

Religious Characteristics of States Data Project

Government Religious Preference, version 2.0 (GRP 2.0)

CODE BOOK

Davis Brown
Non-Resident Fellow
Baylor University Institute for Studies of Religion
davis_brown@msn.com

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Introduction

The Religious Characteristics of States Dataset (RCS) was created to fulfill the unmet need for a dataset on the religious dimensions of countries of the world, with the state-year as the unit of observation. The second phase, Government Religious Preference (GRP), provides data on states' governing regimes' favoritism toward, and disfavor against, 30 religious denominations. It does so through 28 individual variables collapsed into five component-level composites that are further collapsed into an overall composite score (one for each denomination). The GRP dataset is designed expressly for easy merger with datasets of the Correlates of War and Polity projects, datasets by the United Nations, the Religion And State datasets by Jonathan Fox, and the ARDA national profiles.

Citation

An article of record is in progress.

Updates since version 1.0

GRP version 1.0 was released privately as replication data for the article Davis Brown, "The Influence of Religion on Interstate Armed Conflict: Government Religious Preference and First Use of Force, 1946-2002," *Journal for the Scientific Study of Religion* 55, no. 4 (2017): 800-820. Version 1.0 drew from far fewer sources, featured only five individual variables and one composite, and covered fewer states and only from 1946 to 2002.

Version 2.0 is vastly expanded: It covers all independent states for greater time periods, including into the 19th century for states that have been independent that long. GRP 2.0 strives to match the coverage of the Correlates of War and Polity datasets. Drawing from many more sources, the dataset now features many more variables, for each of 30 religious denominations. The total number of variables, including source documentation but excluding identifiers, is 2,275. Version 2.0 of dataset features 18,240 state-year observations, for a total of 41,496,000 datapoints distributed over six datasets.

Territorial and Temporal Coverage

GRP 2.0 covers 220 states through the year 2015. For most states, especially those gaining their independence after about 1860, coverage begins in the first year of their independence. For other states, coverage begins in 1800 if sufficient data permits. Appendix A catalogues each country covered in GRP 2.0 and details the precise temporal coverage for each country.

Variables, Composite Scores, and GRP

The dataset's unit of observation is the state-year. For every state-year listed in Appendix A, GRP 2.0 quantifies states' governments' favoritism toward or disfavor against 30 religious denominations. The specific religious denominations are listed in the next section. Unless otherwise stated in this codebook, values are assigned according to the situation on December 31st of the observed year.

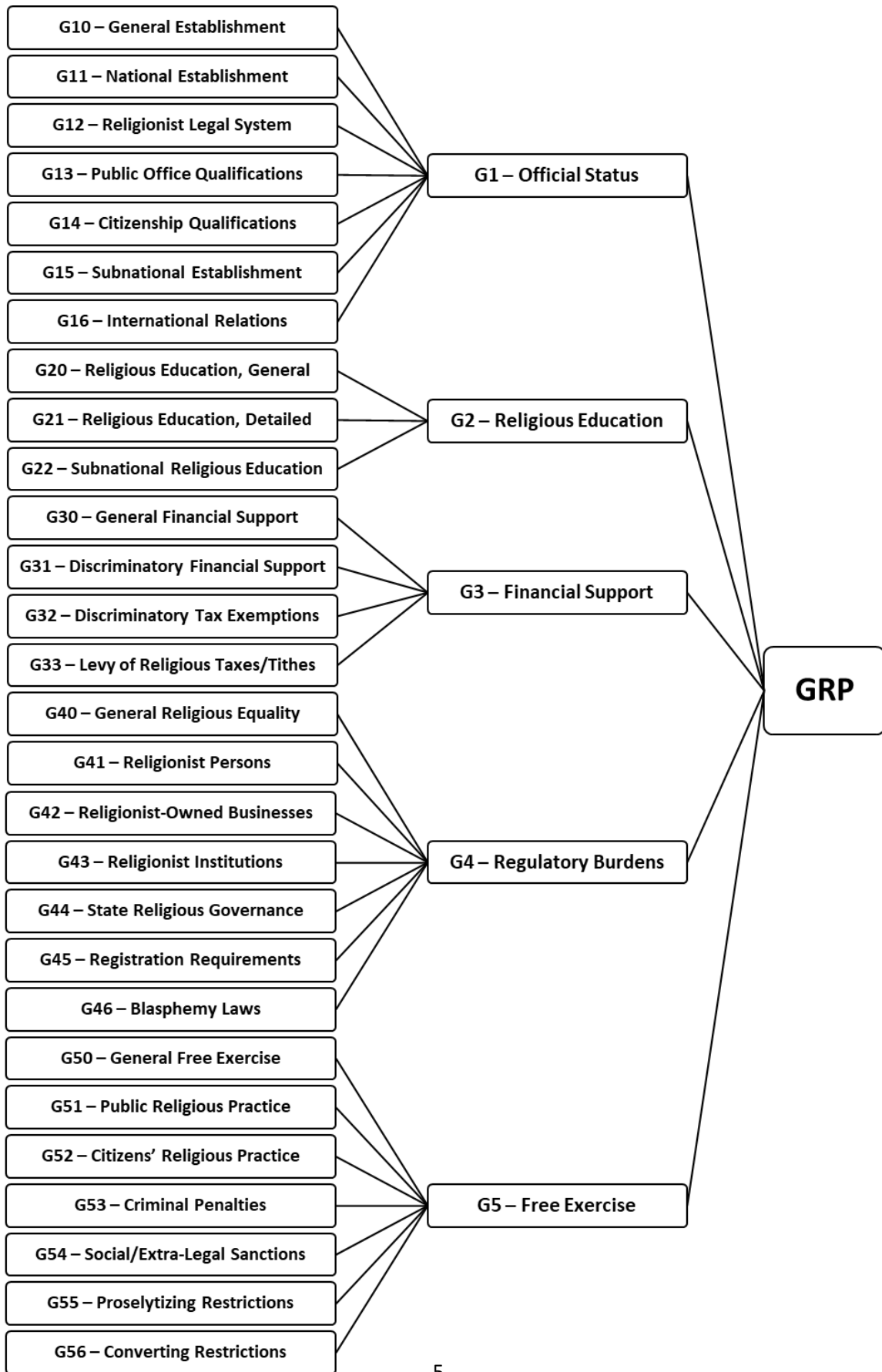
GRP 2.0 accomplishes this by quantifying states' policies toward religions in each of 28 areas for which data is available. The individual variables are listed in the diagram on the following page. Each individual variable is an ordinal ranging from 0 to 4 with respect to the observed religion (hereinafter "XReligion"), as follows:

- [4] Highly favorable toward XReligion
- [3] Moderately favorable toward XReligion
- [2] Neutral/impartial toward XReligion and other religions
- [1] Moderately disfavorable against XReligion
- [0] Highly disfavorable against XReligion

As further shown in the following diagram, the 28 variables are collapsed into composite scores for each of five components of state-religion policy, by averaging non-missing scores of all the contributing variables. For example, the seven variables G10 through G16 are averaged to form a composite score for Official Religion (G1); the three variables G20, G21, and G22, averaged into Religious Education (G2), and so on. The composite variables are continuous, ranging from 0 (minimum) to 4 (maximum). However, they may be rescaled at the user's discretion.

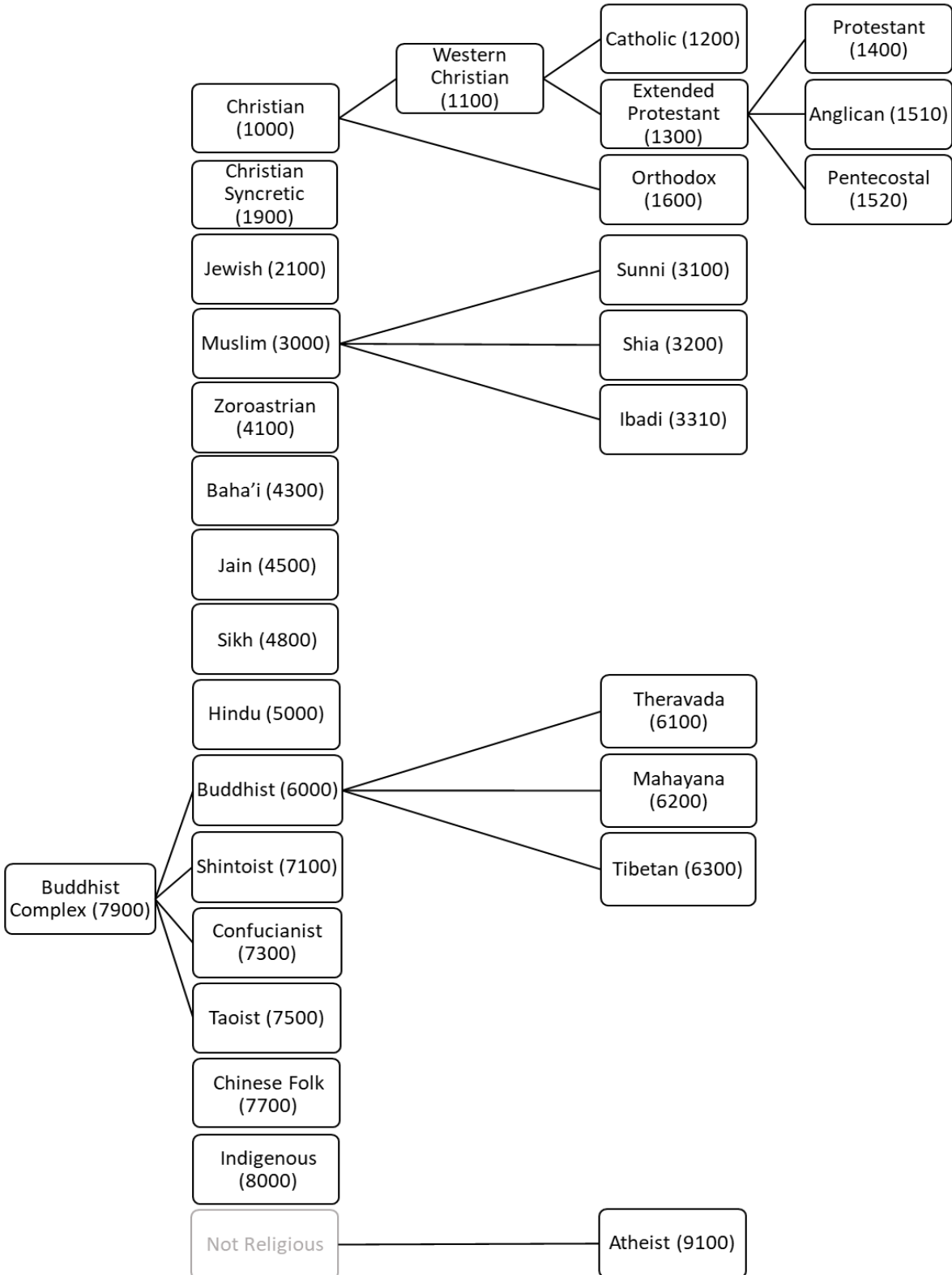
The dataset's flagship variable is the super-composite Government Religious Preference score (GRP). This variable is the average of the non-missing composite scores for the five state-religion policy components (G1 through G5). Like the components, the GRP score is continuous and ranges from 0 (minimum) to 4 (maximum) but may be rescaled at the user's discretion.

Finally, for the user's convenience, a series of binary variables is provided. These variables denote whether or not the observed religion ("XReligion") enjoys the status of "Preferred." This term is introduced and discussed in greater detail in the next section.



Religions Covered

The variables listed in the previous section are provided for each of 30 denominations, classified according to the convention established in RCS-Dem as shown in the diagram below.



Composite Religious Categories

GRP 2.0 features two composite religious categories originally introduced in RCS-Dem: Western Christian and Buddhist Complex. Each composite has been created to facilitate the management of variables of religions with key commonalities, and each one now is explained in turn.

Western Christian. The Western Christian category consists of Latin-Rite Catholic, Extended Protestant, and most Liminal Christian denominations. These three branches (a) possess a common scriptural root (they all treat the New Testament as canon); (b) dominate and coexist in largely the same geographic regions; and (c) feature a common heritage (i.e., Protestantism and Liminal Christianity split off from their parent denominations about 500 and 200 years ago, respectively). Although they do have some different beliefs and structures – for example, the Catholic branch is considerably more hierarchical than the Protestant – they also have similar ethical structures, including political ethics. This is especially true in the security studies context, for their war ethics are similar enough that they are often treated together (Johnson 1975, 1987; Cahill 1994; Brown 2008). The dataset also includes separate variables for each branch (and including this category presents no impediment to users who do not need it).

Buddhist Complex. The Buddhist Complex category is Shintoism, Confucianism, Taoism, and Buddhism combined. Despite the differences in many of the philosophies and worldviews of Buddhism, Confucianism, Taoism, and Shinto, it is appropriate for these purposes to amalgamate them, for two reasons.

One reason is that Buddhism (usually Mahayana) has been imported into and widely accepted in the countries in which the other three religions have thrived; the sheer volume of the Mahayana Buddhist literature (Conze 1997: 295) discourages unity in belief or canon, and a variety of sects have emerged in China, Korea, Japan, and Vietnam, each flavored by the background of other, indigenous religious and philosophical traditions. In turn, Buddhism has influenced those indigenous traditions as well (Kitagawa 1990: 154; McGreal 1995: *passim*; Zaehner 1997: 293-373). Furthermore, many great thinkers in East Asia and India were versed in more than one religion (McGreal 1995). In China specifically, traditional society is often characterized as being a syncretic of Buddhism, Taoism, and Confucianism (Nyitray 2006); interestingly, the Oxford volume on global religions (Juergensmeyer 2006) groups the three religions together. In Japan, Buddhism and Shinto have become so closely intertwined with other (mostly East Asian) religions as to form a “single religious complex” (Kisala 2009: 89). Furthermore, Confucianist philosophy historically has been influential outside China; for example, it was the official theology of the Tokugawa shogunate in Japan (Kitagawa 1990: 153), and of the Choson dynasty in Korea (Lancaster 2006). However, the Chinese Folk religion is practiced outside the institutional forms of the other religions in the Buddhist Complex and therefore it is not included in it (Jochim 2006: 125).

