table A10. DID Estimation for Community Assoc. Participation of Residents in Unsafe Neighborhoods

	Coefficient	Stand. Error	P Value
Intercept	0.279	0.112	0.014
DID	-0.062	0.114	0.586
Time	0.016	0.083	0.846
Treated	-0.016	0.072	0.826
Ideology: Right	0.013	0.045	0.775
Below Poverty Line	0.074	0.085	0.388
Race: White	0.037	0.043	0.393
Female	-0.033	0.057	0.567
Age	0.001	0.001	0.431
Adj R2:	0.003		
Observations:	5 Amelia Imputed Sets	(n = avg. 700)	

Source: Two-City, Six-Wave Panel Survey, Brazil (Baker et al., 2015) and Author's Own Elaboration.

Table A11. DID Estimation for Engagement in Political Conversations of Residents in Safe Neighborhoods

	Coefficient	Stand. Error	P Value
Intercept	1.845	0.109	0.000
DID	0.163	0.106	0.124
Time	0.090	0.066	0.169
Treated	0.026	0.077	0.734
Ideology: Right	-0.237	0.040	0.000
Below Poverty Line	-0.138	0.080	0.084
Race: White	-0.028	0.053	0.598
Female	-0.221	0.039	0.000
Age	-0.004	0.002	0.022
Adj R2:	0.040		
Observations:	5 Amelia Imputed Sets	(n = avg. 1022)	

Source: Two-City, Six-Wave Panel Survey, Brazil (Baker et al., 2015) and Author's Own Elaboration.

Table A12. DID Estimation for Engagement in Political Conversations of Residents of Unsafe Neighborhoods

	Coefficient	Stand. Error	P Value
Intercept	1.883	0.148	0.000
DID	0.115	0.162	0.479
Time	0.104	0.108	0.336
Treated	0.069	0.090	0.446
Ideology: Right	-0.183	0.121	0.133
Below Poverty Line	-0.160	0.117	0.172
Race: White	-0.035	0.078	0.658
Female	-0.252	0.074	0.001
Age	-0.004	0.003	0.127
Adj R2:	0.031		
Observations:	5 Amelia Imputed Sets (n = avg. 700)		

Source: Two-City, Six-Wave Panel Survey, Brazil (Baker et al., 2015) and Author's Own Elaboration.

Table A13. DID Estimation for Party Participation of Females

	Coefficient	Stand. Error	P Value
Intercept	-0.013	0.048	0.794
DID	0.076	0.046	0.102
Time	0.022	0.033	0.512
Treated	0.023	0.036	0.524
Ideology: Right	-0.011	0.034	0.741
Below Poverty Line	0.014	0.040	0.724
Race: White	0.021	0.026	0.415
Not Safe	0.023	0.032	0.480
Age	0.001	0.001	0.248
Adj R2:	0.014		
Observations:	5 Amelia Imputed Sets (n = avg. 576)		

Source: Two-City, Six-Wave Panel Survey, Brazil (Baker et al., 2015) and Author's Own Elaboration.

Table A14. DID Estimation for Party Participation of Males

	Coefficient	Stand. Error	P Value
Intercept	0.069	0.077	0.366
DID	0.134	0.065	0.039
Time	0.020	0.047	0.669
Treated	0.006	0.049	0.904
Ideology: Right	-0.100	0.039	0.011
Below Poverty Line	0.011	0.066	0.863
Race: White	0.040	0.041	0.335
Not Safe	-0.001	0.051	0.989
Age	0.001	0.001	0.357
Adj R2:	0.026		
Observations:	5 Amelia Imputed Sets (n = avg. 455)		

Source: Two-City, Six-Wave Panel Survey, Brazil (Baker et al., 2015) and Author's Own Elaboration.

Table A15. DID Estimation for Community Assoc. Participation of Females

	Coefficient	Stand. Error	P Value
Intercept	0.040	0.074	0.595
DID	-0.061	0.070	0.382
Time	0.012	0.052	0.819
Treated	0.046	0.055	0.400
Ideology: Right	0.034	0.049	0.485
Below Poverty Line	0.039	0.068	0.570
Race: White	0.072	0.035	0.041
Not Safe	0.017	0.046	0.710
Age	0.004	0.001	0.003
Adj R2:	0.012		
Observations:	5 Amelia Imputed Sets (n = avg. 576)		

Source: Two-City, Six-Wave Panel Survey, Brazil (Baker et al., 2015) and Author's Own Elaboration.

Table A16. DID Estimation for Community Assoc. Participation of Males

	Coefficient	Stand. Error	P Value
Intercept	0.096	0.085	0.261
DID	0.079	0.070	0.256
Time	-0.073	0.050	0.144
Treated	-0.021	0.057	0.714
Ideology: Right	0.007	0.040	0.863
Below Poverty Line	0.076	0.083	0.358
Race: White	0.087	0.044	0.047
Not Safe	-0.028	0.060	0.634
Age	0.004	0.001	0.000
Adj R2:	0.018		
Observations:	5 Amelia Imputed Sets (n = avg. 455)		

Source: Two-City, Six-Wave Panel Survey, Brazil (Baker et al., 2015) and Author's Own Elaboration.

Table A17. DID Estimation for Engagement in Political Conversations of Females

	Coefficient	Stand. Error	P Value
Intercept	1.743	0.109	0.000
DID	0.183	0.105	0.081
Time	0.043	0.066	0.511
Treated	0.035	0.073	0.631
Ideology: Right	-0.196	0.062	0.002
Below Poverty Line	-0.142	0.075	0.058
Race: White	-0.040	0.047	0.393
Not Safe	-0.019	0.065	0.766
Age	-0.006	0.002	0.000
Adj R2:	0.027		
Observations:	5 Amelia Imputed Sets (n = avg. 576)		

Source: Two-City, Six-Wave Panel Survey, Brazil (Baker et al., 2015) and Author's Own Elaboration.

Table A18. DID Estimation for Engagement in Political Conversations of Males

	Coefficient	Stand. Error	P Value
Intercept	1.777	0.131	0.000
DID	0.106	0.098	0.280
Time	0.161	0.084	0.055
Treated	0.036	0.070	0.603
Ideology: Right	-0.259	0.070	0.000
Below Poverty Line	-0.140	0.133	0.295
Race: White	-0.018	0.061	0.768
Not Safe	-0.048	0.060	0.425
Age	-0.002	0.002	0.401
Adj R2:	0.026		
Observations:	5 Amelia Imputed Sets	(n = avg. 455)	

Source: Two-City, Six-Wave Panel Survey, Brazil (Baker et al., 2015) and Author's Own Elaboration.

