

Appendix A: Countries (72) and Religious Minorities Included in Combined WVS/RAS-M Dataset (1990-2008)

Albania

- Evangelical Protestant (13)
- Orthodox (372)
- Protestant (4)
- Roman Catholic (155)

Argentina

- Evangelical Protestant (63)
- Jew (15)
- Orthodox (1)
- Protestant (22)

Armenia

- Baptist (4)
- Jehovah's Witnesses (9)
- New Testament Christ/Biblist (2)
- Protestant (1)
- Roman Catholic (11)

Australia

- Buddhist (35)
- Hindu (17)
- Jew (22)
- Muslim (16)

Azerbaijan

- Jew (2)
- Orthodox (34)
- Protestant (3)
- Roman Catholic (2)

Bangladesh

- Buddhist (10)
- Hindu (279)
- Orthodox (1)
- Protestant (2)
- Roman Catholic (17)

Belarus

- Muslim (2)
- Protestant (2)
- Roman Catholic (139)

Brazil

- Buddhist (6)
- Evangelical Protestant (304)

- Muslim (2)
- Other: Brasil: Espirit, candomblé, umbanda, esoterism, occultism (157)
- Protestant (116)
- Spiritista (31)

Bulgaria

- Muslim (172)
- Protestant (8)
- Roman Catholic (10)

Burkina Faso

- Native (41)
- Orthodox (1)
- Protestant (101)
- Roman Catholic (409)

Canada

- Buddhist (17)
- Hindu (7)
- Jew (11)
- Muslim (32)
- Sikh (5)

Chile

- Evangelical Protestant (177)
- Protestant (199)

China

- Buddhist (70)
- Muslim (46)
- Orthodox (1)
- Other (1)
- Protestant (82)
- Roman Catholic (8)

Colombia

- Evangelical Protestant (118)
- Jehovah's Witnesses (27)
- Protestant (18)

Dominican Republic

- Evangelical Protestant (18)
- Jehovah's Witnesses (5)
- Pentecostal (10)
- Protestant (5)
- Seventh Day Adventist (5)

Egypt

- Christian (328)

El Salvador

- Evangelical Protestant (240)

Estonia

- Muslim (3)

Ethiopia

- Muslim (149)
- Native (14)
- Protestant (279)
- Roman Catholic (19)

Finland

- Muslim (3)
- Orthodox (26)

France

- Buddhist (5)
- Evangelical Protestant (1)
- Jew (2)
- Muslim (44)
- Orthodox (2)
- Pentecostal (1)
- Protestant (15)

Georgia

- Jew (71)
- Muslim (54)

Germany

- Muslim (20)

Ghana

- Muslim (209)
- Native (24)

Guatemala

- Evangelical Protestant (278)
- Muslim (2)
- Protestant (14)

India

- Buddhist (88)
- Christian (62)
- Jain (71)
- Muslim (648)

- Orthodox (13)
- Protestant (39)
- Roman Catholic (140)
- Sikh (121)

Indonesia

- Protestant (129)
- Roman Catholic (51)

Iran

- Armenian Apostolic Church (4)
- Baha'i (8)
- Other: Christian com (3)
- Roman Catholic (18)
- Sunni (199)

Iraq

- Christian (16)
- Orthodox (6)
- Roman Catholic (7)
- Sunni (461)

Japan

- Orthodox (4)
- Other: Christian com (7)
- Protestant (22)
- Roman Catholic (18)

Jordan

- Roman Catholic (45)

Kyrgyzstan

- Buddhist (2)
- Orthodox (78)
- Protestant (14)
- Roman Catholic (4)

Latvia

- Jew (3)
- Muslim (4)

Lithuania

- Muslim (1)
- Orthodox (38)
- Protestant (19)

Macedonia

- Muslim (350)
- Protestant (5)

- Roman Catholic (9)

Malaysia

- Buddhist (239)
- Hindu (93)
- Protestant (55)
- Roman Catholic (84)

Mali

- Native (10)
- Orthodox (1)
- Protestant (7)
- Roman Catholic (23)

Mexico

- Evangelical Protestant (209)
- Muslim (5)
- Protestant (132)
- Seventh Day Adventist (5)