Amalgamating these four religions makes sense for a second reason. The sources of religious demographic data indicate that in East Asia, especially China and Japan, individuals often affiliate with more than one religion in tandem—usually a mixture of Buddhism or Confucianism with one of the other two (CIA 1981-2008; Zaehner 1997: 357; Juergensmeyer 2006: 69-172 *passim*). The trait often renders it nearly impossible to disaggregate these four religions from each other. Variables that focus on Buddhism and other East Asian religions are constructed with that problem in mind. Data is provided

separately for Theravada, Mahayana, and Tibetan Buddhism, and on each East Asian Complex religion. Measurements of “pure” Buddhism (not combined with other religions) often do not provide meaningful results because (1) they exclude most Asian countries in which Mahayana Buddhism is common (many people in those countries are not “purely” Buddhist), and (2) “pure” Buddhism is dominant in too few states to yield results that are consistently statistically significant.

Higher and Lower Tiers

A value assigned to a higher tiered denomination is applied equally to all lower tiers within it. A value assigned to a lower tiered denomination is applied to all higher tiers in which the lower tier lies. If several lower-tiered scores are different, the highest score is applied to the next higher tier.

“Preferred” and “Nonpreferred” Religions

In addition to indicators specific to the 30 denominations listed above, GRP features variables denoting the “Preferred” and “Nonpreferred” religions of the state, whatever they may be.

For each state-year, the state’s Preferred religion is coded according to which religions’ holidays are also national public holidays, i.e. those in which government offices close and employees have the day off with pay (cf. only religionists having time off but non-religionists must work). When religious national holidays are not clearly those of a single denomination, the state’s religious demographics are then taken into account to determine which denomination(s) are most appropriately assigned as Preferred. A state may have a single Preferred religion or several. If a variable’s scores for the state’s Preferred denominations differ, the highest score is assigned as the Preferred score.

All other religions are designated as Nonpreferred. A Nonpreferred score is that for non-descript religions other than Preferred ones. Nonpreferred scores may be lower than, equal to, or occasionally even higher than Preferred scores. Among Nonpreferred religion, some denominations may have higher or lower scores than others, but those differences are reflected in the denomination-specific variables. Demarcating Nonpreferred religions from Preferred ones provides a quick way to isolate and compare states’ attitudes toward favored religions (usually those of the general populations) with states’ attitudes toward all other religions.

Table of Variables

Here follows a catalogue of the variables contained in GRP 2.0.

With over 2,000 individual variables, space does not permit separate entries and descriptions for all of them. Beyond identifiers, names of variables follow a pattern in which a 3- or 4-letter prefix denotes the denomination and 2-4 letter suffix denotes the variable. For example, the variable “catg11” denotes the Catholic score for variable G11 (described hereunder).

Descriptors

ccode	Country Code assigned by RCS, following the RCS convention See Appendix A for codes by country
abbrev	3-letter abbreviation assigned by RCS, generally following COW See Appendix A for abbreviations by country
scode	Country Code in Systemic Peace dataset (Polity) Field missing if state-year missing from Polity dataset
sabbrev	3-letter abbreviation in Systemic Peace dataset (Polity) Field missing if state-year missing from Polity dataset
araid	Country Code assigned by Association of Religion Data Archives (ARDA) Field missing if state not included in ARDA National Profiles
numiso	Country Code assigned by International Standards Organization (used by Religion And State dataset) Field missing if state not included in ISO 3166
iso3	3-letter abbreviation assigned by International Standards Organization (used by Religion And State dataset) Field missing if state not included in ISO 3166
uncode	Country/Region Code assigned by United Nations Field missing if state not assigned code by UN
indep	Whether state is independent on December 31 of observed year 1=yes, 0=no
inpolit	Whether state is in Polity dataset at any time during observed year 1=yes, 0=no
incow	Whether state is in COW dataset at any time during observed year 1=yes, 0=no

XReligion Prefixes

prf-		Preferred religion(s)
nprf-		Nonpreferred religions
chr-	(1000)	Christian (all denominations combined, but not incl. syncretic)
wchr-	(1100)	Western Christian (Latin-Rite Catholic, Extended Protestant combined)
cat-	(1200)	Catholic
xprt-	(1300)	Extended Protestant (Protestant, Anglican, Pentecostal combined)
prt-	(1400)	Protestant (not incl. Anglican, Pentecostal)
ang-	(1510)	Anglican
pen-	(1520)	Pentecostal
ort-	(1600)	Orthodox
csyn-	(1900)	Christian Syncretic Mostly African and New World African spiritist and spiritualist denominations; incl. New World Voodoo (but not African Vodun), Santeria, Winta, Umbanda, Rastafarians, Pal Cristiano, African Zion(ist) Christians
jew-	(2100)	Jewish (all denominations combined)
mus-	(3000)	Muslim (all denominations combined, but not incl. syncretic)
sun-	(3100)	Sunni Muslim
shi-	(3200)	Shia Muslim
iba-	(3310)	Ibadi Muslim
zor-	(4100)	Zoroastrian (all denominations combined)
bah-	(4300)	Baha'i (all denominations combined)
jai-	(4500)	Jain (all denominations combined)
sik-	(4800)	Sikh (all denominations combined)
hin-	(5000)	Hindu (all denominations combined)
bud-	(6000)	Buddhist (all denominations combined, but not incl. syncretic)
the-	(6100)	Theravada Buddhist
mah-	(6200)	Mahayana Buddhist
tib-	(6300)	Tibetan Buddhist
shn-	(7100)	Shintoist (all denominations combined)
cnf-	(7300)	Confucianist (all denominations combined)
tao-	(7500)	Taoist (all denominations combined)
chf-	(7700)	Chinese Folk Religionist (all denominations combined)
budc-	(7900)	Buddhist Complex (Buddhist, Shintoist, Confucianist, Taoist combined)

ind-	(8000)	Indigenous (Ethnoreligionist) Combined animists, shamanist, pagans, and other ethnoreligions not otherwise classified; incl. Candomblé, Quimbanda (but not Umbanda), Kumina, Palo (but not Palo Cristiano)
new-	(8900)	New Age Religionist (Neoreligionist) (all denominations combined) Recently emerged religious identities; incl. Theosophist, occultist, high spiritist, Wicca; not incl. Soka Gakkai or other recent forms of East Asian religions. *Note: For -pf variable only.
ath-	(9100)	Atheist (express denial of existence of God and Afterlife)

Binaries

-pf Preferred Religion (binary)

[1] XReligion is the (or a) Preferred religion in the observed state-year.

[0] XReligion is not the (or a) Preferred religion in the observed state-year.

Preferred Religion ID

prfid ID code of Preferred religion (unordered categorical):

- [101] Mixed Christian (unspecified), Sunni Muslim
- [111] Mixed Western Christian, Muslim (unspecified)
- [112] Mixed Western Christian, Muslim (unspecified), Hindu
- [113] Mixed Western Christian, Muslim (unspecified), Hindu, Buddhist (unspecified)
- [114] Mixed Western Christian, Sunni Muslim
- [115] Mixed Western Christian, Hindu
- [116] Mixed Western Christian, Buddhist (unspecified)
- [117] Mixed Western Christian, Mahayana Buddhist
- [118] Mixed Western Christian, Muslim (unspecified), Buddhist (unspecified)
- [119] Mixed Western Christian, Hindu, Buddhist (unspecified)
- [121] Mixed Catholic, Orthodox
- [122] Mixed Catholic, Orthodox, Muslim (unspecified)
- [123] Mixed Catholic, Orthodox, Sunni Muslim, Shia Muslim
- [124] Mixed Catholic, Muslim (unspecified), Hindu
- [125] Mixed Catholic, Sunni Muslim
- [126] Mixed Catholic, Sunni Muslim, Indigenous
- [127] Mixed Catholic, Buddhist (unspecified)
- [128] Mixed Catholic, Shia Muslim
- [129] Mixed Catholic, Orthodox, Sunni Muslim
- [161] Mixed Orthodox, Sunni Muslim
- [162] Mixed Orthodox, Shia Muslim
- [163] Mixed Orthodox, Muslim (unspecified)
- [164] Mixed Orthodox, Sunni Muslim, Shia Muslim
- [169] Mixed Orthodox, Catholic, Shia Muslim
- [305] Mixed Muslim (unspecified), Hindu
- [306] Mixed Muslim (unspecified), Hindu, Buddhist (unspecified)

[307] Mixed Muslim (unspecified), Buddhist (unspecified)
 [312] Mixed Sunni Muslim, Shia Muslim
 [313] Mixed Sunni Muslim, Shia Muslim, Catholic
 [316] Mixed Sunni Muslim, Buddhist (unspecified)
 [318] Mixed Sunni Muslim, Indigenous
 [506] Mixed Hindu, Buddhist (unspecified)
 [507] Mixed Hindu, Tibetan Buddhist
 [802] Mixed Indigenous, Catholic
 [1000] Christian (all denominations combined)
 [1100] Western Christian (Catholic and Extended Protestant combined)
 [1200] Catholic
 [1300] Extended Protestant (Protestant, Anglican, Pentecostal combined)
 [1400] Protestant
 [1510] Anglican
 [1520] Pentecostal
 [1600] Orthodox
 [1900] Christian Syncretic
 [2100] Jewish
 [3000] Muslim (all denominations combined)
 [3100] Sunni Muslim
 [3200] Shia Muslim
 [3310] Ibadi Muslim
 [4100] Zoroastrian
 [4300] Baha'i
 [4500] Jain
 [4800] Sikh
 [5000] Hindu
 [6000] Buddhist (all denominations combined)
 [6100] Theravada Buddhist
 [6200] Mahayana Buddhist
 [6300] Tibetan Buddhist
 [7100] Shintoist
 [7200] Japanese Religious Complex (Shintoist, Mahayana Buddhist combined)
 [7300] Confucianist
 [7400] Korean Religious Complex (Buddhist, Confucianist, Korean Folk combined)
 [7500] Taoist
 [7600] Vietnamese Religious Complex (Buddhist, Vietnamese Folk combined)
 [7700] Chinese Folk Religionist
 [7800] Chinese Religious Complex (Buddhist, Confucianist, Taoist, Chin. Folk combined)
 [7900] Buddhist Complex (Buddhist, Shintoist, Confucianist, Taoist combined)
 [8000] Indigenous/Ethnoreligionist (all denominations combined)
 [8900] Neoreligionist
 [9100] Athiest

prfds Description of Preferred denomination(s) (string)

Super-Composite

- grp Government Religious Preference composite score (continuous, 0-4)
Mean of non-missing composite scores G1 (official religion), G2 (religious education), G3 (financial support), G4 (regulatory burdens), G5 (free exercise)

Official Religion

Note 1: A general statement there is no established church or official religion, or that church and state or separated, is insufficient as a coding event. The constitution or other law must specify this.

Note 2: The practice of praying in government meetings is not a coding event in this rubric.

Note 3: If the constitution of a predominantly Catholic state recognizes or protects “Christian” morals or religion, code in G11 for Catholic only. Do not apply this note to references to God in preambles.

- g1lo G1 (Official Religion) Lowest score (ordinal, 0-4)
Lowest non-missing score of G10, G11, G12, G13, G14, G15, or G16
- g1c G1 (Official Religion) Composite score (continuous, 0-4)
Mean of non-missing scores G10, G11, G12, G13, G14, G15, and G16
- g1hi G1 (Official Religion) Highest score (ordinal, 0-4)
Highest non-missing score of G10, G11, G12, G13, G14, G15, or G16
- g10 General Establishment (ordinal, 0-4):
[4] XReligion is official, established, or the state religion.
[3] XReligion is protected or favored.
[2] XReligion is recognized.
[1] XReligion is separated from the state or is not the favored, official, established, or state religion (but is not explicitly disfavored).
[0] XReligion is disfavored or suppressed.
- g10n Number of Coding Event supporting value assigned to variable G10
- g11 National Establishment (ordinal, 0-4):
Note: Subnational establishments are not included in this rubric (see G15).
[4] XReligion is designated as the official or state religion, or the state is described as XReligionist.
[3] XReligion is designated for special protection, but not designated as the official or state religion.
or
The government is known to maintain a close relationship with, or be influenced by, XReligion or XReligionist institutions. [Note: The adherence of government officials to XReligion is not sufficient to constitute a coding event in this rubric.]

- [2] XReligion is acknowledged or otherwise designated for recognition, but not designated for special protection or as the official or state religion.
or
The legal personality of XReligion or its institution(s) is explicitly recognized.
or
XReligion is not designated as official or for recognition or protection, but the constitution or fundamental law invokes God (or gods) *and* XReligion is part of the combination of supermajority religions. [Code as such for all branches of the major world religion that includes XReligion. Do not assign codes for any other religion based on this rubric.]
or
XReligion is not designated as official or for recognition or protection, but the constitution or fundamental law invokes XReligion.
- [1] The designation of any religion as official is prohibited, or religion and state are declared to be separate, or the state is declared to be secular. [Note: A statement in a secondary source that there is no state/official religion is insufficient to code.]
or
A religion other than XReligion is designated as the official or state religion, or has special protection or recognition.
or
The government is known to maintain a close relationship with, or be influenced by, a religion other than XReligion or institutions of other than XReligion.
or
The government's relationship with XReligion is strained, but short of hostile.
or
The government is known to maintain a close relationship with, or be influenced by, atheism. (Code for all religions except Atheist.)
- [0] XReligion or XReligionists are prohibited from the state.
or
The constitution or other fundamental law declares or manifests disfavor or hostility toward XReligion.
or
XReligion is singled out for exclusion from maintaining a close relationship, or influencing, the government.

-g11n Number of Coding Event supporting value assigned to variable G11

-g12 Religionist Legal System (ordinal, 0-4):

Note 1: Do not code cases in which foreigners are exempt from local law in favor of the law of their own nationalities.

[4] XReligion is the legal system of the state (e.g. Sharia or Sunna or Talmudic Law) and it is applied to all persons including non-XReligionists.

or

A law contravening XReligion is void.

[3] XReligion is the principle legal system of the state, but some non-XReligionists are or may be exempt from application of XReligious law in some instances.

or

XReligion is the principle legal system of a subnational government, but not of the national government.

or

XReligion is designated the basis for criminal law.

[2] XReligion is not the principle legal system of the state, but national or subnational governments sometimes apply XReligious law to matters involving XReligionists (e.g. family law).

[1] A religion other than XReligion is the principle legal system of the state, and national or subnational governments are not known to apply XReligious law, but the use of XReligious law is not expressly prohibited.

or

A law contravening a designated religion other than XReligion is void.