Table A19. DID Estimation for Party Participation of Afro-Brazilian Participants

	Coefficient	Stand. Error	P Value
Intercept	0.025	0.089	0.782
DID	0.113	0.071	0.114
Time	0.039	0.049	0.421
Treated	0.048	0.052	0.355
Ideology: Right	-0.086	0.043	0.048
Below Poverty Line	-0.002	0.062	0.970
Not Safe	-0.015	0.062	0.804
Female	-0.069	0.036	0.057
Age	0.003	0.001	0.027
Adj R2:	0.043		
Observations:	5 Amelia Imputed Sets	(n = avg. 338)	

Source: Two-City, Six-Wave Panel Survey, Brazil (Baker et al., 2015) and Author's Own Elaboration.

Table A20. DID Estimation for Party Participation of White Brazilian Participants

	Coefficient	Stand. Error	P Value
Intercept	0.087	0.052	0.097
DID	0.086	0.047	0.068
Time	0.010	0.034	0.768
Treated	0.005	0.036	0.878
Ideology: Right	-0.029	0.027	0.270
Below Poverty Line	0.039	0.045	0.393
Not Safe	0.015	0.035	0.675
Female	-0.042	0.026	0.097
Age	0.000	0.001	0.876
Adj R2:	0.012		
Observations:	5 Amelia Imputed Sets (n = avg. 645)		

Source: Two-City, Six-Wave Panel Survey, Brazil (Baker et al., 2015) and Author's Own Elaboration.

Table A21. DID Estimation for Community Assoc. Participation of Afro-Brazilians

	Coefficient	Stand. Error	P Value
Intercept	0.012	0.131	0.929
DID	-0.030	0.091	0.747
Time	-0.019	0.051	0.705
Treated	-0.026	0.064	0.688
Ideology: Right	0.039	0.050	0.433
Below Poverty Line	0.077	0.078	0.328
Not Safe	-0.027	0.013	0.039
Female	0.054	0.075	0.473
Age	0.007	0.002	0.000
Adj R2:	0.032		
Observations:	5 Amelia Imputed Sets (n = avg. 338)		

Source: Two-City, Six-Wave Panel Survey, Brazil (Baker et al., 2015) and Author's Own Elaboration.

Table A22. DID Estimation for Community Assoc. Participation of White Brazilians

	Coefficient	Stand. Error	P Value
Intercept	0.124	0.063	0.049
DID	0.015	0.062	0.812
Time	-0.015	0.045	0.735
Treated	-0.012	0.050	0.815
Ideology: Right	-0.004	0.039	0.916
Below Poverty Line	0.060	0.079	0.443
Not Safe	-0.006	0.037	0.873
Female	0.017	0.034	0.626
Age	0.003	0.001	0.004
Adj R2:	0.004		
Observations:	5 Amelia Imputed Sets	(n = avg. 645)	

Source: Two-City, Six-Wave Panel Survey, Brazil (Baker et al., 2015) and Author's Own Elaboration.

Table A23. DID Estimation for Engagement in Political Conversations of Afro-Brazilians

	Coefficient	Stand. Error	P Value
Intercept	1.622	0.236	0.000
DID	-0.051	0.157	0.746
Time	0.173	0.164	0.294
Treated	0.236	0.133	0.076
Ideology: Right	-0.244	0.075	0.001
Below Poverty Line	-0.058	0.134	0.665
Not Safe	0.079	0.107	0.457
Female	-0.272	0.080	0.001
Age	-0.003	0.003	0.273
Adj R2:	0.046		
Observations:	5 Amelia Imputed Sets	(n = avg. 338)	

Source: Two-City, Six-Wave Panel Survey, Brazil (Baker et al., 2015) and Author's Own Elaboration.

Table A24. DID Estimation for Engagement in Political Conversations of White Brazilians

	Coefficient	Stand. Error	P Value
Intercept	1.940	0.118	0.000
DID	0.279	0.126	0.026
Time	0.091	0.077	0.237
Treated	-0.064	0.106	0.548
Ideology: Right	-0.219	0.068	0.001
Below Poverty Line	-0.278	0.090	0.002
Not Safe	-0.076	0.082	0.352
Female	-0.235	0.059	0.000
Age	-0.004	0.002	0.019
Adj R2:	0.053		
Observations:	5 Amelia Imputed Sets (n = avg. 645)		

Source: Two-City, Six-Wave Panel Survey, Brazil (Baker et al., 2015) and Author's Own Elaboration.

Table A25. DID Estimation for Party Participation of those Reporting Discrimination Based on Clothing (Proxy for Wealth)

	Coefficient	Stand. Error	P Value
Intercept	0.128	0.077	0.098
DID	0.104	0.080	0.195
Time	0.033	0.068	0.625
Treated	0.003	0.055	0.958
Ideology: Right	-0.100	0.039	0.011
Race: White	-0.032	0.045	0.478
Not Safe	-0.045	0.049	0.364
Female	-0.128	0.042	0.002
Age	0.003	0.001	0.044
Adj R2:	0.045		
Observations:	5 Amelia Imputed Sets (n = avg. 379)		

Source: Two-City, Six-Wave Panel Survey, Brazil (Baker et al., 2015) and Author's Own Elaboration.

Table A26. DID Estimation for Party Participation of those Not Reporting Discrimination Based on Clothing (Proxy for Wealth)

	Coefficient	Stand. Error	P Value
Intercept	0.047	0.039	0.227
DID	0.094	0.044	0.034
Time	0.014	0.030	0.642
Treated	0.013	0.034	0.703
Ideology: Right	-0.017	0.031	0.584
Race: White	-0.016	0.024	0.508
Not Safe	0.006	0.037	0.880
Female	0.001	0.023	0.949
Age	0.001	0.001	0.471
Adj R2:	0.012		
Observations:	5 Amelia Imputed Sets (n = avg. 647)		

Source: Two-City, Six-Wave Panel Survey, Brazil (Baker et al., 2015) and Author's Own Elaboration.

Table A27. DID Estimation for Community Assoc. Participation of those Reporting Discrimination Based on Clothing (Proxy for Wealth)

	Coefficient	Stand. Error	P Value
Intercept	0.087	0.087	0.322
DID	-0.037	0.095	0.695
Time	-0.033	0.078	0.674
Treated	0.024	0.069	0.730
Ideology: Right	0.050	0.049	0.307
Race: White	-0.092	0.046	0.048
Not Safe	0.044	0.058	0.450
Female	-0.060	0.049	0.222
Age	0.007	0.002	0.000
Adj R^2:		0.027	
Observations	5 Amelia Imputed Sets (n = avg. 379)		

Source: Two-City, Six-Wave Panel Survey, Brazil (Baker et al., 2015) and Author's Own Elaboration.