Moldova

- Jew (15)
- Muslim (2)
- Protestant (47)
- Roman Catholic (37)

Morocco

- Orthodox (1)

Netherlands

- Buddhist (1)
- Muslim (11)

New Zealand

- Buddhist (12)
- Hindu (8)
- Mormon (7)
- Ratana (7)
- Roman Catholic (257)
- Spiritualists (2)

Nigeria

- Muslim (1,173)

Norway

- Buddhist (5)
- Muslim (15)
- Roman Catholic (23)

Pakistan

- Shia (223)

Peru

- Evangelical Protestant (147)
- Jehovah's Witnesses (86)
- Jew (5)
- Protestant (167)
- Seven Day Adventist (49)

Philippines

- Aglipayan (18)
- Assembly of God (3)
- Born again (10)
- Faith in god (1)
- Iglesia ni Cristo (INC) (41)
- Jehovah's Witnesses (6)
- Jesus is Lord (JIL) (7)
- Jesus Miracle Crusade (1)
- Methodists (1)
- Muslim (38)
- Pentecostal (3)
- Protestant (22)
- Seventh Day Adventist (7)
- The Worldwide Church of God (2)
- United Church of Christ in the Philippines (UCCP) (1)

Poland

- Orthodox (16)
- Protestant (25)

Romania

- Muslim (4)
- Protestant (100)
- Roman Catholic (184)

Russian Federation

- Armenian Apostolic Church (1)
- Baptist (1)
- Buddhist (14)
- Evangelical Protestant (1)
- Jehovah's Witnesses (1)
- Jew (2)
- Muslim (162)
- Roman Catholic (10)

Rwanda

- Muslim (216)

- Protestant (426)

Saudi Arabia

- Christian (21)
- Hindu (3)

Slovakia

- Orthodox (2)
- Protestant (94)

Slovenia

- Muslim (13)
- Orthodox (21)
- Protestant (16)

South Africa

- Hindu (437)
- Muslim (423)

South Korea

- Buddhist (1,164)
- Confucianism (20)
- Orthodox (21)
- Protestant (1,020)
- Roman Catholic (764)

Spain

- Muslim (3)
- Protestant (16)

Sweden

- Buddhist (4)
- Muslim (7)
- Orthodox (7)
- Roman Catholic (40)

Switzerland

- Buddhist (1)
- Hindu (1)
- Jew (5)
- Muslim (22)
- Orthodox (5)

Taiwan

- Buddhist (445)
- Muslim (1)
- Protestant (63)
- Roman Catholic (23)

Tanzania

- Muslim (380)

Thailand

- Muslim (39)
- Protestant (2)

Trinidad and Tobago

- Buddhist (4)
- Hindu (228)
- Muslim (47)

Turkey

- Gregorian (3)
- Orthodox (3)

Uganda

- Muslim (89)

Ukraine

- Jew (8)
- Muslim (7)
- Protestant (11)
- Roman Catholic (197)

United States

- Buddhist (16)
- Hindu (5)
- Jew (94)
- Muslim (9)
- Orthodox (18)
- Roman Catholic (837)

Uruguay

- Evangelical Protestant (90)
- Jew (4)
- Protestant (27)

Venezuela

- Orthodox (2)

Viet Nam

- Cao dai (19)
- Muslim (1)
- Protestant (25)
- Roman Catholic (143)

Zambia

- Muslim (17)

- Native (17)

Zimbabwe

- Muslim (4)

Total N = 19,480

Appendix B: Descriptive Statistics and Preliminary Results

Descriptive Statistics

The table below presents the descriptive statistics for the variables. The number of cases reflect the number of individuals in any analysis in the article.