[0] The use of XReligious law is prohibited (expressly, or by application of [4] above).

-g12n Number of Coding Event supporting value assigned to variable G12

-g13 Religious Qualifications for National Public Office (de jure or de facto) (ordinal, 0-4):

[4] The Head of State is required to be an XReligionist, or is an XReligionist by definition.

or

Adherence to XReligion is a requirement to hold any major national public office.

[3] One or more major national public offices are set aside for XReligionist clergy or XReligionist laypersons.

or

Adherence to XReligion is a requirement to hold some major national public offices, but not necessarily all of them.

[2]

[1] Adherence to a religion other than XReligion is a qualification to hold one or more national public offices, but XReligionists are not explicitly singled out for disqualification.

or

XReligionist laypersons or some or all XReligionist clergy are explicitly disqualified from holding some major national public offices, but not necessarily all of them.

or

Some or all XReligionist clergy are explicitly disqualified from holding some or all major national public offices.

[0] XReligionists are explicitly singled out for disqualification from holding one or more national public offices.

or

All XReligionists are disqualified from holding *any* major national public office.

-g13n Number of Coding Event supporting value assigned to variable G13

-g14 Religious Qualifications for Citizenship (de jure or de facto) (ordinal, 0-4):

Note 1: Mass deportations of religionists are treated as deprivation of citizenship.

Note 2: Disqualification from voting is covered in variable G41, not G14.

[4] Citizens are required to be XReligionist.

or

The right of citizenship is limited to XReligionists.

[3] XReligionists are preferred for citizenship, but non-XReligionists are neither disqualified nor are subject to losing it.

or

Only XReligionists are permitted to become naturalized citizens, but non-XReligionist citizens by birth are not subject to losing their citizenship.

[2]

[1] Adherence to a religion other than XReligion is a qualification for acquiring citizenship, but XReligion is not singled out for disqualification from citizenship.

or

XReligionists are disfavored for citizenship, but not explicitly disqualified nor subject to losing it.

or

XReligionists are disqualified from becoming naturalized citizens, but XReligionist citizens by birth are not subject to losing their citizenship.

[0] Some or all XReligionists are explicitly disqualified from citizenship and are subject to losing it.

-g14n Number of Coding Event supporting value assigned to variable G14

-g15 Subnational Establishment (ordinal, 0-4):

[4]

[3] The national government does not establish XReligion but it permits subnational governments to declare XReligion as established, official, or the state religion (warranting a code of [4] if Rubric 11 were applied), and one or more of them do so.

or

The national government establishes XReligion but it permits subnational governments to establish a religion other than XReligion, and one or more of them do so.

[2] The national government neither establishes nor grants special protection or recognition to XReligion but it permits subnational governments to do so, and one or more of them grants special protection or recognition (warranting a code of [3] or [2] if Rubric 11 were applied).

or

The national government establishes or grants special protection or recognition to XReligion but it permits subnational governments to prohibit the same to XReligion or all religions (warranting a code of [1] if Rubric 11 were applied), and one or more of them do so.

[1] The national government neither prohibits XReligionists nor manifests disfavor toward XReligion but it permits subnational governments to do so (warranting a code of [0] if Rubric 11 were applied), and one or more of them do so.

[0]

-g15n Number of Coding Event supporting value assigned to variable G15

-g16 International Relations (ordinal, 0-4):

Note: In GRP 2.0, scores of variable G16 are provided for Judaism only.

[4] The state is at war (declared or undeclared) with all non-XReligionist states.

or

The state recognizes the right to exist of only XReligionist states.

or

The state accepts passports only from XReligionist states, or permits its nationals to travel only to XReligionist states.

[3] The state establishes diplomatic relations only with XReligionist states, but is not otherwise hostile toward non-XReligionist states.

[2]

[1] The state has not established diplomatic relations with any XReligionist state within 10 years of the independence of the observed state or the most recently independent XReligionist state (even at consular level), but is not otherwise hostile toward XReligionist states. (Do not code for micro-states [i.e., not in Polity dataset] or states that do not have widespread diplomatic relations.)

or

Having had previous diplomatic relations with XReligionist states, the state suspends or breaks diplomatic relations with all XReligionist states, but is not otherwise hostile toward them.

[0] The state is at war (declared or undeclared) with all XReligionist states.

or

The state does not accept passports from any XReligionist state, or does not permit its nationals to travel to any XReligionist state, or does not permit entry to persons with stamps from any XReligionist state in their passports.

or

The state does not recognize the right to exist of any XReligionist state.

-g16n Number of Coding Event supporting value assigned to variable G16

Religious Public Education

Note 1: Primary and secondary education only. (Higher education not included.)

Note 2: [DELETED]

Note 3: The existence of school prayer does not constitute religious education for the purpose of this rubric.

Note 4: This rubric only applies to state-operated schools, never private religious schools even if they receive government funding.

Note 5: The rubric covers religion classes constituting denominational religious instructions, not denomination-neutral surveys of world religions.

-g2lo G2 (Religious Education) Lowest score (ordinal, 0-4)

Lowest non-missing score of G20, G21, or G22

- g2c G2 (Religious Education) Composite score (continuous, 0-4)
Mean of non-missing scores G20, G21, and G22
- g2hi G2 (Religious Education) Highest score (ordinal, 0-4)
Highest non-missing score of G20, G21, or G22
- g20 Religious Education, General (ordinal, 0-4):
Note 1: Also for miscellaneous Coding Events not falling with other Religious Education rubrics but clearly pertaining to religious education by government.
[4] Education in XReligion is required.
[3] Education in XReligion is encouraged, but students may opt out.
[2] Education in XReligion is permitted/offered upon request, and is not restricted or only lightly restricted.
[1] Education in XReligion is permitted but restricted.
[0] Education in XReligion is prohibited in public or private schools.
- g20n Number of Coding Event supporting value assigned to variable G20
- g21 Religious Education, Detailed (ordinal, 0-4):
Note 1: When different schools adopt mutually exclusive religious policies, e.g. one requiring education in Christianity and another in Islam (without opt-out options), code each religion at its highest value.
[4] All students receive instruction in XReligion, including non-XReligionist students.
or
All students receive training or instruction in religion (unspecified), and XReligion is the Preferred religion.
[3] XReligion is taught in state schools, but students may elect not to receive instruction (the opt-out option).
or
XReligion is taught in state schools and all XReligionist students receive instruction in it, but non-XReligionist students do not receive instruction in it.
or
Religion (unspecified) is taught in state schools, *and* XReligion is the Preferred religion, but students may elect not to receive instruction (the opt-out option).
[2] XReligion is taught in state schools, but only for students who elect to receive instruction (the opt-in option).
or
State schools provide religious education *and* XReligion is the Preferred Religion, but no other information is available.
[1] XReligion is prohibited from being taught in state schools, but education in XReligion in private schools or other non-educational private institutions (including religious institutions) is permitted or tolerated, or not known to be prohibited.
or
XReligionist institutions are prohibited from establishing private educational institutions.

or

A religion other than XReligion is taught in state schools, but XReligionist students are not required (or not known to be required) to receive education in it.

or

State schools provide religious education *and* XReligion is not the Preferred religion, but no other information is available.

[0] XReligion is prohibited from being taught in public or private schools.

or

Students are prohibited from receiving education in XReligion, even privately.

or

XReligionist students are required to receive education in another religion.

or

All students receive training or instruction in religion (unspecified), and XReligion is not the Preferred religion.

-g21n Number of Coding Event supporting value assigned to variable G21

-g22 Subnational Religious Education (ordinal, 0-4):

Note 1: When subnational governments adopt mutually exclusive religious policies, e.g. one state requiring education in Christianity and another in Islam (without opt-out options), code each religion at its highest value.

[4]

[3] The national government does not control education in XReligion, but it allows subnational governments to require education in XReligion, without an opt-out option, and one or more subnational governments do so.

or

The national government controls education in XReligion, but it allows subnational governments to require education in XReligion, without an opt-out option, which is more or less favorable than the national government's policy; and one or more subnational governments do so.

[2] The national government does not control education in XReligion, but it allows subnational governments to require education in XReligion, with an opt-out option, and one or more subnational governments do so.

or

The national government does not control education in XReligion, but it allows subnational governments to permit or fund education in XReligion and one or more subnational governments do so.

[1] The national government does not control education in XReligion, but it allows subnational governments to regulate XReligious education in the manner warranting a coding of [1] in Rubric 21 above.

or

The national government controls education in XReligion, but it allows subnational governments to regulate XReligious education in the manner warranting a coding of [1] in Rubric 21 above, which is less favorable than the national government's policy.

[0] The national government does not control education in XReligion, but it allows subnational governments to regulate XReligious education in the manner warranting a coding of [0] in Rubric 21 above.

or

The national government controls education in XReligion, but it allows subnational governments to regulate XReligious education in the manner warranting a coding of [0] in Rubric 21 above, which is less favorable than the national government's policy.

-g22n Number of Coding Event supporting value assigned to variable G22

Financial Support

Note 1: The nationalization of property of a religious institution and subsequent permission to the institution to use such property is not financial support for the purpose of this rubric.

Note 2: Government support of/subsidies to religious organizations to provide a service to the state, such as education, health care, and other social services, does *not* constitute financial support.

Note 3: If the national government permits subnational governments to engage in activity covered in this section, the activity is treated as if conducted by the national government.

-g3lo G3 (Financial Support) Lowest score (ordinal, 0-4)

Lowest non-missing score of G30, G31, G32, or G33

-g3c G3 (Financial Support) Composite score (continuous, 0-4)

Mean of non-missing scores G30, G31, G32, and G33

-g3hi G3 (Financial Support) Highest score (ordinal, 0-4)

Highest non-missing score of G30, G31, G32, or G33

-g30 General Financial Support (ordinal, 0-4):

[4] Support for XReligion alone.

[3] Support for XReligion and others, but not all.

[2] Support for all religions equally/equitably.

[1] No support for any religion.

[0] Support for other religions but not XReligion.

-g30n Number of Coding Event supporting value assigned to variable G30

-g31 Discriminatory Financial Support (ordinal, 0-4):

[4] The government provides equitable or more favorable financial support to XReligion but to no other religion.

or

The government provides the most favorable financial support to XReligion, but provides financial support to other religions also.

[3] The government provides equitable or more favorable financial support to XReligion and at least one other religion, but not to all religions.

or

The government provides equitable or more favorable financial support to XReligion but not to one or more other religions, or it is unknown whether it provides equitable or more favorable financial support to other religions.

or

The government provides financial support for religion, with no further information available, and XReligion is the supermajority or preferred religion.

- [2] The government provides financial support to XReligion and all other religions on an equal or equitable basis.

or

The government provides financial support for religion, with no further information available, and XReligion is not the supermajority or preferred religion.

- [1] The government provides no financial support to XReligion or any other religion.

or

The government is known to provide financial support to one or more religions other than XReligion, but less equitable support to XReligion, or it is not known whether the government provides equitable financial support to XReligion.

- [0] The government is known to provide no financial support to XReligion but it does provide equitable or more favorable financial support to another religion.

-g31n Number of Coding Event supporting value assigned to variable G31

-g32 Discriminatory Tax Exemptions (ordinal, 0-4):

- [4] The government provides equitable or more favorable tax exemptions to XReligion but to no other religion.

- [3] The government provides equitable or more favorable tax exemptions to XReligion and at least one other religion, but not to all religions.

or

The government provides equitable or more favorable tax exemptions to XReligion but not to one or more other religions, or it is unknown whether it provides equitable or more favorable tax exemptions to other religions.

- [2] The government provides tax exemptions to XReligion and all other religions on an equal or equitable basis.

or

The government provides tax exemptions for religion, and no further information is available.

- [1] The government provides no tax exemptions to XReligion or any other religion.

or

The government is known to provide equitable or more favorable tax exemptions to one or more religions other than XReligion, but not to XReligion, or it is not known whether the government provides equitable or more favorable tax exemptions to XReligion.

- [0] The government is known to provide no tax exemptions to XReligion but it does provide equitable or more favorable tax exemptions to other religions.

-g32n Number of Coding Event supporting value assigned to variable G32

-g33 Levy of Religious Taxes/Tithes (ordinal, 0-4):

- [4] The government involuntarily levies taxes or tithes from the population including non-XReligionists, and distributes those taxes/tithes to XReligionist institutions.

- [3] The government involuntarily levies taxes or tithes from the XReligionist population but not from non-XReligionists, and it distributes those taxes/tithes to XReligionist institutions.
- or
- The government involuntarily levies taxes or tithes on behalf of religious organizations (no further information), and XReligion is the Supermajority or Preferred religion.
- [2] The government levies voluntary taxes or tithes from the XReligionist population but not from non-XReligionists, and it distributes those taxes/tithes to XReligionist institutions.
- or
- The government levies voluntary taxes or tithes on behalf of religious organizations (no further information), and XReligion is the Supermajority or Preferred religion.
- [1] The government is not known to levy taxes or tithes from XReligionists, but it does so from the population of a religion other than XReligion.
- or
- The government involuntarily levies taxes or tithes on behalf of religious organizations (no further information), warranting a code of [3] for the Supermajority or Preferred religion, and XReligion is not the Supermajority or Preferred religion.
- [0] The government involuntarily levies taxes or tithes from the XReligionist population and distributes those taxes/tithes to institutions of religions other than XReligion.

-g33n Number of Coding Event supporting value assigned to variable G33

Regulatory Burdens

Note 1: A “major life activity” includes employment opportunities, major commercial activities, marriage and divorce, having and raising children, owning property, getting education, entering into chosen profession, freedom of movement, traveling, immigrating, emigrating, seeking redress in court, interacting with government instrumentalities, exercising civil or political rights including candidature for subnational public office. It does not include political organizing, sexual activity, or reproductive matters (which are beyond the scope of this dataset).

Note 2: A “major commercial activity” includes purchasing property, construction, hiring employees including clergy, obtaining licenses and permits, operating businesses, and having legal or juridical personality. It does not include political activities (beyond the scope of this dataset) or obtaining tax exemptions (under Financial Support).

Note 3: The motivation for the regulatory restriction must be religion, not nationality, ethnicity, or sex.

Note 4: Regulatory restrictions may be de jure or de facto.

Note 5: A regulatory restriction necessary to protect rights of the accused is not a coding event.