Table A28. DID Estimation for Community Assoc. Participation of those Not Reporting Discrimination Based on Clothing (Proxy for Wealth)

	Coefficient	Stand. Error	P Value
Intercept	0.137	0.055	0.012
DID	0.032	0.060	0.597
Time	-0.024	0.040	0.542
Treated	-0.003	0.050	0.950
Ideology: Right	0.012	0.048	0.805
Race: White	-0.066	0.032	0.041
Not Safe	-0.034	0.043	0.434
Female	0.053	0.033	0.107
Age	0.003	0.001	0.003
Adj R2:	0.010		
Observations:	5 Amelia Imputed Sets (n = avg. 647)		

Source: Two-City, Six-Wave Panel Survey, Brazil (Baker et al., 2015) and Author's Own Elaboration.

Table A29. DID Estimation for Engagement in Political Conversations of those Reporting Discrimination Based on Clothing (Proxy for Wealth)

	Coefficient	Stand. Error	P Value
Intercept	1.779	0.146	0.000
DID	0.110	0.140	0.434
Time	0.149	0.113	0.191
Treated	0.025	0.128	0.843
Ideology: Right	-0.226	0.086	0.009
Race: White	0.057	0.073	0.440
Not Safe	0.026	0.082	0.748
Female	-0.282	0.078	0.000
Age	-0.000	0.003	0.949
Adj R2:	0.038		
Observations:	5 Amelia Imputed Sets (n = avg. 379)		

Source: Two-City, Six-Wave Panel Survey, Brazil (Baker et al., 2015) and Author's Own Elaboration.

Table A30. DID Estimation for Engagement in Political Conversations of those Not Reporting Discrimination Based on Clothing (Proxy for Wealth)

	Coefficient	Stand. Error	P Value
Intercept	1.686	0.134	0.000
DID	0.197	0.132	0.136
Time	0.104	0.106	0.326
Treated	-0.036	0.111	0.745
Ideology: Right	-0.215	0.055	0.000
Race: White	0.093	0.051	0.069
Not Safe	0.014	0.078	0.853
Female	-0.231	0.054	0.000
Age	-0.005	0.002	0.011
Adj R2:	0.039		
Observations:	5 Amelia Imputed Sets (n = avg. 647)		

Source: Two-City, Six-Wave Panel Survey, Brazil (Baker et al., 2015) and Author's Own Elaboration.

Table A31. DID Estimation for Party Participation of those Reporting Discrimination Based on Neighborhood

	Coefficient	Stand. Error	P Value
Intercept	0.091	0.102	0.374
DID	0.040	0.105	0.704
Time	0.055	0.087	0.528
Treated	0.021	0.089	0.817
Ideology: Right	-0.058	0.059	0.327
Below Poverty Line	-0.018	0.071	0.803
Race: White	0.007	0.060	0.903
Female	-0.074	0.054	0.172
Age	0.002	0.002	0.456
Adj R2:	0.008		
Observations:	5 Amelia Imputed Sets (n = avg. 187)		

Source: Two-City, Six-Wave Panel Survey, Brazil (Baker et al., 2015) and Author's Own Elaboration.

Table A32. DID Estimation for Party Participation of those Not Reporting Discrimination Based on Neighborhood

	Coefficient	Stand. Error	P Value
Intercept	0.083	0.039	0.033
DID	0.115	0.042	0.006
Time	0.016	0.029	0.592
Treated	0.010	0.031	0.754
Ideology: Right	-0.047	0.025	0.064
Below Poverty Line	0.019	0.036	0.595
Race: White	-0.033	0.023	0.153
Female	-0.044	0.022	0.047
Age	0.001	0.001	0.131
Adj R2:	0.024		

Source: Two-City, Six-Wave Panel Survey, Brazil (Baker et al., 2015) and Author's Own Elaboration.

Table A33. DID Estimation for Community Assoc. Participation of those Reporting Discrimination Based on Neighborhoods

	Coefficient	Stand. Error	P Value
Intercept	-0.084	0.146	0.565
DID	-0.107	0.166	0.518
Time	0.015	0.139	0.913
Treated	0.041	0.128	0.749
Ideology: Right	0.023	0.080	0.778
Below Poverty Line	0.069	0.085	0.418
Race: White	-0.015	0.073	0.841
Female	-0.007	0.070	0.926
Age	0.012	0.002	0.000
Adj R2:	0.051		
Observations:	5 Amelia Imputed Sets (n = avg. 187)		

Source: Two-City, Six-Wave Panel Survey, Brazil (Baker et al., 2015) and Author's Own Elaboration.

Table A34. DID Estimation for Community Assoc. Participation of those Not Reporting Discrimination Based on Neighborhoods

	Coefficient	Stand. Error	P Value
Intercept	0.139	0.048	0.004
DID	0.028	0.054	0.604
Time	-0.035	0.039	0.361
Treated	-0.007	0.044	0.883
Ideology: Right	0.028	0.033	0.395
Below Poverty Line	0.030	0.061	0.625
Race: White	-0.073	0.029	0.012
Female	0.015	0.028	0.603
Age	0.003	0.001	0.000
Adj R2:	0.012		
Observations:	5 Amelia Imputed Sets	(n = avg. 834)	

Source: Two-City, Six-Wave Panel Survey, Brazil (Baker et al., 2015) and Author's Own Elaboration.

Table A35. DID Estimation for Engagement in Political Conversations of those Reporting Discrimination Based on Neighborhood

	Coefficient	Stand. Error	P Value
Intercept	1.709	0.251	0.000
DID	0.270	0.227	0.234
Time	-0.065	0.183	0.723
Treated	-0.045	0.223	0.841
Ideology: Right	-0.089	0.119	0.451
Below Poverty Line	-0.181	0.163	0.267
Race: White	-0.048	0.099	0.624
Female	-0.078	0.119	0.510
Age	-0.001	0.005	0.876
Adj R2:	0.013		
Observations:	5 Amelia Imputed Sets	(n = avg. 187)	

Source: Two-City, Six-Wave Panel Survey, Brazil (Baker et al., 2015) and Author's Own Elaboration.

Table A36. DID Estimation for Engagement in Political Conversations of those Not Reporting Discrimination Based on Neighborhood

	Coefficient	Stand. Error	P Value
Intercept	1.808	0.122	0.000
DID	0.159	0.113	0.161
Time	0.147	0.082	0.072
Treated	0.027	0.099	0.787
Ideology: Right	-0.257	0.053	0.000
Below Poverty Line	-0.198	0.084	0.018
Race: White	0.059	0.052	0.254
Female	-0.273	0.051	0.000
Age	-0.004	0.001	0.003
Adj R2:	0.057		

Source: Two-City, Six-Wave Panel Survey, Brazil (Baker et al., 2015) and Author's Own Elaboration.

Table A37. DID Estimation for Party Participation of those Reporting Discrimination Based on Gender

	Coefficient	Stand. Error	P Value
Intercept	-0.015	0.101	0.883
DID	0.072	0.103	0.483
Time	0.011	0.085	0.897
Treated	0.042	0.078	0.589
Ideology: Right	-0.044	0.058	0.442
Below Poverty Line	-0.025	0.086	0.772
Race: White	0.018	0.054	0.743
Not Safe	-0.033	0.065	0.611
Age	0.003	0.002	0.198
Adj R2:	0.004		
Observations:	5 Amelia Imputed Sets (n = avg. 160)		

Source: Two-City, Six-Wave Panel Survey, Brazil (Baker et al., 2015) and Author's Own Elaboration.