	N	Mean	Std. Dev.	Min.	Max.
Dependent Variables					
Signing a Petition	5,974	0.24	--	0	1
Participating in a Boycott	5,690	0.08	--	0	1
Confidence in the Police	18,468	2.52	0.94	1	4
Confidence in the Parliament	17,952	2.33	0.94	1	4
Confidence in the Civil Services	17,649	2.52	0.88	1	4
Confidence in the Government	16,672	2.44	0.95	1	4
Independent Variable					
Religious Discrimination	19,480	3.13	5.22	0	36
Control Variables					
Gender (1=male)	19,480	0.49	--	0	1
Age	19,480	2.93	1.46	1	6
Education	19,480	1.85	0.76	1	3
Married?	19,480	0.61	--	0	1
Income	19,480	4.53	2.36	1	10
Importance of Religion	19,480	3.42	0.81	1	4
Government Polity	19,480	4.74	5.42	-10	10
Per Capita GDP	19,480	3.40	0.67	2.39	4.63
% Minority Religion	19,480	18.31	14.82	0.01	45.4
% Majority Religion	19,480	61.13	16.79	22.8	99
Christian Majority?	19,480	0.47	--	0	1
Muslim Majority?	19,480	0.24	--	0	1
Other majority?	19,480	0.29	--	0	1
Religious support	19,480	8.06	7.81	0	42

Of the individuals in the analyses (maximum N=19,480), 24% signed a petition, and eight percent participated in a boycott. They have some confidence in social institutions, on average having between “not very much” and “quite a bit” confidence in the police, parliament, civil services, and government.

The key independent variable is religious discrimination, and it is measured for each minority religious group in each country. This variable ranges from zero to thirty-six, and

the average religious minority experiences a level of 3.13. Examples of religious minorities who experience no religious discrimination include Protestant Christians in the Philippines, Buddhists in Taiwan and South Korea, and Catholic Christians in the United States. Religious minority groups who experience an average level of discrimination include Protestants in Mexico, Muslims in Uganda, and Catholics in Sweden. Religious minority groups who experience a lot of discrimination (i.e., the variable is greater than 10) include Christians in Egypt and China, Muslims in Russia, and Buddhists in Malaysia.

The control variables suggest that 49% of the individuals are male, with an average age around 35-44. The average participant has a low to medium education level, and 61% are married. The average income is between the fourth and fifth income steps in the WVS, and the individuals in the survey value religion as rather or very important. The average respondent lives in a country with a more democratic government and a per capita GDP of around \$30 (the number in the table is logged). The average respondent lives in a country where their religious minority group makes up about 18% of its country's population and where the size of the majority religion is about 60% of the population. About half (47%) of the respondents live in a country with a Christian majority, 24% live in a country with a Muslim majority, and 29% live in a country with a majority from another religion. The average respondent lives in a country with about eight laws supporting aspects of religion.

Correlations

In conducting preliminary analyses, we also examined the correlations among the predictors (the whole correlation matrix is available upon request) due to concerns about multicollinearity. We used Variance Inflation Factors to determine how much of each predictor's variance was left to predict the main outcomes. In an analysis that included religious discrimination and all of the control variables as predictors (N=19,480), the other predictors accounted for 43.6% of religious discrimination's variance, leaving 56.4% of its variance to predict the outcomes. There were three variables where over half of their variance was accounted for by the other predictors; these include governmental polity, governmental support of religion, and whether the country's religious majority was Muslim. Additional VIF analyses included the additional predictors for confidence in a country's social and governmental institutions. In this analysis (N=14,896), the other predictors accounted for 47.9% of religious discrimination's variance, leaving 52.1% of its variance to predict the outcomes. There were four variables where over half of their variance was accounted for by the other predictors: governmental polity, governmental support of religion, whether the country's religious majority was Muslim, and confidence in the parliament. The full VIF analyses are available upon request.

Bivariate Results

Lastly, we examined bivariate relationships between religious discrimination and each of the outcomes. The table is presented below. This table suggests that, at higher levels of discrimination, people are less likely to participate in a petition or a boycott, that higher

levels of discrimination relate with more confidence in the parliament, and that there are non-linear relationships between discrimination and confidence in other social and governmental institutions. The multivariate analyses will determine whether there are associations when controlling for characteristics of the individuals and countries.

Level of Discrimination	Percentage that participated in a petition	Percentage that participated in a boycott	Average Confidence in the Police	Average Confidence in the Parliament	Average Confidence in the Civil Services	Average Confidence in the Government
0	32.8%	10.1%	2.59	2.27	2.62	2.43
1-5	24.5%	8.3%	2.39	2.26	2.36	2.31
6-10	14.5%	6.9%	2.45	2.48	2.48	2.52
11+	8.7%	2.7%	2.86	2.82	2.74	2.98