Note 6: If the national government permits any subnational government to engage in activity covered in this section, treat the activity as if conducted by the national government.

- g4lo G4 (Regulatory Burdens) Lowest score (ordinal, 0-4)
 Lowest non-missing score of G40, G41, G42, G43, G44, G45, or G46
- g4c G4 (Regulatory Burdens) Composite score (continuous, 0-4)
 Mean of non-missing scores G40, G41, G42, G43, G44, G45, and G46
- g4hi G4 (Regulatory Burdens) Highest score (ordinal, 0-4)
 Highest non-missing score of G40, G41, G42, G43, G44, G45, or G46
- g40 General Religious Equality (ordinal, 0-4):
- [4] Some activities are permitted only for XReligion.
 or
 The government is known to have legislated in a manner that is favorable toward XReligion (no further information).
 - [3] Some activities are more convenient for XReligion.
 - [2] Equality before the law or no government discrimination on the basis of religion.
 NOTE: The source must explicitly state these rights for all religions, or persons of all religions, not merely that all persons have them.
 - [1] Some activities are less convenient for XReligion.
 - [0] Some activities are prohibited for XReligion.
 or
 The government is known to have legislated in a manner that is disfavorable or hostile toward XReligion (no further information).
- g40n Number of Coding Event supporting value assigned to variable G40
- g41 Religionist Person (ordinal, 0-4):
- [4] One or more major life activities are effectively permitted *only* for XReligionist persons, *singled out for more favorable treatment*. Specify the activity in remarks.
 - [3] One or more major life activities are made more convenient (or less inconvenient), or less expensive, for XReligionist persons, *singled out for more favorable treatment*, than for persons of other religions, without effectively excluding non-XReligionist persons from said major life activities. Specify the activity in remarks.
 or
 XReligionist persons systematically receive more favorable treatment before the law.
 - [2] Regulatory restrictions are equally applied to and enforced on all persons, regardless of religion.
 or
 All persons are equal before the law, regardless of religion.
 or
 XReligionist persons are not singled out for more or less favorable regulatory restrictions.
 - [1] XReligionist persons are singled out for regulatory restrictions, or are disproportionately impacted by religion-neutral regulatory restrictions, that impose inconveniences and/or make one or more major life activities more difficult and/or

expensive, but do not effectively exclude them from said major life activities. Specify the activity in remarks.

or

One or more major life activities are made more convenient (or less inconvenient), or less expensive, for persons of one or more religions but not for XReligionist persons, though XReligionist persons are not singled out for disfavored treatment, nor are they effectively excluded for said major life activities. Specify the activity in remarks.

or

Some but not all XReligionist persons, e.g. clergy, are singled out for regulatory restrictions that effectively exclude them from one or more major life activities. Specify the activity in remarks.

or

XReligionist persons systematically receive less favorable treatment before the law.

- [0] XReligionist persons are subject to regulatory restrictions that effectively exclude them from one or more major life activities. Specify the activity in remarks.

-g41n Number of Coding Event supporting value assigned to variable G41

-g42 Religionist-Owned Businesses (ordinal, 0-4):

- [4] One or more major commercial activities are permitted only for XReligionist-owned businesses, singled out for more favorable treatment. Specify the activity in remarks.

- [3] One or more major commercial activities are made more convenient (or less inconvenient) or less expensive, for XReligionist-owned businesses, *singled out for more favorable treatment*, than for businesses owned by persons of other religions, without effectively excluding non-XReligionist businesses from said major commercial activities. Specify the activity in remarks.

or

One or more major commercial activities are made more convenient (or less inconvenient) or less expensive, for XReligionist-owned businesses than for businesses owned by persons of other religions, due to a religion-neutral law or policy that is advantageous to XReligionists, without effectively excluding non-XReligionist businesses from said major commercial activities. Specify the activity in remarks.

- [2] Regulatory restrictions are equally applied to and enforced on all businesses, regardless of religion of their owners.

or

All businesses are equal before the law, regardless of religion.

or

XReligious-owned businesses are not singled out for more or less favorable regulatory restrictions.

- [1] XReligionist-owned businesses are singled out for regulatory restrictions, or are disproportionately impacted by religion-neutral regulatory restrictions, that impose inconveniences and/or make one or more major commercial activities more difficult and/or expensive, without effectively excluding them from said major commercial activities. Specify the activity in remarks.

or

One or more major commercial activities are made more convenient (or less inconvenient), or less expensive, for businesses owned by persons of one or more religions but not XReligionist persons, though XReligionist-owned businesses are not singled out for disfavored treatment, nor are they effectively excluded for said major commercial activities. Specify the activity in remarks.

- [0] XReligionist-owned businesses are singled out for regulatory restrictions that effectively exclude them from one or more major commercial activities. Specify the activity in remarks.

-g42n Number of Coding Event supporting value assigned to variable G42

-g43 Religionist Institutions (ordinal, 0-4):

Note 1: If the Coding Event is based on a law is known to be enforced rarely or not at all, reduce the rubric's value by 1 for favored religions and increase it by 1 for disfavored religions.

- [4] One or more major commercial or religious activities are permitted only for XReligionist institutions, singled out for more favorable treatment. Specify the activity in remarks.
- [3] One or more major commercial or religious activities are made more convenient (or less inconvenient) or less expensive, for XReligionist institutions, *singled out for more favorable treatment*, than for institutions of other religions, without effectively excluding non-XReligionist institutions from said major commercial activities. Specify the activity in remarks.
- [2] Regulatory restrictions are equally applied to and enforced on all religious institutions.
- or
- All religious institutions are equal before the law.
- or
- XReligious institutions are not singled out for more or less favorable regulatory restrictions.
- [1] XReligionist institutions are singled out for regulatory restrictions, or are disproportionately impacted by religion-neutral regulatory restrictions, that impose inconveniences and/or make major commercial or religious activities more difficult and/or expensive, without effectively excluding them from said major commercial activities. Specify the activity in remarks.
- or
- One or more major commercial or religious activities are made more convenient (or less inconvenient), or less expensive, for institutions of one or more religions but not for XReligionist institutions, though XReligionist institutions are not singled out for disfavored treatment, nor are they effectively excluded for said major life activities. Specify the activity in remarks.
- or
- All religious institutions are subjected to regulatory restrictions that impose inconveniences and/or make major commercial or religious activities more difficult and/or expensive, without effectively excluding them from said major commercial activities. Specify the activity in remarks.

[0] XReligionist institutions are singled out for regulatory restrictions that effectively exclude them from one or more major commercial or religious activities. Specify the activity in remarks.

or

All religious institutions are subjected to regulatory restrictions that effectively exclude them from one or more major commercial or religious activities. Specify the activity in remarks.

-g43n Number of Coding Event supporting value assigned to variable G43

-g44 State Religious Governance (ordinal, 0-4):

Note: A statement in a secondary source that the state does *not* interfere in religious governance, without a more specific statement that the state is prohibited from doing so, is *not* a coding event.

[4] The XReligionist denomination is singled out for deference to that denomination's judgement in selecting and removing its officials or in conducting its internal affairs.

[3] The state is invited to nominate one or more leaders of XReligionist denominations or institutions, but appointment decisions remain with the denomination or institution.

or

The state is invited by an XReligionist denomination or institution to appoint one or more of its leaders, and it does so.

or

The state is invited to recommend constitutional changes to XReligionist denominations or institutions, but such decisions remain with the denomination or institution.

or

The state controls XReligionist institutions (no further information) and its attitude toward XReligion is positive or deferential.

[2] The state does not exercise authority over appointment or removal of one or more leaders of XReligionist denominations or institutions.

or

The state does not exercise authority over constitutional matters of XReligionist denominations or institutions.

[1] The state restricts, exercises, or seeks to exercise, approval or removal authority over appointment of one or more leaders of XReligionist denominations or institutions, but seldom interferes with the judgement of the same, or the frequency of interference is unknown.

or

The state exercises, or seeks to exercise, approval authority over constitutional decisions of XReligionist denominations or institutions, but seldom interferes with the judgement of the same, or the frequency of interference is unknown.

or

The state exercises "patronage" over the XReligionist institution(s), or appoints its clerics.

- [0] The state appoints or removes, or seeks to appoint/remove, one or more leaders of XReligionist denominations or institutions, with or without the consent of the same.
 - or
 - The state imposes, or seeks to impose, constitutional changes on XReligionist denominations or institutions, with or without the consent of those denominations or institutions.
 - or
 - The state controls XReligionist institutions (no further information) and its attitude toward XReligion is negative.

-g44n Number of Coding Event supporting value assigned to variable G44

-g45 Registration Requirements (ordinal, 0-4):

Note: Special visa requirements for and/or regulatory burdens on foreign missionaries are included.

- [4] XReligionist institutions are singled out for exemption from registrations necessary to conduct major life or commercial activities or hold assemblies, which are required for non-XReligionist institutions.
- [3] XReligion is the Preferred religion or part of the religious supermajority, and registrations necessary for XReligionist institutions to conduct major life or commercial activities or hold assemblies are not known to be denied or unduly delayed, but registrations for institutions of one or more other religions are.
 - or
 - XReligionist institutions are singled out for ability to obtain registrations necessary to conduct major life or commercial activities or hold assemblies, which institutions of one or more other religions cannot obtain.
 - or
 - The ability to obtain registrations makes activities of XReligionist institutions more convenient than the same activities by religious institutions that cannot obtain registrations.
- [2] Registrations necessary to conduct major life or commercial activities or hold assemblies are required for XReligion, and there is no evidence that such registrations are denied or unduly delayed.
 - or
 - XReligious organizations are registered with the government, and there is no evidence of difficulty or inequality in obtaining such registration.
- [1] Registrations necessary for XReligionist institutions to conduct major life or commercial activities or hold assemblies are subjected to undue delays.
 - or
 - Registrations necessary to conduct major life or commercial activities or hold assemblies are required for all religions equally and are expensive, difficult to obtain, or take considerable time.
 - or
 - Registrations necessary to conduct major life or commercial activities or hold assemblies are denied to some XReligionist institutions, but not all of them.
 - or

The inability to obtain registrations imposes inconveniences on XReligionist institutions, and such inconveniences are not imposed on religious institutions that have obtain registrations.

[0] Registrations necessary for XReligionist institutions to conduct major life or commercial activities or hold assemblies are denied.

-g45n Number of Coding Event supporting value assigned to variable G45

-g46 Blasphemy Laws (ordinal, 0-4):

Note 1: If the Coding Event is based on a law is known to be enforced rarely or not at all, reduce the rubric's value by 1 for favored religions and increase it by 1 for disfavored religions.

Note 2: This rubric also covers morality codes and protections against incitement of hatred, including anti-Semitism and holocaust denial.

[4] Laws prohibiting blasphemy and/or morality codes protect only XReligion, or they are enforced only in the protection of XReligion.

or

XReligion is part of the religious supermajority of the state, and is singled out for protection against expressions of hatred.

or

Laws prohibiting blasphemy and/or morality codes have harsher penalties for insulting XReligion than to other religions.

[3] Laws prohibiting blasphemy and/or morality codes protect XReligion or are enforced in the protection of XReligion, and it is unknown whether such laws apply to any religion other than XReligion.

or

Morality codes and/or blasphemy laws protect "religion" (not "morals") without elaboration, and XReligion is the supermajority or preferred religion of the state.

or

XReligion is not part of the religious supermajority of the state, but is nevertheless singled out for protection against expressions of hatred. [Note: Laws prohibiting anti-Semitism are so categorized, but the prohibition must be directed against anti-Semitism specifically, not all religions generally.]

[2] Laws prohibit blasphemy against any religion, and there is no evidence that XReligion is singled out for greater or lesser protection.

or

Morality codes expressly protect all religions.

or

Morality codes protect "morals" without elaboration or further evidence that XReligion is singled out for greater or lesser protection.

or

Expressions of hatred against any religion are prohibited.

[1] Laws prohibiting blasphemy and/or morality codes are known to protect one or more religions other than XReligion, or they are enforced only in the protection of one or more religions other than XReligion.

or

Laws prohibiting blasphemy and/or morality codes have less harsh penalties for insulting XReligion than to other religions.

[0] Laws prohibiting blasphemy and/or morality codes expressly exclude XReligion from protection.

-g46n Number of Coding Event supporting value assigned to variable G46

Free Exercise

Note 1: Restriction of political activities by religious organizations or political organizing demarcated by religion is not covered.

Note 2: If the national government permits subnational governments to engage in activity covered in this section, treat the activity as if conducted by the national government.

-g5lo G5 (Free Exercise) Lowest score (ordinal, 0-4)

Lowest non-missing score of G50, G51, G52, G53, G54, G55, or G56

-g5c G5 (Free Exercise) Composite score (continuous, 0-4)

Mean of non-missing scores G50, G51, G52, G53, G54, G55, and G56

-g5hi G5 (Free Exercise) Highest score (ordinal, 0-4)

Highest non-missing score of G50, G51, G52, G53, G54, G55, or G56

-g50 General Free Exercise (ordinal, 0-4):

[4] Practice required, or practice of all other religions prohibited.

[3] Practice not known to be required outright, but less restricted than practice of other religions.

[2] Practice unrestricted; free exercise of religion; freedom of religion.

[1] Practice not known to be prohibited outright, but more restricted than practice of other religions.

or

Practice of all religions not known to be prohibited, but equally restricted.

[0] Practice prohibited.

-g50n Number of Coding Event supporting value assigned to variable G50

-g51 Public/Private Religious Practice (ordinal, 0-4):

Note 1: If the Coding Event is based on a law is known to be enforced rarely or not at all, reduce the rubric's value by 1 for favored religions and increase it by 1 for disfavored religions.

[4] *Only* the practice of XReligion is permitted in public (public practice of other religions is not tolerated).

[3] Practice of XReligion is permitted in public, but practice of one or more other religions is permitted or tolerated if conducted discreetly.

or

Private practice of one or more religions other than XReligion is restricted but not prohibited.

or

Practice of XReligion is required for all XReligionists, but not for non-XReligionists.

[2] Public practice of XReligion is permitted or unrestricted.

[1] Public practice of XReligion is prohibited or restricted, but private practice is permitted or tolerated, or private practice is not known to be prohibited or restricted.

or

Practice of XReligion is permitted but only in designated areas such as inside houses of worship.

or

Private practice of XReligion is restricted but not prohibited.

[0] Public and private practice of XReligion (by citizens) are both prohibited (see Rubric 52 for non-citizens).