Table A38. DID Estimation for Party Participation of those Not Reporting Discrimination Based on Gender

	Coefficient	Stand. Error	P Value
Intercept	0.080	0.037	0.030
DID	0.111	0.042	0.009
Time	0.021	0.030	0.484
Treated	0.010	0.032	0.743
Ideology: Right	-0.053	0.028	0.060
Race: White	0.015	0.035	0.660
Not Safe	-0.039	0.024	0.100
Female	-0.016	0.033	0.625
Age	0.001	0.001	0.272
Adj R2		0.021	
Observations	5 Amelia Imputed Sets (n = avg. 866)		

Source: Two-City, Six-Wave Panel Survey, Brazil (Baker et al., 2015) and Author's Own Elaboration.

Table A39. DID Estimation for Community Assoc. Participation of those Reporting Discrimination Based on Gender

	Coefficient	Stand. Error	P Value
Intercept	-0.090	0.142	0.526
DID	0.039	0.153	0.799
Time	-0.087	0.126	0.491
Treated	-0.001	0.116	0.993
Ideology: Right	0.134	0.076	0.078
Below Poverty Line	0.052	0.096	0.588
Race: White	0.012	0.073	0.869
Not Safe	-0.041	0.080	0.610
Age	0.009	0.003	0.006
Adj R2:	0.036		
Observations:	5 Amelia Imputed Sets (n = avg. 160)		

Source: Two-City, Six-Wave Panel Survey, Brazil (Baker et al., 2015) and Author's Own Elaboration.

Table A40. DID Estimation for Community Assoc. Participation of those Not Reporting Discrimination Based on Gender

	Coefficient	Stand. Error	P Value
Intercept	0.168	0.047	0.000
DID	-0.001	0.054	0.978
Time	-0.017	0.038	0.655
Treated	0.016	0.043	0.704
Ideology: Right	0.005	0.033	0.890
Below Poverty Line	0.050	0.055	0.364
Race: White	-0.095	0.028	0.001
Not Safe	0.008	0.035	0.812
Age	0.004	0.001	0.000
Adj R2:	0.013		
Observations:	5 Amelia Imputed Sets (n = avg. 866)		

Source: Two-City, Six-Wave Panel Survey, Brazil (Baker et al., 2015) and Author's Own Elaboration.

Table A41. DID Estimation for Engagement in Political Conversations of those Reporting Discrimination Based on Gender

	Coefficient	Stand. Error	P Value
Intercept	1.804	0.325	0.000
DID	0.117	0.256	0.647
Time	0.146	0.198	0.461
Treated	0.074	0.261	0.778
Ideology: Right	-0.275	0.163	0.092
Below Poverty Line	-0.436	0.187	0.020
Race: White	0.112	0.096	0.243
Not Safe	-0.030	0.146	0.835
Age	-0.002	0.004	0.654
Adj R2:	0.048		
Observations:	5 Amelia Imputed Sets (n = avg. 160)		

Source: Two-City, Six-Wave Panel Survey, Brazil (Baker et al., 2015) and Author's Own Elaboration.

Table A42. DID Estimation for Engagement in Political Conversations of those Not Reporting Discrimination Based on Gender

	Coefficient	Stand. Error	P Value
Intercept	1.635	0.109	0.000
DID	0.186	0.108	0.086
Time	0.112	0.084	0.184
Treated	-0.015	0.091	0.868
Ideology: Right	-0.222	0.048	0.000
Below Poverty Line	-0.188	0.080	0.019
Race: White	0.033	0.052	0.528
Not Safe	0.007	0.056	0.905
Age	-0.004	0.001	0.006
Adj R2:	0.029		
Observations:	5 Amelia Imputed Sets (n = avg. 866)		

Source: Two-City, Six-Wave Panel Survey, Brazil (Baker et al., 2015) and Author's Own Elaboration.

Table A43. DID Estimation for Party Participation of those Reporting Discrimination Based on Race

	Coefficient	Stand. Error	P Value
Intercept	0.185	0.160	0.247
DID	0.200	0.154	0.196
Time	-0.066	0.132	0.618
Treated	-0.082	0.125	0.511
Ideology: Right	-0.138	0.079	0.081
Below Poverty Line	-0.077	0.121	0.525
Not Safe	-0.131	0.115	0.258
Female	-0.197	0.085	0.021
Age	0.006	0.003	0.026
Adj R2:	0.064		
Observations:	5 Amelia Imputed Sets (n = avg. 127)		

Source: Two-City, Six-Wave Panel Survey, Brazil (Baker et al., 2015) and Author's Own Elaboration.

Table A44. DID Estimation for Party Participation of those Not Reporting Discrimination Based on Race

	Coefficient	Stand. Error	P Value
Intercept	0.055	0.033	0.093
DID	0.093	0.039	0.016
Time	0.027	0.027	0.328
Treated	0.012	0.029	0.685
Ideology: Right	-0.033	0.027	0.216
Race: White	0.029	0.031	0.359
Not Safe	-0.002	0.029	0.934
Female	-0.026	0.020	0.202
Age	0.001	0.001	0.374
Adj R^2:		0.017	
Observations	5 Amelia Imputed Sets (n = avg. 899)		

Source: Two-City, Six-Wave Panel Survey, Brazil (Baker et al., 2015) and Author's Own Elaboration.

Table A45. DID Estimation for Community Assoc. Participation of those Reporting Discrimination Based on Race

	Coefficient	Stand. Error	P Value
Intercept	-0.222	0.184	0.229
DID	0.018	0.201	0.929
Time	-0.020	0.170	0.908
Treated	0.024	0.172	0.891
Ideology: Right	0.030	0.096	0.758
Below Poverty Line	-0.077	0.149	0.607
Not Safe	-0.139	0.130	0.285
Female	0.072	0.087	0.410
Age	0.014	0.003	0.000
Adj R2:	0.056		
Observations:	5 Amelia Imputed Sets (n = avg. 127)		

Source: Two-City, Six-Wave Panel Survey, Brazil (Baker et al., 2015) and Author's Own Elaboration.

Table A46. DID Estimation for Community Assoc. Participation of those Not Reporting Discrimination Based on Race

	Coefficient	Stand. Error	P Value
Intercept	0.122	0.044	0.006
DID	-0.005	0.052	0.923
Time	-0.026	0.037	0.483
Treated	0.008	0.043	0.848
Ideology: Right	0.025	0.031	0.423
Below Poverty Line	0.077	0.050	0.128
Not Safe	0.008	0.035	0.821
Female	-0.001	0.027	0.958
Age	0.003	0.001	0.001
Adj R2:	0.008		
Observations:	5 Amelia Imputed Sets (n = avg. 899)		

Source: Two-City, Six-Wave Panel Survey, Brazil (Baker et al., 2015) and Author's Own Elaboration.

