

**ONLINE SUPPLEMENT  
to article in**

AMERICAN SOCIOLOGICAL REVIEW, 2007, VOL. 72 (AUGUST:633–58)

**Religious Persecution in Cross-National Context: Clashing Civilizations or  
Regulated Religions**

Brian J. Grim  
*Pew Forum on Religion & Public Life  
Pennsylvania State University*

Roger Finke  
*Pennsylvania State University*

**TABLE OF CONTENTS**

**Table S1.** Summary of Measures

**Table S2.** Countries by Region

**Table S3.** Regression Coefficients for Untrimmed Model B

ONLINE SUPPLEMENT

to article in  
American Sociological Review, 2007, Vol. 72 (August:633–58)

**Table S1.** Summary of Measures

---

State Department Barriers List (U.S. State Department 2003 *International Religious Freedom Reports*, coded by Grim 2004)  
0 = no concerns mentioned; 1 = Stigmatization of Certain Religions by Wrongfully Associating Them with Dangerous “Cults” or “Sects”; 2 = Discriminatory Legislation or Policies Disadvantaging Certain Religions; 3 = State Neglect of the Problem of Discrimination Against, or Persecution of, Minority or Nonapproved Religions; 4 = State Hostility toward Minority or Nonapproved Religions; 5 = Totalitarian or Authoritarian Attempts to Control Religious Belief or Practice

Religious Persecution: Abuse or Displacement (2003 *International Religious Freedom Reports*; also see Grim 2005)  
Considering the entire Report, estimate the number of people who were physically abused or displaced due to their religion: 0 = none; 1 = > 0 < 10; 2 = 10–200; 3 = 201–1,000; 4 = 1,001–10,000; 5 = > 10,000

Social Regulation of Religion Index (SRI) (Grim and Finke 2006)  
Five questions coded from the 2003 *International Religious Freedom Reports* measure social regulation. These focus on general social attitudes toward religion and the actions of social movements and religious institutions toward other religious groups, especially new, foreign, or minority religions. These variables have a high level of internal reliability (alpha = .8047) and address the restrictions religious groups face from the larger culture and other institutions. Also note 12 in text.

Government Regulation of Religion Index (GRI) (Grim and Finke 2006)  
Six questions coded from the 2003 *International Religious Freedom Reports* measure government regulation. These variables have a high level of internal reliability (alpha = .9161) and cover a broad range of religious freedoms that are frequently denied by the state. The individual measures include the state’s specific actions for regulating religious mission work, proselytizing, preaching, conversion, and worship, as well as more general legal and policy actions.

Civilization Divide (Huntington 1996, coded by Grim 2005)  
How many borders of this country touch the borders of a country that is predominantly from one of the other major “civilizations” (cf. Huntington 1996)? 0 = All national borders are with countries of the same “civilization” or the country is an island; 1 = One country from another civilization borders this country; 2 = More than one country from another civilization borders this country; 3 = This country is internally split between civilizations.

Religious Homogeneity: Herfindahl-Hirschman Index (HHI) (2003 *International Religious Freedom Reports*; also see Grim 2005)  
Degree of religious homogeneity in each country:  $\text{Herfd12} = (\% \text{ citizens belonging to 1st largest religious tradition})^2 + (\% \text{ citizens belonging to 2nd largest religious tradition})^2 + (\% \text{ citizens belonging to 3rd largest religious tradition})^2 + (\% \text{ citizens belonging to 4th largest religious tradition})^2 + (\% \text{ citizens belonging to 5th largest religious tradition})^2$ . In this calculation, the % is expressed as a whole number (99% = 99).

Armed Conflict (Project Ploughshares 2003a and 2003b, coded by Grim 2005)  
Level and recency of armed conflict in each country: 0 = None reported; 1 = Ended sometime from 1988 to 2002; 2 = 2001 conflict involving 1,000–10,000 civilian and military deaths; 3 = 2002 conflict involving 1,000–10,000 civilian and military deaths; 4 = 2001 conflict involving 10,001–100,000 civilian and military deaths; 5 = 2002 conflict involving 10,001–100,000 civilian and military deaths; 6 = 2001 conflict involving > 100,000 civilian and military deaths; 7 = 2002 conflict involving > 100,000 civilian and military deaths.

Population Growth (United Nations 2002)  
Average exponential rate of growth of the population over a given period. It is calculated as  $\ln(\text{Pt}/\text{P0})/t$  where t is the length of the period. It is expressed as a percentage.

Population Density (United Nations 2002)  
Population Density = Population / land area in miles.

Economic Strength (United Nations 2002)  
Purchasing Power Parity: The number of currency units required to buy goods equivalent to what can be bought with one unit of the currency of the base country, usually the U.S. dollar, or with one unit of the common currency of a group of countries.