-g51n Number of Coding Event supporting value assigned to variable G51

-g52 Citizens'/Non-Citizens' Religious Practice (ordinal, 0-4):

[4] Practice of XReligion is required for citizens.

[3] XReligion is the preferred religion, and practice of religions other than XReligion is permitted for non-citizens, but whether it is permitted for citizens is unclear.

[2]

[1] Practice [NFI] of XReligion is permitted for non-citizens, but not for citizens.

[0] Public practice of XReligion is prohibited, but private practice by non-citizens is permitted or tolerated.

or

Public or private practice of XReligion by non-citizens is prohibited.

-g52n Number of Coding Event supporting value assigned to variable G52

-g53 Criminal Penalties (ordinal, 0-4):

[4] The criminal penalty for practicing *any* religion except XReligion includes deportation, imprisonment, corporal punishment, or capital punishment.

[3] The criminal penalty for practicing *any* religion except XReligion is less severe than deportation, imprisonment, corporal punishment, or capital punishment, or its severity is unknown.

[2] Although practice of XReligion is prohibited or restricted, there is no evidence of actual criminal penalties imposed for doing so.

[1] The criminal penalty for practicing XReligion is less severe than deportation, imprisonment, corporal punishment, or capital punishment, or its severity is unknown.

[0] The criminal penalty for practicing XReligion includes deportation, imprisonment, corporal punishment, or capital punishment.

-g53n Number of Coding Event supporting value assigned to variable G53

-g54 Social/Extra-Legal Sanctions (ordinal, 0-4):

Note 1: Includes actions by population that are tolerated by the state, and state action not provided for at law are in violation of law.

[4] XReligion is the/a Preferred religion or is part of the religious majority of the state, and practitioners of one or more substantial-minority religions other than XReligion are subject to violent social sanctions that are tolerated by the government.

[3] XReligion is the/a Preferred religion or is part of the religious majority of the state, and practitioners of one or more substantial-minority religions other than XReligion are subject to non-violent social sanctions that are tolerated by the government, or the severity of the social sanctions is unknown.

[2]

[1] Practitioners of XReligion are subject to non-violent social sanctions that are tolerated by the government, or the severity of the social sanctions is unknown.

[0] Practitioners of XReligion are subject to violent social sanctions that are tolerated by the government.

-g54n Number of Coding Event supporting value assigned to variable G54

-g55 Proselytizing Restrictions (ordinal, 0-4):

Note 1: Proselytizing “for” XReligion means soliciting conversion to XReligion.

Proselytizing “away from” XReligion means soliciting conversion from XReligion to the religion being proselytized.

Note 2: If the Coding Event is based on a law is known to be enforced rarely or not at all, reduce the rubric’s value by 1 for favored religions and increase it by 1 for disfavored religions.

[4] Proselytizing is permitted only for XReligion.

or

The state actively encourages proselytizing for XReligion.

or

Proselytizing away from XReligion is expressly prohibited.

[3] Proselytizing is permitted for XReligion but restricted for at least one other religion.

or

The state expresses a preference for proselytizing for XReligion, without necessarily actively encouraging it.

or

Proselytizing is prohibited or restricted for all religions and XReligion is part of the religious supermajority.

or

Proselytizing away from XReligion is restricted.

[2] Proselytizing for XReligion is permitted but with restrictions. [Note: The mere absence of regulation on proselytizing, or the statement that religions are free to proselytize, is insufficient to code in this rubric.]

[1] Proselytizing is permitted for a religion other than XReligion, but proselytizing for XReligion is not singled out for prohibition or restriction.

or

The state actively discourages proselytizing for XReligion, singled out for non-preferential treatment.

or

The state actively encourages proselytizing away from XReligion, singled out for non-preferential treatment.

or

The state prohibits proselytizing away from a religion other than XReligion, but permits proselytizing away from XReligion.

or

Proselytizing is prohibited or restricted for all religions and XReligion is not part of the religious supermajority.

[0] Proselytizing for XReligion is prohibited.

-g55n Number of Coding Event supporting value assigned to variable G55

-g56 Converting Restrictions (ordinal, 0-4):

Note 1: If the Coding Event is based on a law is known to be enforced rarely or not at all, reduce the rubric's value by 1 for favored religions and increase it by 1 for disfavored religions.

[4] Conversion away from XReligion or refusal to convert into XReligion is subject to sanctions warranting a coding of [4] in Rubrics 53 or 54.

or

The state actively encourages conversion to XReligion.

[3] Conversion away from XReligion or refusal to convert into XReligion is subject to sanctions warranting a coding of [3] in Rubrics 53 or 54.

or

Conversion is prohibited or restricted for all religions and XReligion is part of the religious supermajority.

or

The state expresses a preference for conversion to XReligion, without necessarily actively encouraging it.

[2] Practice of XReligion is required or encouraged, but conversion away from XReligion or refusal to convert into XReligion entails no sanctions.

or

Practice of XReligion is restricted or prohibited, but conversion into XReligion or refusal to convert away from XReligion entails no sanctions.

or

Government approval is required to convert from or to XReligion (NFI).

[1] Conversion into XReligion or refusal to convert away from XReligion is subject to sanctions warranting a coding of [1] in Rubrics 53 or 54, directly or by application of [3] above.

or

Conversion is prohibited or restricted for all religions and XReligion is not part of the religious supermajority.

or

The state actively discourages conversion to XReligion, singled out for non-preferential treatment.

or

The state actively encourages conversion from XReligion, singled out for non-preferential treatment.

or

The state prohibits conversion away from a religion other than XReligion, but permits conversion away from XReligion.

[0] Conversion into XReligion or refusal to convert away from XReligion is subject to sanctions warranting a coding of [0] in Rubrics 53 or 54, directly or by application of [4] above.

-g56n Number of Coding Event supporting value assigned to variable G56

Sources and Documentation

GRP 2.0 draws its information from many sources including primary documents, government reports, academic publications, encyclopedias, and datasets. In addition to non-denominational sources, effort was made to include sources that devote specific attention to (and are favorable toward) major denominations. In that vein, we were able to acquire sources specific to Catholicism, Protestantism, Judaism, and Islam. (We were unable to obtain useful resources for Orthodoxy or Buddhism.)

Appendix B catalogues all the major sources used to construct GRP 2.0. Each source is assigned an alphanumeric code used to identify it in the dataset's documentation (especially the Coding Event List, which will be introduced in a later section).

As shown in the Table of Variables above, each individual variable is accompanied by another that documents the data source from which the variable's value is coded in the observed state-year. For example, variable G56N documents the source used to code the corresponding variable G56. The value of the documentary variable is the Coding Event ID, a five-digit integer assigned sequentially in order of the Coding Event's creation.

Constructing the Dataset

The following section details the process by which GRP 2.0 was constructed. The construction proceeded in two phases: (1) Coding Event Collection, and (2) Coding Event Reconciliation and Selection.

Coding Event Collection

For each country covered in the dataset, researchers methodically consulted each source to extract information about that country's policies on religion. A "Coding Event" was generated and catalogued for each instance in which a source reports the existence, beginning, change, or discontinuation of a government policy toward any religion covered in the dataset. Coding Events are catalogued in an Excel spreadsheet that is included as a supplement to this Codebook. Each Coding Event specifies a single country, a single variable, and in most cases, a single source. The Coding Event is assigned a five-digit integer ID to facilitate future consultation and auditing.

Each Coding Event contains the following information:*

Coding Event Number: the aforementioned five-digit ID code

Coder Number: the two-digit number of the individual who collected the information

Country Code and Abbreviation: country indicators, following the RCS convention

Preferred Religion(s): the RCS ID code and descriptor of the religions pre-designated as "Preferred" (see page 8)

* NOTE: The Coding Event fields listed here appear in a different order on the actual Coding Event list; they are reordered to accelerate the data entry process.

Source: An identification of the source that supports the coded value of the variable. Where possible, page numbers, article/section numbers, or other information are provided to enable future auditing.

Source Authority Ranking: A numerical score of authoritativeness of the cited source; a lower number denotes greater authority (see the following subsection).

Code Event: A binary variable denoting whether the entry constitutes a "Coding Event" for the purpose of the second phase of the dataset construction. If so, the value is "1." A value of "0" documents that the specified source contains information about the specified country, but that none of the information pertains to a country's religious policy therefore no Coding Event is triggered.

Variable: The number of the individual variable (G10-G56) to which the Coding Event pertains.

Value: The value of the pertinent variable, usually an integer ranging from 0 to 4. If the variable could be coded at more than one value and the information cannot be reconciled to arrive at a single value, then the variable is coded at the average of the minimum and maximum possible values.

Religion(s): Specifies the religion(s) for which the Coding Event pertains.

Start Year: The year of the beginning of a religious policy stated in the source. For a primary document such as a constitution or concordat, the Start Year is the year the document entered into force; if the year of entry into force is unknown, then the Start Year is the year the document was signed. If the source specifies no start year, none is entered.

Specified Year: The year that the source states that the religious policy exists. This entry is used primarily when a source states the existence of a policy in the present tense. A Specified Year is assigned according to the following table:

<u>Source</u>	<u>Year</u>
primary document	year of publication (e.g. the Specified Year of a 1945 constitution published in 1977 is 1977)
CE	year preceding that of the article; if unknown, then 1911
EMIW	1994
EJ2	2006
Fox08	2003
Fox15	2008
Fox16	2008
IIG	1991
IRFR	year of the report
JE	1900
NCE	1966
NCE2	2002
RAS2	2008
SYB	year preceding the cited edition
WCE	1981
WCE2	2000

End Year: The last year that the policy described in the source was in effect. For example, if a policy was changed or discontinued in 1922 then the End Year for the instant Coding Event is 1921.

Carry-Back Year: The first year of the “Major Regime” in which the Specified Year falls (see paragraph below).

Carry-Forward Year: The last full year of the “Major Regime” in which the Specified Year falls (see paragraph below). E.g., if the Specified Year is 1923 and a Major Regime change took place in 1933, then the Carry-Forward Year is 1932.

Remarks: Any additional information required by the variable’s rubric, or documenting the rationale for assigning the variable’s value.

Carrying Back and Carrying Forward. Frequently sources report the existence of a religious policy but do not specify a start year for it (and often cannot report an end year). If the policy were coded only in the year in which its existence is reported, the dataset would be so sparsely populated as to be virtually useless. To prevent this, a procedure was devised for “carrying” a value back or forward in time. For example, if a country’s Preferred G11 value is 1 (denoting separation of state from the Preferred religion) in 1980, then that value is assumed also to 1 in 1979, 1978, etc., and in 1981, 1982, etc. The premise behind this procedure is that a government policy is assumed to have existed before its reporting, and continues to exist afterward, unless other evidence reports the policy’s origin, change, or discontinuation.

However, that assumption enjoys far less confidence when a country’s government has undergone a radical change. It would be unreasonable, for example, to assume that Bolshevik Russia’s policies toward any religion in 1917 resembles in any way Imperial Russia’s policies in 1916. Therefore, a separate dataset was constructed to define the first and last years of “major regimes” in each country covered in the dataset. This dataset defines the limits of the assumption that absent contrary evidence, a variable’s value has held indefinitely back in time and will continue to hold indefinitely in the future. To avoid bias, each country’s major regimes were defined and recorded *before* performing any Coding Event collection on that country.

Appendix C catalogues major regimes of all countries covered in the dataset, including codes for events triggering regime changes. A “major regime change” is defined as any of the following events:

- A. The country’s Polity score changes six points or more.
- B. The government changes from an absolute monarchy to constitutional monarchy, or from monarchy to non-monarchy or vice versa.
- C. The government changes from non-communist to communist or vice versa.
- D. In a non-democratic country, there is a major and significant shift of ideology of the governing regime; or, there is a major and significant shift of ideology of the governing regime and the country lacks a Polity score or its Polity score is coded missing.
- E. The country acquires a major new constitution.
- F. The country is occupied or it emerges from occupation. However, a partial occupation that does not include the seat of government does not trigger a major regime change.

G. The country is unified with other states and continues to hold the same Correlates of War country code as before.

H. There is a change in the country's Preferred religion(s).

Intercoder Reliability Tests. Assigning Coding Event ID numbers serves as a dual purpose. One, as highlighted above, is to facilitate the dataset's transparency for future audit, by enabling users to verify the source authenticity of any datapoint. The other purpose is to facilitate Intercoder Reliability Tests.

The possibility of coder bias or systematic coder error is minimized by having an external coder recode a random sample of Coding Events. Coding Events are grouped into 27 batches of approximately 1000 each, with a single country's Coding Events contained entirely within a single batch.* Within a batch, the external coder selected a random sample consisting of at least five percent of all Coding Events on each country, from each source, and for each variable. Thus actual samples ranged from about seven to nine percent of each batch (about 70 to 90 Coding Events).

For each Coding Event in the sample, the external coder consulted the source and rubric and verified that the source material supports the variable, value, country, year, and religion(s) stated in it. Discrepancies were first brought to the coder for resolution; in some cases, the external coder was deemed correct, but in other cases the original coder was deemed correct. Cases in which the original and external coders could not resolve the disagreement were submitted to a Co-Principal Investigator for final resolution. The Intercoder Reliability rate exceeded 90% in all except one batch; the lowest rate was 88.5%.

Coding Event Reconciliation and Selection

After cataloguing Coding Events, the next phase was to reconcile their within-variable differences and select the most authoritative Coding Event for import into the final dataset.

Coding Events reporting different values for the same religion-variables are reconciled according to the following criteria. First, specific information overrides general and extrapolating information. For example, a Coding Event specific to Catholicism is considered more authoritative for Catholicism than a Coding Event covering multiple religions. Also, a definite start/end year is more authoritative than a year that is carried back or forward as described in the previous subsection.

The second discriminator is the degree to which sources are considered authoritative. If two or more Coding Events are equally specific, then the Coding Event with the most authoritative source is selected for import into the dataset. Sources are ranked as follows:

1. Primary documents, regardless of source. Constitutions outweigh Concordats.
2. Reports and documents prepared by governments. These include the Statesman's Yearbook (prepared by the British government), the International Religious Freedom Reports and Country Study series (prepared by the United States government), and information from the Israeli Foreign Ministry.

* Exceptions are the Coding Events based on the Encyclopedia of the Modern Islamic World and those pertaining to Israeli foreign relations. Those sources were added after the original Coding Event collection had already commenced, therefore those Coding Events were simply appended to the final ICR batch.