Table A47. DID Estimation for Engagement in Political Conversations of Those Reporting Discrimination Based on Race

	Coefficient	Stand. Error	P Value
Intercept	2.046	0.315	0.000
DID	-0.069	0.296	0.815
Time	0.144	0.263	0.584
Treated	0.128	0.290	0.660
Ideology: Right	-0.376	0.167	0.025
Below Poverty Line	-0.261	0.167	0.118
Not Safe	-0.192	0.140	0.172
Female	-0.361	0.130	0.006
Age	-0.001	0.005	0.814
Adj R2:	0.087		
Observations:	5 Amelia Imputed Sets (n = avg. 127)		

Source: Two-City, Six-Wave Panel Survey, Brazil (Baker et al., 2015) and Author's Own Elaboration.

Table A48. DID Estimation for Engagement in Political Conversations of those Not Reporting Discrimination Based on Race

	Coefficient	Stand. Error	P Value
Intercept	1.775	0.110	0.000
DID	0.208	0.109	0.056
Time	0.115	0.082	0.162
Treated	-0.021	0.092	0.820
Ideology: Right	-0.202	0.052	0.000
Below Poverty Line	-0.201	0.080	0.013
Not Safe	0.072	0.057	0.213
Female	-0.220	0.048	0.000
Age	-0.004	0.002	0.009
Adj R2:	0.042		
Observations:	5 Amelia Imputed Sets (n = avg. 899)		

Source: Two-City, Six-Wave Panel Survey, Brazil (Baker et al., 2015) and Author's Own Elaboration.

SECTION A.2: OLS MODEL ROBUSTNESS CHECK

Although the main models reported in Tables 2-4 and A1-A48 utilize ordinal outcome variables, I employ an Ordinary Least Squares (OLS) model. Although OLS models are not designed to handle ordinal outcome variables, and rather are designed for continuous outcome variables, the approach I employ is justifiable for a handful of reasons.

First, the results from Difference-in-Difference (DID) designs become difficult to interpret when non-linear models are employed. In non-linear models in the DID context, the coefficient is not a correct representation of the magnitude of the treatment effect, and thus should not be used when interpreting results. Rather, we are only to focus on interpreting the interaction term (Puhani 2012). Furthermore, the magnitude of the interaction coefficient is no longer meaningful, only the sign and statistical significance. Because of these difficulties in interpreting non-linear DID results, scholars often rely upon, and suggest, linear models for such ordinal data (Puhani 2012). In this case, one applies the assumptions made in the linear case to the latent index of the ordinal outcome variable.

In this paper, I rely on this approach. To show that the latent index of the ordinal outcome variables I use can be relied upon in the linear case, I demonstrate

here that the intervals between the different latent variable values are quite similar. That is to say, the thresholds corresponding to an individual responding that they ``rarely participate" to "sometimes participate" and so forth are evenly distributed across the unobserved, latent true outcome variable of engagement. Demonstrating this across my outcome variables, I show it is appropriate to use them within a linear model.

To demonstrate this, I run two ordered logit models for each of the three outcome variables tested in this paper - one intercept model and one fully specified model for each. An ordered logit model is a latent variable model which attempts to capture an unobserved dependent variable. It does so with a vector of explanatory variables (x) a parameter vector a (β) nd an error term (ϵ).

$$y^* = \beta' x + \epsilon$$

But instead of $y*$ we only observed the following:

$y = 0$ *if* $y^* \leq 0$
$y = 1$ *if* $0 < y^* \leq \zeta_1$
$y = 2$ *if* $\zeta_1 < y^* \leq \zeta_2$
$y = 3$ *if* $\zeta_2 < y^*$

Here, $y*$ is the frequency of engagement in the three engagement variables evaluated in this paper, ζ is the vector of unknown threshold parameters estimated with the vector β, and finally ϵ represents the error term with a logistic distribution. With this information, we can state:

$$P[y_i = k] = P[y^* \text{ in } k]$$

$$P[y_i = k] = F[\zeta_k - \beta' x_i] - F[\zeta_{k-1} - \beta' x_i]$$

Where $F(.) = \frac{\exp(.)}{[1+\exp(.)]}$ *Thus:*

$$P[y_i = k] = \frac{1}{1 + e^{-\zeta_k + \beta' x_i}} - \frac{1}{1 + e^{-\zeta_{k-1} + \beta' x_i}}$$

To determine if these models capture the latent variable y* in a linear fashion, I calculate the difference between the different threshold parameters ζ revealed by each ζ model specification. If the difference between each examined is quite similar, it is arguable that the observed ordinal variable is picking up on the latent variable in a linear manner. As previously stated, for each of the three outcome

variables analyzed, I conduct two model specifications. All model specifications for each outcome variable return similar differences between ζ values. This indicates using an OLS model for the ordinal data is acceptable. Summaries of the models and the differences between each ζ value can be found below.

Table A49. Nonlinear Model Intercepts: Party Participation, Intercept-Only

Threshold	Value	Std. Error	T Value
0|1	1.9221	0.0415	46.3642
1|2	3.6149	0.0866	41.7528
2|3	5.1886	0.1862	27.8636
	ζ Thresholds	Difference	
	ζ : 0|1 – 1|2	1.6928	
	ζ : 1|2 – 2|3	1.5737	

Source: Two-City, Six-Wave Panel Survey, Brazil (Baker et al., 2015) and Author's Own Elaboration.

Table A50. Nonlinear Model Intercepts: Party Participation, Fully Specified

Threshold	Value	Std. Error	T Value
0|1	2.1511	0.2080	10.3407
1|2	3.8529	0.2218	17.3702
2|3	5.4286	0.2765	19.6352
	ζ Thresholds	Difference	
	ζ : 0|1 – 1|2	1.7018	
	ζ : 1|2 – 2|3	1.5750	

Source: Two-City, Six-Wave Panel Survey, Brazil (Baker et al., 2015) and Author's Own Elaboration.

Table A51. Nonlinear Model Intercepts: Neighborhood Association Participation, Intercept-Only Model

Threshold	Value	Std. Error	T Value
0|1	1.1889	0.0327	36.3589
1|2	2.8127	0.0598	47.0017
2|3	4.4388	0.1288	34.4651
	ζ Thresholds	Difference	
	ζ : 0|1 – 1|2	1.6240	
	ζ : 1|2 – 2|3	1.6261	

Source: Two-City, Six-Wave Panel Survey, Brazil (Baker et al., 2015) and Author's Own Elaboration.