Income Inequality (United Nations 2002)  
United Nations’ Gini Coefficient as a percentage.

Women Better Off (United Nations data, recoded by Grim 2005)  
Difference between the HDI and the GDI, with positive numbers set to zero, and negative numbers squared (to produce positive values).

Percent Christian (World Christian Database 2005)  
Percentage of population that is Christian of any type.

Percent Muslim (World Christian Database 2005)  
Percentage of population that is Muslim of any type.

Democracy Level (Freedom House 1999, recoded by authors as below)  
Democracy = 2; Restricted Democracy = 1; all else = 0. Scores for each country from 1900, 1950, and 2000 added together to give an indication of the strength of democracy over time.

Life Expectancy (United Nations 2002)  
Average number of years of life at birth (age 0) according to the expected mortality rates by age estimated for the reference year and population.

Religious Law (2003 *International Religious Freedom Reports*; also see Grim 2005)  
What best describes the position of Religious Law (e.g., Shari’a, Canon Law, The Decalogue) in the country? 0 = It does not rule the country in whole or part; 1 = Political or social movements advocate its adoption for some regions of the country; 2 = Political or social movements advocate its adoption for the entire country; 3 = It is the law in some regions in the country, but some groups in those regions are exempt from certain of its applications; 4 = It is the law in all regions in the country, but some groups are exempt from certain of its applications; 5 = It is the unqualified law in some regions in the country; 6 = It is the unqualified law in all regions in the country.

---

**Table S2.** Countries by Region

<b>Africa (sub-Saharan)</b>	<b>Europe and Eurasia</b>	<b>East Asia and the Pacific</b>
Angola	Armenia	Australia
Benin	Austria	Burma (Myanmar)
Burkina Faso	Azerbaijan	Cambodia
Burundi	Belarus	China–Hong Kong
Cameroon	Belgium	China–Taiwan
Central African Republic	Bosnia and Herzegovina	China–Tibet
Chad	Bulgaria	China
Congo, Democratic Republic of the	Croatia	Indonesia
Congo, Republic of the	Czech Republic	Japan
Cote d'Ivoire	Denmark	Korea, (North) Democratic Republic of
Eritrea	Finland	Korea, (South) Republic of
Ethiopia	France	Laos
Ghana	Georgia	Malaysia
Guinea	Germany	Mongolia
Kenya	Greece	New Zealand
Liberia	Hungary	Papua New Guinea
Madagascar	Ireland	Philippines
Malawi	Italy	Singapore
Mali	Kazakhstan	Thailand
Mauritania	Kyrgyzstan	Vietnam
Mozambique	Latvia	
Namibia	Lithuania	<b>Western Hemisphere</b>
Niger	Macedonia	Bolivia
Nigeria	Moldova	Brazil
Rwanda	Netherlands	Canada
Senegal	Norway	Chile
Sierra Leone	Poland	Colombia
Somalia	Portugal	Costa Rica
South Africa	Romania	Cuba
Sudan	Russia	Dominican Republic
Tanzania	Serbia and Montenegro	Ecuador
Togo	Slovakia	El Salvador
Uganda	Spain	Guatemala
Zambia	Sweden	Haiti
Zimbabwe	Switzerland	Honduras
	Tajikistan	Jamaica
<b>Near East and North Africa</b>	Turkey	Mexico
Algeria	Turkmenistan	Nicaragua
Egypt	Ukraine	Panama
Iran	United Kingdom	Paraguay
Iraq	Uzbekistan	Peru
Israel		Uruguay
Israeli Occupied Territories (Palestine)	<b>South Asia</b>	Venezuela
Jordan	Afghanistan	
Kuwait	Bangladesh	
Lebanon	Bhutan	
Libya	India	
Morocco	Nepal	
Oman	Pakistan	
Saudi Arabia	Sri Lanka	
Syria		
Tunisia		
United Arab Emirates		
Yemen		

ONLINE SUPPLEMENT

to article in  
American Sociological Review, 2007, Vol. 72 (August:633–58)