3. Literature authored by well-reputed scholars. The works by Jonathan Fox and David O'Brien lie in this category.

4. Professionally authored encyclopedic sources. These include the Catholic Encyclopedia series, the World Christian Encyclopedia series, the Jewish Encyclopedia and Encyclopedia Judaica, and the Encyclopedia on the Modern Islamic World. The volume by Shaikh (1992), although short, fits into this category as well. A denomination-specific source is considered more authoritative with reference to that denomination than other encyclopedic sources.

5. Academic and professional datasets. These include the Comparative Constitutions Project and Religion and State datasets.

6. Non-professional encyclopedic sources and other sources of unknown authenticity. Wikipedia articles fall into this category.

Upon selecting the most specific and authoritative Coding Events, their values and Coding Events ID numbers were entered into country-level worksheets for the designated range of years. The entry in the Coding Event List was changed from black to red to denote this. The final dataset was constructed by importing each country-level worksheet into Stata and appending it to a blank Stata document.

Rubric

All of the procedures outlined above, plus other procedures to accommodate special situations, are documented in a rubric. The rubric's rules are reproduced as Appendix D. The original rubric also contains the rules for coding variables' values that appear in the Table of Variables.

APPENDIX A

Temporal Coverage by Country

State Name (ccode, abbrev) * <i>Italics: Non-COW</i>	Years of Independence	Years of Coverage
Afghanistan (700, AFG)	1800-2015	1800-2015
Albania (339, ALB)	1912-2015	1914-2015
Algeria (615, ALG)	1962-2015	1962-2015
Andorra (232, AND)	1800-2015	1866-2015
Angola (540, ANG)	1975-2015	1975-2015
Antigua and Barbuda (58, AAB)	1981-2015	1981-2015
Argentina (160, ARG)	1816-2015	1825-2015
Armenia (371, ARM)	1991-2015	1991-2015
Australia (900, AUL)	1901-2015	1901-2015
Austria (305, AUS)	1918-2015	1918-2015
Austria-Hungary (300, AUH)	1800-1917	1800-1917
Azerbaijan (373, AZE)	1991-2015	1991-2015
Baden (267, BAD)	1800-1870	1819-1870
Bahamas (31, BHM)	1973-2015	1973-2015
Bahrain (692, BAH)	1971-2015	1971-2015
Bangladesh (771, BNG)	1971-2015	1972-2015
Barbados (53, BAR)	1966-2015	1966-2015
Bavaria (245, BAV)	1800-1870	1800-1870
Belarus (370, BLR)	1991-2015	1991-2015
Belgium (211, BEL)	1830-2015	1830-2015
Belize (80, BLZ)	1981-2015	1981-2015
Benin, as Dahomey (434, BEN)	1960-1974	1960-1974
Benin (434, BEN)	1975-2015	1975-2015
Bhutan (760, BHU)	1800-2015	1907-2015
Bolivia (140, BOL)	1825-2015	1825-2015
Bosnia and Herzegovina (346, BOS)	1992-2015	1992-2015
Botswana (571, BOT)	1966-2015	1966-2015
Brazil (140, BRA)	1822-2015	1824-2015
Brunei (835, BRU)	1984-2015	1959-2015
Bulgaria (355, BUL)	1908-2015	1908-2015
Burkina Faso, as Upper Volta (439, BFO)	1960-1983	1960-1983
Burkina Faso (439, BFO)	1984-2015	1984-2015
Burma (see Myanmar)		
Burundi (516, BUI)	1962-2015	1962-2015
Cambodia (811, CAM)	1953-1969	1953-1969
Cambodia, as Khmer Republic (811, CAM)	1970-1974	1970-1974
Cambodia, as Kampuchea (811, CAM)	1975-1988	1975-1988
Cambodia (811, CAM)	1989-2015	1989-2015
Cameroon (471, CAO)	1960-2015	1960-2015
Canada (20, CAN)	1867-2015	1867-2015

Cape Verde (402, CAP)	1975-2015	1980-2015
Central African Republic (482, CEN)	1960-2015	1960-2015
Chad (483, CHA)	1960-2015	1960-2015
Chile (155, CHL)	1818-2015	1818-2015
China (710, CHN)	1800-2015	1800-2015
Colombia (100, COL)	1810-2015	1821-2015
Comoros (581, COM)	1975-2015	1976-2015
Congo (Kinshasa) (see Dem. Rep. Congo)		
Congo, Republic of (Brazzaville) (484, CON)	1960-2015	1961-2015
Costa Rica (94, COS)	1838-2015	1838-2015
Côte d'Ivoire, as Ivory Coast (437, CDI)	1960-1985	1960-1985
Côte d'Ivoire (437, CDI)	1986-2015	1986-2015
Croatia (344, CRO)	1991-2015	1992-2015
Cuba (40, CUB)	1902-2015	1902-2015
Cyprus (352, CYP)	1960-2015	1960-2015
Czech Republic (316, CZR)	1993-2015	1993-2015
Czechoslovakia (315, CZE)	1918-1992	1918-1992
Dahomey (see Benin)		
Dem. Rep. Congo, as Congo (Kinshasa) (490, DRC)	1960-1970	1964-1970
Dem. Rep. Congo, as Zaire (490, DRC)	1971-1996	1971-1996
Dem. Rep. Congo (490, DRC)	1997-2015	1997-2015
Denmark (390, DEN)	1800-2015	1800-2015
Djibouti (522, DJI)	1977-2015	1977-2015
Dominica (54, DMA)	1978-2015	1978-2015
Dominican Republic (42, DOM)	1844-2015	1844-2015
East Germany (see German Democratic Republic)		
East Timor (860, ETM)	2002-2015	2002-2015
Ecuador (130, ECU)	1830-2015	1830-2015
Egypt (651, EGY)	1922-2015	1855-1882, 1922-2015
El Salvador (92, SAL)	1841-2015	1841-2015
Equatorial Guinea (411, EQG)	1968-2015	1968-2015
Eritrea (531, ERI)	1993-2015	1993-2015
Estonia (366, EST)	1918-1939, 1991-2015	1920-1939, 1991-2015
Ethiopia (530, ETH)	1800-2015	1855-2015
Federated States of Micronesia (987, FSM)	1986-2015	1986-2015
Fiji (950, FIJ)	1970-2015	1970-2015
Finland (375, FIN)	1917-2015	1917-2015
France (220, FRN)	1800-2015	1800-2015
Gabon (481, GAB)	1960-2015	1960-2015
Gambia (420, GAM)	1965-2015	1965-2015
Georgia (372, GRG)	1991-2015	1991-2015
German Democratic Republic (East) (265, GDR)	1945-1989	1949-1989
German Federal Republic (West) (260, GFR)	1945-1989	1945-1989
Germany, as Prussia (255, GMY)	1800-1870	1810-1870
Germany (255, GMY)	1871-1944, 1990-2015	1871-1944, 1990-2015

Ghana (452, GHA)	1957-2015	1957-2015
Gran Colombia (see Colombia)		
Greece (350, GRC)	1828-2015	1828-2015
Grenada (55, GRN)	1974-2015	1974-2015
Guatemala (90, GUA)	1839-2015	1839-2015
Guinea (438, GUI)	1958-2015	1958-2015
Guinea-Bissau (404, GNB)	1974-2015	1974-2015
Guyana (110, GUY)	1966-2015	1966-2015
Haiti (41, HAI)	1804-2015	1820-2015
Hanover (240, HAN)	1800-1865	1837-1865
Hesse, Electoral (Kassel) (273, HSE)	1800-1806, 1814-1865	1816-1865
Hesse, Grand Ducal (Darmstadt) (275, HSG)	1800-1866	1816-1866
Holland (see Netherlands)		
Honduras (91, HON)	1838-2015	1839-2015
Hungary (310, HUN)	1918-2015	1918-2015
Iceland (395, ICE)	1944-2015	1944-2015
India (750, IND)	1947-2015	1947-2015
Indonesia (850, INS)	1949-2015	1949-2015
Iran (630, IRN)	1800-2015	1800-2015
Iraq (645, IRQ)	1932-2015	1932-2015
Ireland (205, IRE)	1921-2015	1922-2015
Israel (666, ISR)	1948-2015	1948-2015
Italy, as Sardinia-Piedmont (325, ITA)	1800-1859	1815-1859
Italy (325, ITA)	1860-2015	1860-2015
Ivory Coast (see Côte d'Ivoire)		
Jamaica (51, JAM)	1962-2015	1962-2015
Japan (740, JPN)	1800-2015	1800-2015
Jordan (663, JOR)	1946-2015	1946-2015
Kampuchea (see Cambodia)		
Kazakhstan (705, KZK)	1991-2015	1991-2015
Kenya (501, KEN)	1963-2015	1963-2015
Khmer Republic (see Cambodia)		
Kiribati (946, KIR)	1979-2015	1979-2015
Korea (730, KOR)	1800-1909	1800-1910
Korea, Dem. People's Rep. (North) (731, PRK)	1948-2015	1948-2015
Korea, Rep. of (South) (732, ROK)	1948-2015	1948-2015
Kosovo (347, KOS)	2008-2015	2008-2015
Kuwait (690, KUW)	1961-2015	1961-2015
Kyrgyzstan (703, KYR)	1991-2015	1991-2015
Laos (812, LAO)	1953-2015	1949-2015
Latvia (367, LAT)	1918-1939, 1991-2015	1922-1939, 1991-2015
Lebanon (660, LEB)	1945-2015	1946-2015
Lesotho (570, LES)	1966-2015	1966-2015
Liberia (450, LBR)	1847-2015	1847-2015
Libya (620, LIB)	1951-2015	1951-2015

Liechtenstein (223, LIE)	1806-2015	1818-2015
Lithuania (368, LIT)	1918-1939, 1991-2015	1918-1939, 1991-2015
Luxembourg (212, LUX)	1839-2015	1867-2015
Macedonia (343, MAC)	1993-2015	1993-2015
Madagascar, as Malagasy Republic (580, MAG)	1960-1974	1960-1974
Madagascar (580, MAG)	1975-2015	1975-2015
Malagasy Republic (see Madagascar)		
Malawi (553, MAW)	1964-2015	1964-2015
Malaysia, as Malaya (820, MAL)	1957-1962	1957-1962
Malaysia (820, MAL)	1963-2015	1963-2015
Maldives (781, MAD)	1965-2015	1965-2015
Mali (432, MLI)	1960-2015	1960-2015
Malta (338, MLT)	1964-2015	1964-2015
Marshall Islands (983, MSI)	1986-2015	1986-2015
Mauritania (435, MAA)	1960-2015	1960-2015
Mauritius (590, MAS)	1968-2015	1968-2015
Mecklenburg-Schwerin (280, MEC)	1800-1866	1843-1866
Mexico (70, MEX)	1821-2015	1824-2015
Micronesia (see Federated States of Micronesia)		
Modena (332, MOD)	1814-1860	no coverage
Moldova (359, MLD)	1991-2015	1991-2015
Monaco (221, MNC)	1814-2015	1887-2015
Mongolia (712, MON)	1911-2015	1921-2015
Montenegro, (341, MNG)	1878-1917, 2006-2015	2006-2015
Morocco (600, MOR)	1800-1911, 1956-2015	1800-1912, 1956-2015
Mozambique (541, MZM)	1975-2015	1975-2015
Myanmar, as Burma (775, MYA)	1948-1988	1948-1988
Myanmar (775, MYA)	1989-2015	1989-2015
Namibia (565, NAM)	1990-2015	1990-2015
Nauru (970, NAU)	1968-2015	1968-2015
Nepal (790, NEP)	1800-2015	1800-2015
Netherlands (210, NTH)	1800-2015	1815-2015
New Granada (see Colombia)		
New Zealand (920, NEW)	1852-2015	1907-2015
Nicaragua (93, NIC)	1838-2015	1838-2015
Niger (436, NIR)	1960-2015	1960-2015
Nigeria (475, NIG)	1960-2015	1960-2015
North Korea (see Korea, North)		
North Vietnam (see Vietnam, Dem. Rep.)		
North Yemen (see Yemen Arab Republic)		
Norway (385, NOR)	1905-2015	1905-2015
Oman (698, OMA)	1971-2015	1971-2015
Ottoman Empire (see Turkey)		
Pakistan (770, PAK)	1947-2015	1947-2015
Palau (986, PAL)	1994-2015	1994-2015

Panama (95, PAN)	1903-2015	1903-2015
Papal States (327, PAP)	1800-1869	1816-1869
Papua New Guinea (910, PNG)	1975-2015	1975-2015
Paraguay (150, PAR)	1811-2015	1811-2015
Parma (335, PMA)	1800-1859	1848-1859
Peru (135, PER)	1821-2015	1821-2015
Philippines (840, PHI)	1946-2015	1946-2015
Poland (290, POL)	1918-2015	1918-2015
Portugal (235, POR)	1800-2015	1821-2015
Prussia (see Germany)		
Qatar (694, QAT)	1971-2015	1971-2015
Romania (360, ROM)	1878-2015	1878-2015
Russia, as Russian Empire (365, RUS)	1800-1917	1800-1917
Russia (365, RUS)	1918-1921	1918-1921
Russia, as USSR (365, RUS)	1922-1990	1922-1990
Russia, as Russian Federation (365, RUS)	1991-2015	1991-2015
Rwanda (517, RWA)	1962-2015	1962-2015
Saint Kitts and Nevis (60, SKN)	1983-2015	1983-2015
Saint Lucia (56, SLU)	1979-2015	1979-2015
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines (57, SVG)	1979-2015	1979-2015
Samoa, as Western Samoa (990, WSM)	1962-1996	1962-1996
Samoa (990, WSM)	1997-2015	1997-2015
San Marino (331, SNM)	1800-2015	1800-2015
São Tomé and Príncipe (403, STP)	1975-2015	1975-2015
Sardinia-Piedmont (see Italy)		
Saudi Arabia (670, SAU)	1932-2015	1927-2015
Saxony (269, SAX)	1800-1870	1806-1870
Senegal (433, SEN)	1960-2015	1960-2015
Serbia (see Yugoslavia)		
Seychelles (591, SEY)	1976-2015	1976-2015
Sicily (see Two Sicilies)		
Sierra Leone (451, SIE)	1961-2015	1961-2015
Singapore (830, SIN)	1965-2015	1965-2015
Slovakia (317, SLO)	1993-2015	1993-2015
Slovenia (349, SLV)	1991-2015	1991-2015
Solomon Islands (940, SOL)	1978-2015	1978-2015
Somalia (520, SOM)	1960-2015	1960-2015
South Africa (560, SAF)	1910-2015	1910-2015
South Korea (see Korea, South)		
South Sudan (626, SSD)	2011-2015	2011-2015
South Vietnam (see Vietnam, Rep. of)		
South Yemen (see Yemen People's Republic)		
Spain (230, SPN)	1800-2015	1800-2015
Sri Lanka, as Ceylon (780, SRI)	1948-1971	1948-1971
Sri Lanka (780, SRI)	1972-2015	1972-2015