Table A52. Nonlinear Model Intercepts: Neighborhood Association Participation, Fulyl Specified Model

Threshold	Value	Std. Error	T Value
0|1	2.0365	0.1662	12.2538
1|2	3.6740	0.1748	21.0186
2|3	5.3038	0.2091	25.3690
	ζ Thresholds	Difference	
	ζ : 0|1 – 1|2	1.6376	
	ζ : 1|2 – 2|3	1.6298	

Source: Two-City, Six-Wave Panel Survey, Brazil (Baker et al., 2015) and Author's Own Elaboration.

Table A53. Nonlinear Model Intercepts: Political Conversations, Intercept-Only Model

Threshold	Value	Std. Error	T Value
0|1	-1.2159	0.0329	-36.9141
1|2	-0.1195	0.0277	-4.3133
2|3	1.1083	0.0320	34.6095
	ζ Thresholds	Difference	
	ζ : 0|1 – 1|2	1.0963	
	ζ : 1|2 – 2|3	1.2279	

Source: Two-City, Six-Wave Panel Survey, Brazil (Baker et al., 2015) and Author's Own Elaboration.

Table A54. Nonlinear Model Intercepts: Political Conversations, Fully Specified

Threshold	Value	Std. Error	T Value
0|1	-2.1293	0.1299	-16.3905
1|2	-1.0014	0.1272	-7.8709
2|3	0.2619	0.1267	2.0677
	ζ Thresholds	Difference	
	ζ : 0|1 – 1|2	1.1279	
	ζ : 1|2 – 2|3	1.2633	

Source: Two-City, Six-Wave Panel Survey, Brazil (Baker et al., 2015) and Author's Own Elaboration.

SECTION A.3: BINARY LOGIT AND ORDERED LOGIT MODELS

Here I present the results for the pooled model (Figure 1, Tables 2-4) with different model specifications. First, I specify the model as a binary logit - reducing the engagement variables of interest to only be 0 and 1, where 0 represents no or little engagement, and 1 represents some to a lot of engagement. The results below (Tables A55 to A57) support the results of the main OLS model.

Table A55. Difference-In-Difference Estimation for Effect of Victimization on Party Participation, Binary Logit (Pooled Sample)

	Coefficient	Stand. Error	P Value
Intercept	-4.451	0.888	0.000
DID	2.223	0.999	0.026
Time	0.122	0.676	0.856
Treated	-0.805	0.866	0.353
Ideology: Right	-1.170	0.501	0.020
Below Pov. Line	-0.347	1.019	0.734
Race: White	0.068	0.403	0.867
Very Unsafe Neighb	0.203	0.557	0.715
Female	-0.961	0.401	0.017
Age	0.010	0.012	0.419
Observations:	5 Amelia Imputed Sets	(n = 1026)	

Source: Two-City, Six-Wave Panel Survey, Brazil (Baker et al., 2015) and Author's Own Elaboration.

Table A56. Difference-In-Difference Estimation for Participation on Community Association Participation, Binary Logit (Pooled Sample)

	Coefficient	Stand. Error	P Value
Intercept	-4.002	0.467	0.000
DID	0.175	0.397	0.658
Time	-0.205	0.297	0.491
Treated	0.013	0.315	0.967
Ideology: Right	0.108	0.235	0.645
Below Pov. Line	0.371	0.350	0.290
Race: White	0.479	0.194	0.013
Very Unsafe Neighb	-0.138	0.235	0.558
Female	0.229	0.226	0.310
Age	0.018	0.007	0.005
Observations:	5 Amelia Imputed Sets	(n = 1026)	

Source: Two-City, Six-Wave Panel Survey, Brazil (Baker et al., 2015) and Author's Own Elaboration.

Table A57. Difference-In-Difference Estimation for Engagement in Political Conversations, Binary Logit (Pooled Sample)

	Coefficient	Stand. Error	P Value
Intercept	0.782	0.200	0.000
DID	0.348	0.205	0.089
Time	0.183	0.148	0.217
Treated	-0.032	0.177	0.855
Ideology: Right	-0.380	0.084	0.000
Below Pov. Line	-0.318	0.140	0.023
Race: White	-0.056	0.087	0.515
Very Unsafe Neighb	-0.093	0.120	0.441
Female	-0.397	0.099	0.000
Age	-0.008	0.003	0.004
Observations:	5 Amelia Imputed Sets	(n = 1026)	

Source: Two-City, Six-Wave Panel Survey, Brazil (Baker et al., 2015) and Author's Own Elaboration.

Below (Tables A58-A60), I present the results from ordered logit models for the fully specified pooled model (Figure 1, Tables 2-4). Here, all outcome variables of interest maintain their original ordinal scales. The results below support the results found in the main OLS pooled model, but also show possible additional relationships. Here, we see that victimization results in a positive shock to engagement in community associations and political conversations as well. This suggests there might be a relationship to explore with these variables in addition to the relationship between victimization and political party meeting participation seen across other models. However, given that theses effects are not present in both the OLS and binary logit models, they are less robust. We see the effect on participation in political party meetings remain the same.

Table A58. Difference-In-Difference Estimation for Effect of Victimization on Party Participation, Ordered Logit (Pooled Sample)

	Coefficient	Stand. Error	P Value
Intercept	3.234	0.421	0.000
DID	5.654	0.483	0.000
Time	0.196	0.270	0.469
Treated	-0.399	0.189	0.035
Ideology: Right	0.009	0.006	0.138
Below Pov. Line	0.298	0.354	0.401
Race: White	-0.375	0.241	0.120
Very Unsafe Neighb	0.221	0.304	0.467
Female	0.268	0.202	0.185
Age	4.880	0.445	0.000
Observations:	5 Amelia Imputed Sets	(n = 1026)	

Source: Two-City, Six-Wave Panel Survey, Brazil (Baker et al., 2015) and Author's Own Elaboration.

Table A59. Difference-In-Difference Estimation for Effect of Victimization on Community Association Participation, Ordered Logit (Pooled Sample)

	Coefficient	Stand. Error	P Value
Intercept	2.323	0.239	0.000
DID	5.360	0.303	0.000
Time	0.051	0.142	0.721
Treated	-0.015	0.112	0.892
Ideology: Right	0.018	0.004	0.000
Below Pov. Line	0.039	0.215	0.856
Race: White	0.084	0.132	0.523
Very Unsafe Neighb	0.110	0.193	0.570
Female	0.338	0.108	0.002
Age	3.894	0.255	0.000
Observations:	5 Amelia Imputed Sets	(n = 1026)	

Source: Two-City, Six-Wave Panel Survey, Brazil (Baker et al., 2015) and Author's Own Elaboration.