**Table S3.** Regression Coefficients for Untrimmed Model B

Endogenous Variable		Exogenous Variable	Estimate	SE	CR	P
Persecution	<---	Civilization Divide	-.012	.165	-.07	.944
Persecution	<---	HHI	0	0	-1.308	.191
Persecution	<---	Armed Conflict	.213	.062	3.447	—
Persecution	<---	Religion-Ethnicity Tie	.066	.116	.567	.571
Persecution	<---	Population Growth	-.598	17.399	-.034	.973
Persecution	<---	Economic Strength	0	0	-1.589	.112
Persecution	<---	Income Inequality	-.003	.019	-.183	.854
Persecution	<---	Percent Muslim	-.001	.006	-.262	.794
Persecution	<---	Percent Christian	-.005	.005	-1.043	.297
Persecution	<---	Democracy Longevity	-.081	.106	-.766	.443
Persecution	<---	Gender	-14.563	19.305	-.754	.451
Persecution	<---	Religious Law	-.017	.089	-.195	.845
Persecution	<---	Population Density	0	0	-.243	.808
Persecution	<---	Economic Crisis	-.025	.094	-.272	.786
SRI	<---	Religious Law	.433	.152	2.849	.004
GRI	<---	Religious Law	.179	.122	1.464	.143
SRI	<---	Life Expectancy	.008	.025	.327	.744
GRI	<---	Life Expectancy	.022	.02	1.117	.264
SRI	<---	Percent Muslim	.022	.01	2.221	.026
GRI	<---	Percent Muslim	-.003	.008	-.327	.744
SRI	<---	Civilization Divide	.852	.286	2.984	.003
GRI	<---	Civilization Divide	-.008	.231	-.034	.973
SRI	<---	HHI	0	0	.449	.654
GRI	<---	HHI	0	0	-.565	.572
SRI	<---	Armed Conflict	-.031	.112	-.275	.784
GRI	<---	Armed Conflict	-.098	.084	-1.159	.246
SRI	<---	Religion-Ethnicity Tie	.342	.198	1.725	.084
GRI	<---	Religion-Ethnicity Tie	.362	.156	2.318	.02
SRI	<---	Gender	-56.118	30.178	-1.86	.063
GRI	<---	Gender	33.068	24.618	1.343	.179
SRI	<---	Population Growth	35.545	29.369	1.21	.226
GRI	<---	Population Growth	-47.65	23.59	-2.02	.043
SRI	<---	Population Density	0	0	-.345	.73
GRI	<---	Population Density	0	0	.117	.906
SRI	<---	Economic Strength	0	0	.277	.782
GRI	<---	Economic Strength	0	0	-1.956	.05
SRI	<---	Income Inequality	-.052	.03	-1.737	.082
GRI	<---	Income Inequality	.016	.025	.644	.52
SRI	<---	Economic Crisis	.237	.146	1.625	.104
GRI	<---	Economic Crisis	.128	.116	1.108	.268
SRI	<---	Percent Christian	.002	.008	.253	.8
GRI	<---	Percent Christian	-.017	.006	-2.592	.01
SRI	<---	Democracy Longevity	-.075	.171	-.44	.66
GRI	<---	Democracy Longevity	-.628	.134	-4.682	—
Persecution	<---	Population Size	0	0	2.766	.006
GRI	<---	Population Size	0	0	1.536	.125
SRI	<---	Population Size	0	0	.809	.419
Persecution	<---	Life Expectancy	.015	.015	1.053	.292
GRI	<---	SRI <sup>a</sup>	.367	.066	5.562	—
Persecution	<---	GRI <sup>a</sup>	.225	.06	3.733	—
SRI	<---	Persecution <sup>a</sup>	.437	.155	2.826	.005

<sup>a</sup>Part of the nonrecursive loop.

## REFERENCES

Freedom House. 1999. *Democracy's Century: A Survey of Global Political Change in the 20th Century*. Retrieved January 15, 2006 (<http://www.freedomhouse.org/reports/century.html>).

Grim, Brian J. 2004. "The Cities of God Versus the Countries of Earth: The Regulation of Religious Freedom (RRF)." Presented at the annual meeting of the Association for Study of Religion, Economics, and Culture, October 22, Kansas City, KS.

———. 2005. "Religious Regulation's Impact on Religious Persecution: The Effects of De Facto and De Jure Religious Regulation." Ph.D. dissertation, Department of Sociology, The Pennsylvania State University, University Park, PA.

Grim, Brian J. and Roger Finke. 2006. "International Religion Indexes: Government Regulation, Government Favoritism, and Social Regulation of Religion." *Interdisciplinary Journal of Research on Religion* 2 (Article 1). Retrieved September 3, 2006 (<http://www.ReligJournal.com>).

Huntington, Samuel P. 1996. *The Clash of Civilizations and the Remaking of World Order*. New York: Simon & Schuster.

Project Ploughshares. 2003a. "Armed Conflicts in 2002." Retrieved February 28, 2004 (<http://www.ploughshares.ca>).

———. 2003b. "Armed Conflict Ends." Retrieved February 28, 2004 (<http://www.ploughshares.ca>).

United Nations. 2002. "Human Development Report: Deepening Democracy in a Fragmented World." Retrieved February 20, 2004 (<http://hdr.undp.org/reports/global/2002/en/>).

U.S. State Department. 2003. "International Religious Freedom Report." Retrieved December 19, 2003 (<http://www.state.gov/g/drl/rls/irf/2003/>).

World Christian Database. 2005. Retrieved June 1, 2006 (<http://www.worldchristiandatabase.org/wcd/home.asp>).