Sudan (625, SUD)	1956-2015	1956-2015
Suriname (115, SUR)	1975-2015	1975-2015
Swaziland (572, SWA)	1968-2015	1968-2015
Sweden (380, SWD)	1800-2015	1800-2015
Switzerland (225, SWZ)	1815-2015	1848-2015
Syria (652, SYR)	1945-2015	1946-2015
Taiwan (713, TAW)	1949-2015	1949-2015
Tajikistan (702, TAJ)	1991-2015	1991-2015
Tanganyika (see Tanzania)		
Tanzania, as Tanganyika (510, TAZ)	1961-1963	1962-1963
Tanzania (510, TAZ)	1964-2015	1964-2015
Thailand, as Siam (800, THI)	1800-1938	1800-1938
Thailand (800, THI)	1939-2015	1939-2015
Timor-Leste (see East Timor)		
Togo (461, TOG)	1960-2015	1960-2015
Tonga (955, TON)	1970-2015	1970-2015
Trinidad and Tobago (52, TRI)	1962-2015	1962-2015
Tunisia (616, TUN)	1956-2015	1857-1881, 1956-2015
Turkey, as Ottoman Empire (640, TUR)	1800-1918	1800-1918
Turkey (640, TUR)	1919-2015	1919-2015
Turkmenistan (701, TKM)	1991-2015	1991-2015
Tuscany (337, TUS)	1800-1859	1848-1859
Tuvalu (947, TUV)	1978-2015	1978-2015
Two Sicilies (329, SIC)	1800-1859	1816-1859
Uganda (500, UGA)	1962-2015	1962-2015
Ukraine (369, UKR)	1991-2015	1991-2015
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (see Russia)		
United Arab Emirates (696, UAE)	1971-2015	1971-2015
United Kingdom (200, UKG)	1800-2015	1800-2015
United Provinces of Central America (89, UPC)	1821-1838	1824-1838
United States (2, USA)	1800-2015	1800-2015
Upper Volta (see Burkina Faso)		
Uruguay (165, URU)	1828-2015	1830-2015
Uzbekistan (704, UZB)	1991-2015	1991-2015
Vanuatu (935, VAN)	1980-2015	1980-2015
Venezuela (101, VEN)	1830-2015	1830-2015
Vietnam, Dem. Rep. (North) (816, DRV)	1954-2015	1954-2015
Vietnam, Rep. of (South) (817, RVN)	1954-1975	1954-1975d
West Germany (see German Federal Republic)		
Western Samoa (see Samoa)		
Württemberg (271, WRT)	1800-1870	1806-1870
Yemen (679, YEM)	1990-2015	1990-2015
Yemen Arab Republic (North, Sanaa) (678, YAR)	1918-1989	1918-1989
Yemen People's Republic (South, Aden) (680, YPR)	1967-1989	1969-1989
Yugoslavia, as Serbia (345, YUG)	1878-1917	1878-1917

Yugoslavia (345, YUG)	1918-1992	1918-1992
Yugoslavia, as Serbia and Montenegro (345, YUG)	1993-2005	1993-2005
Yugoslavia, as Serbia (345, YUG)	2006-2015	2006-2015
Zaire (see Dem. Rep. Congo)		
Zambia (551, ZAM)	1964-2015	1964-2015
Zanzibar (511, ZAN)	1963	1963
Zimbabwe, as Rhodesia (552, ZIM)	1965-1979	1965-1979
Zimbabwe (552, ZIM)	1980-2015	1980-2015

APPENDIX B

Table of Sources

<u>Code</u>	<u>Title</u>
ACS	Archivio delle Costituzioni Storiche (2016)
CCP	Comparative Constitutions Project Dataset (Elkins, Ginsburg, and Melton 2016)
CE	<i>Catholic Encyclopedia</i> (1912)
CS	Country Study Series (Federal Research Division c. 1960-2004)
CW	Concordat Watch (2017)
EMIW	<i>Encyclopedia of the Modern Islamic World</i> (Esposito 1995)
EJ2	<i>Encyclopaedia Judaica</i> , 2nd ed. (2007)
Fox08	<i>A World Survey of Religion and State</i> (Fox 2008)
Fox15	<i>Political Secularism, Religion, and the State</i> (Fox 2015)
Fox16	<i>The Unfree Exercise of Religion</i> (Fox 2016)
IIG	<i>Islam and Islamic Groups</i> (Shaikh 1992)
IMFA	"Israel's Diplomatic Missions Abroad: Status of relations" (Israeli Ministry of Foreign Affairs 2017)
IRFR	International Religious Freedom Reports (State Department 1999-2015)
JE	<i>Jewish Encyclopedia</i> (1906)
NCE	<i>New Catholic Encyclopedia</i> (1967)
NCE2	<i>New Catholic Encyclopedia</i> , 2nd ed. (2003)
O'Brien	<i>Constitutional Law and Politics</i> (O'Brien 2014)
RAS2	Religion and State Dataset, round 2 (Fox 2012)
SYB	<i>Statesman's Yearbook</i> (1866-2013)
V	Verfassungen (2016)
WCE	<i>World Christian Encyclopedia</i> (Barrett 1982)
WCE2	<i>World Christian Encyclopedia</i> , 2nd ed. (Barrett, Kurian, and Johnson 2001)
WCI	World Constitutions Illustrated (2016)

APPENDIX C

Countries' Major Regimes

Country	Start Year	End Year	Rule	Notes	Country	Start Year	End Year	Rule	Notes
Afghanistan		1922			Bahrain	1971	1972		
Afghanistan	1923	1972	K.2.be		Bahrain	1973	1998	K.2.e	
Afghanistan	1973	1977	K.2.b		Bahrain	1999	2015	K.2.d	
Afghanistan	1978	1989	K.2.c		Bangladesh	1971	1973		
Afghanistan	1990	1995	K.2.c		Bangladesh	1974	1990	K.2.a	
Afghanistan	1996	2000	K.2.d		Bangladesh	1991	2006	K.2.a	
Afghanistan	2001	2015	K.2.d		Bangladesh	2007	2008	K.2.a	
Albania	1912	1913			Bangladesh	2009	2015	K.2.a	
Albania	1914	1924	K.2.b		Barbados	1966	2015		
Albania	1925	1927	K.2.ab		Bavaria	1800	1817		
Albania	1928	1938	K.2.b		Bavaria	1818	1870	K.2.e	
Albania	1939	1943	K.2.f		Belarus	1991	1994		
Albania	1944	1989	K.2.cf		Belarus	1995	1995	K.2.a	
Albania	1990	1990	K.2.a		Belarus	1996	2015	K.2.a	
Albania	1991	2015	K.2.c		Belgium	1830	1852		
Algeria	1962	1988			Belgium	1853	1913	K.2.a	
Algeria	1989	1991	K.2.a		Belgium	1914	1914	K.2.f	
Algeria	1992	2015	K.2.a		Belgium	1915	1938	K.2.f	
Andorra	1800	1865			Belgium	1939	1943	K.2.f	
Andorra	1866	1992	K.2.b		Belgium	1944	2015	K.2.f	
Andorra	1993	2015	K.2.e		Belize	1981	2015		
Angola	1975	1989			Benin	1960	1964		
Angola	1990	2009	K.2.c		Benin	1965	1978	K.2.a	
Angola	2010	2015	K.2.e		Benin	1979	1988	K.2.c	
Antigua & Barbuda	1981	2015			Benin	1989	1990	K.2.c	
Argentina	1825	1852			Benin	1991	2015	K.2.a	
Argentina	1853	1929	K.2.d		Bhutan	1865	1952		Note 12
Argentina	1930	1936	K.2.ad		Bhutan	1953	2007	K.2.e	
Argentina	1937	1942	K.2.a		Bhutan	2008	2015	K.2.abe	
Argentina	1943	1945	K.2.a		Bolivia	1825	1879		
Argentina	1946	1956	K.2.d		Bolivia	1880	1888	K.2.ad	
Argentina	1957	1965	K.2.a		Bolivia	1889	1919	K.2.d	
Argentina	1966	1972	K.2.ad		Bolivia	1920	1935	K.2.d	
Argentina	1973	1975	K.2.a		Bolivia	1936	1951	K.2.a	
Argentina	1976	1982	K.2.a		Bolivia	1952	1981	K.2.d	
Argentina	1983	2015	K.2.a		Bolivia	1982	2015	K.2.a	
Armenia	1991	1995			Bosnia & Herzegovina	1992	1994		
Armenia	1996	1997	K.2.a		Bosnia & Herzegovina	1995	2015	K.2.eh	
Armenia	1998	2015	K.2.a		Botswana	1966	2015		
Australia	1901	2015			Brazil	1824	1888		
Austria	1918	1933			Brazil	1889	1929	K.2.b	
Austria	1934	1937	K.2.a		Brazil	1930	1945	K.2.d	
Austria	1938	1945	K.2.f		Brazil	1946	1964	K.2.a	
Austria	1946	2015	K.2.a		Brazil	1965	1984	K.2.a	
Austria-Hungary	1526	1847			Brazil	1985	2015	K.2.a	
Austria-Hungary	1848	1866	K.2.b		Brunei	1959	2015		
Austria-Hungary	1867	1919	K.2.e		Bulgaria	1879	1917		Note 9
Azerbaijan	1991	2015			Bulgaria	1918	1922	K.2.a	
Baden	1806	1870			Bulgaria	1923	1930	K.2.d	
Bahamas	1973	2015			Bulgaria	1931	1933	K.2.d	

Country	Start Year	End Year	Rule	Notes	Country	Start Year	End Year	Rule	Notes
Bulgaria	1934	1934	K.2.d		Colombia	1886	1929	K.2.a	
Bulgaria	1935	1945	K.2.a		Colombia	1930	1947	K.2.a	
Bulgaria	1946	1989	K.2.c		Colombia	1948	1956	K.2.a	
Bulgaria	1990	1990	K.2.a		Colombia	1957	2015	K.2.a	
Bulgaria	1991	2015	K.2.e		Comoros	1975	1975		
Burkina Faso	1960	1977			Comoros	1976	1977	K.2.a	
Burkina Faso	1978	1979	K.2.a		Comoros	1978	1989	K.2.e	
Burkina Faso	1980	1982	K.2.a		Comoros	1990	1998	K.2.a	
Burkina Faso	1983	1990	K.2.d		Comoros	1999	2000	K.2.a	
Burkina Faso	1991	2015	K.2.e		Comoros	2001	2015	K.2.e	
Burundi	1962	1965			Congo, Rep. of	1960	1962		
Burundi	1966	1991	K.2.b		Congo, Rep. of	1963	1969	K.2.ad	
Burundi	1992	2004	K.2.e		Congo, Rep. of	1970	1991	K.2.ch	
Burundi	2005	2015	K.2.ah		Congo, Rep. of	1992	1996	K.2.acdh	
Cambodia	1947	1952			Congo, Rep. of	1997	2015	K.2.a	
Cambodia	1953	1969	K.2.b		Costa Rica	1838	1840		
Cambodia	1970	1974	K.2.b		Costa Rica	1841	1844	K.2.e	
Cambodia	1975	1978	K.2.c		Costa Rica	1845	1845	K.2.d	
Cambodia	1979	1992	K.2.d		Costa Rica	1846	2015	K.2.d	
Cambodia	1993	1996	K.2.ab		Cote d'Ivoire	1960	1999		
Cambodia	1997	1997	K.2.a		Cote d'Ivoire	2000	2015	K.2.ae	
Cambodia	1998	2015	K.2.a		Croatia	1992	1999		
Cameroon	1960	1971			Croatia	2000	2015	K.2.a	
Cameroon	1972	2015	K.2.e		Cuba	1902	1954		
Canada	1867	1981			Cuba	1955	1958	K.2.a	
Canada	1982	2015	K.2.e		Cuba	1959	2015	K.2.c	
Cape Verde	1975	1979			Cyprus	1960	2015		Note 20
Cape Verde	1980	1990	K.2.e		Czech Republic	1993	2015		
Cape Verde	1991	2015	K.2.a		Czechoslovakia	1918	1938		
Central African Rep.	1960	1975			Czechoslovakia	1939	1944	K.2.f	
Central African Rep.	1976	1978	K.2.b		Czechoslovakia	1945	1947	K.2.f	
Central African Rep.	1979	1985	K.2.b		Czechoslovakia	1948	1988	K.2.ac	
Central African Rep.	1986	1992	K.2.e		Czechoslovakia	1989	1989	K.2.c	
Central African Rep.	1993	2002	K.2.a		Czechoslovakia	1990	1992	K.2.a	
Central African Rep.	2003	2015	K.2.a		Dahomey (see Benin)				
Chad	1960	2015			Dem. Rep. Congo	1960	1964		
Chile	1818	1919			Dem. Rep. Congo	1965	1970	K.2.d	
Chile	1920	1923	K.2.d		Dem. Rep. Congo	1971	1971	K.2.h	
Chile	1924	1972	K.2.d		Dem. Rep. Congo	1972	1977	K.2.h	
Chile	1973	1988	K.2.a		Dem. Rep. Congo	1978	1996	K.2.h	
Chile	1989	2015	K.2.a		Dem. Rep. Congo	1997	2005	K.2.d	
China	1644	1911		Note 14	Dem. Rep. Congo	2006	2015	K.2.a	
China	1912	1913	K.2.abe		Denmark	1397	1848		
China	1914	1948	K.2.a		Denmark	1849	1914	K.2.ab	
China	1949	1977	K.2.c		Denmark	1915	1939	K.2.a	
China	1978	2015	K.2.d		Denmark	1940	1944	K.2.f	
Colombia	1821	1831		Note 1	Denmark	1945	2015	K.2.f	
Colombia	1832	1860	K.2.a		Djibouti	1977	1998		
Colombia	1861	1866	K.2.a		Djibouti	1999	2004	K.2.a	
Colombia	1867	1885	K.2.a		Djibouti	2005	2015	K.2.h	