Table A60. Difference-In-Difference Estimation for Effect of Victimization on Political Conversations, Ordered Logit (Pooled Sample)

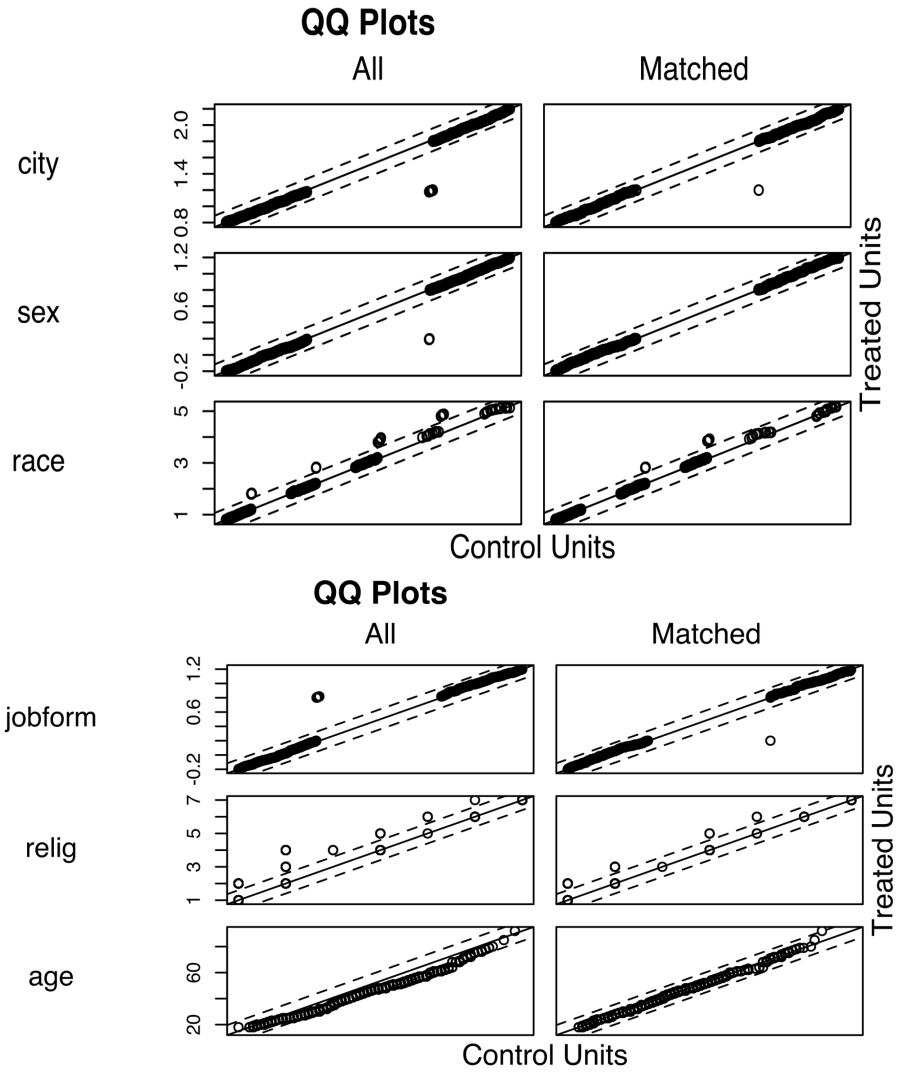
	Coefficient	Stand. Error	P Value
Intercept	-1.840	0.180	0.000
DID	0.733	0.184	0.000
Time	-0.050	0.096	0.605
Treated	-0.418	0.087	0.000
Ideology: Right	-0.007	0.003	0.009
Below Pov. Line	0.281	0.164	0.086
Race: White	-0.398	0.082	0.000
Very Unsafe Neighb	-0.332	0.135	0.014
Female	-0.065	0.078	0.403
Age	-0.665	0.185	0.000
Observations:	5 Amelia Imputed Sets	(n = 1026)	

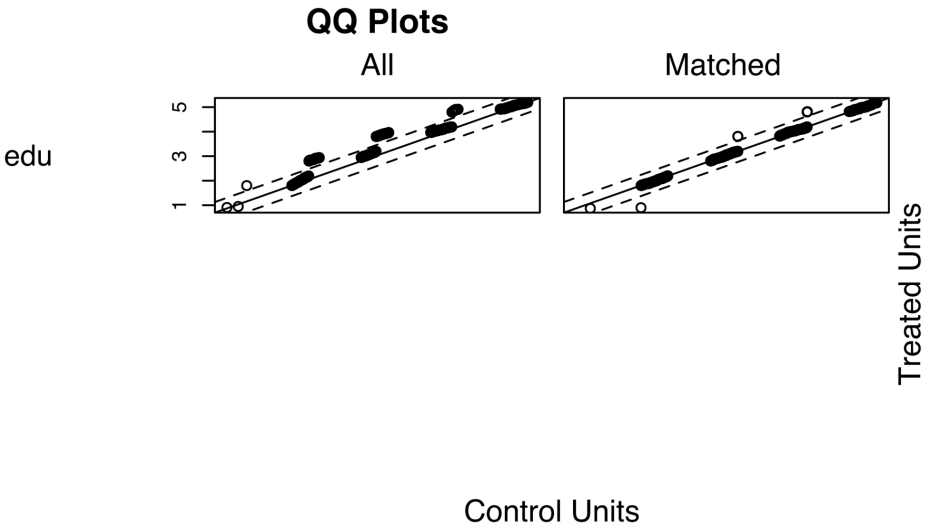
Source: Two-City, Six-Wave Panel Survey, Brazil (Baker et al., 2015) and Author's Own Elaboration.

SECTION A.4: MATCHING BALANCE

Here I present the quantile-quantile (Q-Q) plots demonstrating the balance I achieve in the data using the matching process. The Q-Q plots compare the two distributions of data from the unmatched data set and the matched data set. If the treated and control group covariate distributions are the same, the covariate points within each Q-Q plot lie along the 45 degree line. We can see across these plots that the matched data set as an increased amount of covariate points along, or quite close, to those 45 degree line. This demonstrates increased covariate balance gained from the matching procedure. The Q-Q plots are generated from the MatchIt package, and show the balance of the data across the covariates used in the matching procedure. As I match five data sets imputed through the Amelia process, I simply present one set of Q-Q plots here. Other Q-Q plots (from the other four imputed data sets) show very similar levels of achieved balance.

Figure 10: Q-Q plots for All vs. Matched Data





Source: Two-City, Six-Wave Panel Survey, Brazil (Baker et al., 2015) and Author's Own Elaboration.

SECTION A.5: PANEL SURVEY DEPENDENT, INDEPENDENT, AND DISCRIMINATION VARIABLES

Below, I include the question wording for each dependent and independent variable in addition to variables which determine discrimination history used from the Two-City, Six-Wave Survey. These have been translated from Portuguese by the author. The coding procedure for each variable (when used as a dependent variable or independent variable) is also included. However, disaggregation of variables for analyses that divide respondent into two groups (e.g., based on gender or race) proceeds as discussed in the main text. In addition, typical variables of age and sex are included in the analyses.

Dependent Variables:

- *Political Party Participation*: Now I will read you a list of groups and associations. I would like for your to tell me the frequency that you participate in meetings for these groups. How frequently do you participate in meetings of a political party: Never (0), a few times a year (1), once or twice a month (2), or almost every week (3)?

- *Participation in Community Associations*: Now I will read you a list of groups and associations. I would like for your to tell me the frequency that you participate in meetings for these groups. How frequently do you participate in meetings of your community association (Associação de Moradores): Never (0), a few times a year (1), once or twice a month (2), or almost every week (3)?
- *Engagement in Political Conversations*: How frequently do you discuss politics in the groups in which you participate? Frequently (3), sometimes (2), rarely (1), or never (0)?

Independent Variables:

- *Victimization/Witness of Victimization*: Have you witnessed or been the victim of a crime, such as robbery, theft, or assault, in the last 12 months? Yes (1) or no (0)?
- *Ideology*: In relation to your political positioning, do you consider yourself of the left (0), center-left (0), center (0), center-right (1), or right (1)?
- *Poverty Line*: More or less, what is your family's total income per month, adding up all the income of everyone who works or has any source of income? Above poverty line (< 324 reales per month) coded as 0, below coded as 1.
- *Safety of Neighborhood*: Do you feel very safe (0), safe (0), a little safe (0), or not safe (1) when you walk at night through the streets of your neighborhood?
- *Race*: I will read some categories of skin color and I would like it if you would tell me which of these categories best describes your color: White (1), Brown (0), Black (0), Yellow (0), or Indian (0)?

Discrimination Variables:

- *Discrimination Based on Gender*: For being a female/male: Have you been treated poorly or differently for this reason several times, a few times, or never?
- *Discrimination Based on Race*: For the color of your skin: Have you been treated poorly or differently for this reason several times, a few times, or never?
- *Discrimination Based on Economic Status*: For the clothing that you wear: Have you been treated poorly or differently for this reason several times, a few times, or never?
- *Discrimination Based on Neighborhood*: For the neighborhood where you live: Have you been treated poorly or differently for this reason several times, a few times, or never?

SECTION A.6: BATESON (2012) REPLICATION

In my analysis, I replicate a portion of Bateson (2012)'s analysis, specifically for Brazil. I run the same OLS model originally run in the 2012 article. However, I do so just for Brazil and for AmericasBarometer data from the year 2007. Bateson includes robust standard errors clustered at the lowest possible units, in the case of Latin America this was the municipality. I also include this within my calculations. The model run is as follows:

In addition to the results shown in Table 5 in this paper's main text, which demonstrate the replication results for 2007, I also replicate the results for Brazil in 2010. This is the same data used by Bateson (2012), however it was combined with all other countries included in the AmericasBarometer survey that year. The results for 2010 can be seen in Table A61.

According to this analysis, both community action and participation in town meetings have a positive relationship with victimization. In 2007, we see a different relationship: only political meetings and victimization have a positive relationship. This variation by year suggests that the relationship between victimization and any form of participation is likely not as robust as has been previously theorized, particularly in the context of Brazil.

Table A61. Replicated Models: Correlation Between Victimization and Political Participation, Brazil 2010

	Community Action	Community Meetings	Protest	Political Interest	Town Meetings	Political Meetings	Political Persuasion
Victimization	0.0200*	-0.0010	0.0020	0.0171	0.0266*	0.0024	-0.0172
	(0.0117)	(0.0075)	(0.0138)	(0.0121)	(0.0161)	(0.0058)	(0.0127)
Male	0.0115	0.0139**	0.0135	0.0612***	0.0256**	0.0083**	0.243*
	(0.0082)	(0.0058)	(0.0098)	(0.0092)	(0.0112)	(0.0041)	(0.0098)
Age	0.0063***	0.0049***	0.0012	0.0014	0.0042**	0.0004	0.0044**
	(0.0014)	(0.0009)	(0.0016)	(0.0016)	(0.0018)	(0.0006)	(0.0016)
Age^2	-0.00005***	-0.00005***	-0.00001	-0.00001	-0.00003	–0.000003	-0.00005***
	(0.00002)	(0.00001)	(0.00002)	(0.00002)	(0.00002)	(0.00001)	(0.00002)
Econ	0.0002	-0.0026	-0.0070	0.0117**	-.0002	–0.0005	0.0026
	(0.0049)	(0.0035)	(0.0058)	(0.0055)	(0.0073)	(0.0023)	(0.0058)
Educ	0.0067***	0.0007	0.0080***	0.0101***	0.0119***	0.0014**	0.0024*
	(0.0013)	(-0.0023)	(0.0015)	(0.0013)	(0.0019)	(0.0006)	(0.0014)
Urban	–0.0086**	0.2043***	0.0001	-0.0205***	-0.0248***	–0.0060** *	-0.241***
	(0.0034)	(0.0267)	(0.0040)	(0.0038)	(0.0050)	(0.0019)	(0.0043)
Constant	0.1643***	0.2043***	-0.0107	0.3846***	-0.0440	0.2769***	0.3984***
	(0.0361)	(0.0267)	(0.0466)	(0.0425)	(0.0538)	(0.0193)	(0.0458)

* p<0.1; ** p< 0.05; ***p<0.01

Source: LAPOP 2010 and Author's Own Elaboration.

RELEVANT QUESTIONS FROM LAPOP (2007 AND 2010 ROUNDS)

- *Community Action*: Have you been attending community meetings about some problem or some improvement? [Yes or No]
- *Community Meetings*: Now I am going to read out a list of groups and organizations. Please tell me if you attend their meetings at least once a week, once or twice a month, once or twice a year, or never: The meetings of a committee or council for community improvements?
- *Protest*: During the last year, did you participate in a public demonstration or protest? Did you do it sometimes, almost never, or never?
- *Political Interest*: How much interest do you have in politics: a lot, some, little or none?
- *Town Meetings*: Have you attended a town meeting, city council meeting, or other meeting in the past 12 months? [Yes or No]
- *Political Meetings*: Now I am going to read out a list of groups and organizations. Please tell me if you attend their meetings at least once a week, once or twice a month, once or twice a year, or never: The meetings of a political party or movement?
- *Political Persuasion*: During election time, some probably try to convince others to vote for a party or candidate. How often have you tried to convince others to vote for a party or candidate? [Frequently, Occasionally, Rarely, Never]
- *Victim*: Now, changing the subject, have you been a victim of any type of crime in the past 12 months? That is, have you been a victim of robbery, burglary, assault, fraud, blackmail, extortion, violent threats or any other type of crime in the past 12 months?
- *Socioeconomic Status*: How would you describe your overall economic situation? Would you say that it is very good, good, neither good nor bad, bad or very bad?
- *Education*: What was the last year of education you completed?
- *Urban*: Size of place: National Capital (Metropolitan Area), Large City, Medium City, Small City, Rural Area