Country	Start Year	End Year	Rule	Notes	Country	Start Year	End Year	Rule	Notes
Dominica	1978	2015			Fiji	2013	2015	K.2.e	
Dominican Rep.	1844	1864			Finland	1917	1930		
Dominican Rep.	1865	1915	K.2.d		Finland	1931	1943	K.2.a	
Dominican Rep.	1916	1921	K.2.f		Finland	1944	2015	K.2.a	
Dominican Rep.	1922	1931	K.2.f		France	1792	1814		
Dominican Rep.	1932	1961	K.2.a		France	1815	1829	K.2.b	
Dominican Rep.	1962	1965	K.2.a		France	1830	1847	K.2.b	
Dominican Rep.	1966	1977	K.2.a		France	1848	1851	K.2.ab	
Dominican Rep.	1978	2015	K.2.a		France	1852	1869	K.2.ab	
East Timor	2002	2015			France	1870	1876	K.2.b	Note 2
Ecuador	1830	1894			France	1877	1939	K.2.a	
Ecuador	1895	1924	K.2.d		France	1940	1943	K.2.f	
Ecuador	1925	1967	K.2.d		France	1944	1957	K.2.f	
Ecuador	1968	1971	K.2.a		France	1958	2015	K.2.e	
Ecuador	1972	1978	K.2.d		Gabon	1960	1990		
Ecuador	1979	2015	K.2.a		Gabon	1991	2008	K.2.e	
Egypt	1841	1913			Gabon	2009	2015	K.2.a	
Egypt	1914	1921	K.2.f		Gambia	1965	1993		
Egypt	1922	1929	K.2.ef		Gambia	1994	2015	K.2.a	
Egypt	1930	1934	K.2.a		Georgia	1991	2015		
Egypt	1935	1951	K.2.a		German Dem. Rep.	1945	1948		
Egypt	1952	1969	K.2.ab		German Dem. Rep.	1949	1989	K.2.f	
Egypt	1970	2011	K.2.d		German Fed. Rep.	1945	1948		
Egypt	2012	2012	K.2.d		German Fed. Rep.	1949	2015	K.2.f	Note 3
Egypt	2013	2015	K.2.d		Germany	1800	1805		Note 16
El Salvador	1841	1978			Germany	1806	1812	K.2.f	Note 16
El Salvador	1979	1983	K.2.d		Germany	1813	1849	K.2.f	Note 16
El Salvador	1984	2015	K.2.a		Germany	1850	1870	K.2.e	Note 16
Equatorial Guinea	1968	2015			Germany	1871	1918	K.2.g	
Eritrea	1993	2015			Germany	1919	1932	K.2.b	
Estonia	1917	1917		Note 4	Germany	1933	1944	K.2.ad	
Estonia	1918	1918	K.2.f		Germany	1990	2015	K.2.g	
Estonia	1919	1939	K.2.a		Ghana	1957	1969		
Estonia	1991	2015			Ghana	1970	1971	K.2.a	
Ethiopia	c. 100 AD	1854			Ghana	1972	1978	K.2.a	
Ethiopia	1855	1915	K.2.d		Ghana	1979	1980	K.2.a	
Ethiopia	1916	1929	K.2.d		Ghana	1981	1991	K.2.a	
Ethiopia	1930	1935	K.2.a		Ghana	1992	2015	K.2.ae	
Ethiopia	1936	1940	K.2.f		Greece	1828	1842		
Ethiopia	1941	1961	K.2.f		Greece	1843	1863	K.2.e	
Ethiopia	1962	1973	K.2.g		Greece	1864	1914	K.2.a	
Ethiopia	1974	1990	K.2.bch		Greece	1915	1923	K.2.a	
Ethiopia	1991	1994	K.2.c		Greece	1924	1925	K.2.b	
Ethiopia	1995	2015	K.2.a		Greece	1926	1934	K.2.a	
Fed. States Micronesia (see Micronesia)					Greece	1935	1935	K.2.b	
Fiji	1970	1986			Greece	1936	1940	K.2.a	
Fiji	1987	1989	K.2.ab		Greece	1941	1943	K.2.f	
Fiji	1990	1996	K.2.a		Greece	1944	1966	K.2.af	
Fiji	1997	2005	K.2.e		Greece	1967	1974	K.2.ab	
Fiji	2006	2012	K.2.a		Greece	1975	2015	K.2.ae	

Country	Start Year	End Year	Rule	Notes	Country	Start Year	End Year	Rule	Notes
Grenada	1974	1978			Hungary	1944	1944	K.2.f	
Grenada	1979	1982	K.2.c		Hungary	1945	1948	K.2.cf	
Grenada	1983	2015	K.2.cf		Hungary	1949	1988	K.2.e	
Guatemala	1823	1847			Hungary	1989	1989	K.2.c	
Guatemala	1848	1870	K.2.d		Hungary	1990	2015	K.2.a	
Guatemala	1871	1878	K.2.d		Iceland	1376	1873		Note 4
Guatemala	1879	1899	K.2.a		Iceland	1874	1943	K.2.e	Note 4
Guatemala	1900	1920	K.2.a		Iceland	1944	2015	K.2.b	
Guatemala	1921	1930	K.2.a		India	1947	2015		
Guatemala	1931	1943	K.2.a		Indonesia	1945	1945		
Guatemala	1944	1953	K.2.ad		Indonesia	1946	1998	K.2.a	
Guatemala	1954	1965	K.2.a		Indonesia	1999	2015	K.2.a	
Guatemala	1966	1985	K.2.a		Iran		1906		
Guatemala	1986	2015	K.2.a		Iran	1907	1940	K.2.e	
Guinea	1958	1983			Iran	1941	1954	K.2.a	
Guinea	1984	2015	K.2.d		Iran	1955	1978	K.2.a	
Guinea-Bissau	1973	1993			Iran	1979	1996	K.2.bde	
Guinea-Bissau	1994	2002	K.2.a		Iran	1997	2003	K.2.a	
Guinea-Bissau	2003	2004	K.2.a		Iran	2004	2015	K.2.a	
Guinea-Bissau	2005	2015	K.2.a		Iraq	1932	1957		
Guyana	1966	1979			Iraq	1958	2002	K.2.bd	
Guyana	1980	1991	K.2.a		Iraq	2003	2003	K.2.f	
Guyana	1992	2015	K.2.a		Iraq	2004	2004	K.2.af	Note 11
Haiti	1804	1810			Iraq	2005	2015	K.2.e	
Haiti	1811	1820	K.2.b		Ireland	1922	2015		
Haiti	1821	1848	K.2.g		Israel	1948	2015		
Haiti	1849	1858	K.2.b		Italy	1720	1847		Note 17
Haiti	1859	1866	K.2.b		Italy	1848	1860	K.2.e	Note 17
Haiti	1867	1914	K.2.e		Italy	1861	1921	K.2.g	
Haiti	1915	1933	K.2.f		Italy	1922	1944	K.2.d	
Haiti	1934	1945	K.2.f		Italy	1945	1947	K.2.d	
Haiti	1946	1949	K.2.d		Italy	1948	2015	K.2.a	Note 5
Haiti	1950	1989	K.2.d		Ivory Coast (see Cote d'Ivoire)				
Haiti	1990	1990	K.2.a		Jamaica	1962	2015		
Haiti	1991	1993	K.2.a		Japan		1867		
Haiti	1994	1999	K.2.a		Japan	1868	1888	K.2.a	
Haiti	2000	2005	K.2.a		Japan	1889	1944	K.2.e	
Haiti	2006	2015	K.2.a		Japan	1945	1945	K.2.f	
Hanover	1800	1865			Japan	1946	1951	K.2.e	
Hesse, Electoral	1814	1830			Japan	1952	2015	K.2.af	
Hesse, Electoral	1831	1865	K.2.e		Jordan	1946	1950		
Hesse, Grand Ducal	1806	1866			Jordan	1951	1951	K.2.a	
Honduras	1823	1837			Jordan	1952	1956	K.2.b	
Honduras	1838	1893	K.2.e		Jordan	1957	2015	K.2.a	
Honduras	1894	1935	K.2.a		Kazakhstan	1991	1992		
Honduras	1936	1981	K.2.a		Kazakhstan	1993	2015	K.2.e	
Honduras	1982	2015	K.2.a		Kenya	1963	1968		
Hungary	1867	1918		Note 4	Kenya	1969	2001	K.2.a	
Hungary	1919	1919	K.2.e		Kenya	2002	2015	K.2.a	
Hungary	1920	1943	K.2.a		Kiribati	1979	2015		

Country	Start Year	End Year	Rule	Notes	Country	Start Year	End Year	Rule	Notes
Korea	1392	1910		Note 15	Madagascar	1975	1991	K.2.c	
Korea	1911	1947	K.2.f	Note 4	Madagascar	1992	2008	K.2.ace	
Korea, North	1948	2015	K.2.f		Madagascar	2009	2009	K.2.a	
Korea, South	1948	1959	K.2.f		Madagascar	2010	2015	K.2.e	
Korea, South	1960	1960	K.2.a		Malawi	1964	1993		
Korea, South	1961	1962	K.2.a		Malawi	1994	2015	K.2.a	
Korea, South	1963	1971	K.2.a		Malaysia	1957	1962		
Korea, South	1972	1987	K.2.a		Malaysia	1963	1968	K.2.g	
Korea, South	1988	2015	K.2.a		Malaysia	1969	2015	K.2.a	
Kosovo	2008	2015			Maldives	1965	1967		
Kuwait	1961	1961			Maldives	1968	2015	K.2.be	
Kuwait	1962	1989	K.2.e		Mali	1960	1991		
Kuwait	1990	1990	K.2.f		Mali	1992	2011	K.2.a	
Kuwait	1991	2015	K.2.f		Mali	2012	2012	K.2.a	
Kyrgyzstan	1991	1992			Mali	2013	2015	K.2.d	
Kyrgyzstan	1993	2004	K.2.e		Malta	1964	2015		
Kyrgyzstan	2005	2010	K.2.a		Marshall Is.	1979	2015		
Kyrgyzstan	2011	2015	K.2.a		Mauritania	1960	1983		
Laos	1947	1952			Mauritania	1984	1990	K.2.d	
Laos	1953	1959	K.2.b		Mauritania	1991	2006	K.2.e	
Laos	1960	1974	K.2.a		Mauritania	2007	2007	K.2.a	
Latvia	1920	1933			Mauritania	2008	2015	K.2.a	
Latvia	1934	1939	K.2.a		Mauritius	1968	2015		
Latvia	1991	2015			Mecklenburg	1701	1866		
Lebanon	1944	2015		Note 26	Mexico	1821	1822		
Lesotho	1966	1969			Mexico	1823	1862	K.2.b	
Lesotho	1970	1992	K.2.a		Mexico	1863	1866	K.2.f	
Lesotho	1993	2015	K.2.a		Mexico	1867	1916	K.2.bf	
Liberia	1847	1883			Mexico	1917	2015	K.2.a	
Liberia	1884	1985	K.2.a		Micronesia, Fed. States	1978	2015		
Liberia	1986	1996	K.2.e		Modena	1748	1795	K.2.f	Note 7
Liberia	1997	2005	K.2.a		Modena	1796	1813	K.2.f	
Liberia	2006	2015	K.2.a		Modena	1814	1859	K.2.f	
Libya	1951	1968			Moldova	1991	1993		
Libya	1969	2010	K.2.bd		Moldova	1994	2015	K.2.e	
Libya	2011	2015	K.2.d		Monaco	1861	1910		
Liechtenstein	1813	1817			Monaco	1911	1942	K.2.e	
Liechtenstein	1818	1861	K.2.b		Monaco	1943	1943	K.2.f	
Liechtenstein	1862	1920	K.2.e		Monaco	1944	1961	K.2.f	
Liechtenstein	1921	2015	K.2.e		Monaco	1962	2015	K.2.e	
Lithuania	1918	1927			Mongolia	1921	1923		
Lithuania	1928	1939	K.2.a		Mongolia	1924	1989	K.2.ce	
Lithuania	1991	2015			Mongolia	1990	1991	K.2.ac	
Luxembourg	1839	1913			Mongolia	1992	2015	K.2.ae	
Luxembourg	1914	1917	K.2.f		Montenegro	1852	1904		Note 8
Luxembourg	1918	1939	K.2.f		Montenegro	1905	1915	K.2.e	
Luxembourg	1940	1943	K.2.f		Montenegro	1916	1917	K.2.f	
Luxembourg	1944	2015	K.2.f		Montenegro	2006	2015		
Macedonia	1993	2015			Morocco	1666	1911		
Madagascar	1960	1974			Morocco	1912	1955	K.2.f	

Country	Start Year	End Year	Rule	Notes	Country	Start Year	End Year	Rule	Notes
Morocco	1956	1961	K.2.f		Norway	1814	1897		Note 4
Morocco	1962	1964	K.2.be		Norway	1898	1939	K.2.a	Note 10
Morocco	1965	2015	K.2.a		Norway	1940	1944	K.2.f	
Mozambique	1975	1989			Norway	1945	2015	K.2.f	
Mozambique	1990	1993	K.2.ce		Oman	1971	1995		
Mozambique	1994	2015	K.2.a		Oman	1996	2015	K.2.e	
Myanmar (Burma)	1948	1961			Pakistan	1947	1947		
Myanmar (Burma)	1962	1973	K.2.a		Pakistan	1948	1957	K.2.a	
Myanmar (Burma)	1974	1987	K.2.e		Pakistan	1958	1961	K.2.a	
Myanmar (Burma)	1988	2007	K.2.d		Pakistan	1962	1972	K.2.a	
Myanmar (Burma)	2008	2015	K.2.e		Pakistan	1973	1976	K.2.a	
Namibia	1990	2015			Pakistan	1977	1987	K.2.a	
Nauru	1968	2015			Pakistan	1988	1998	K.2.a	
Nepal	1768	1947			Pakistan	1999	2015	K.2.a	
Nepal	1948	1950	K.2.e		Palau	1979	2015		
Nepal	1951	1958	K.2.d		Palestinian Auth.	1994	2015		
Nepal	1959	1959	K.2.ad		Panama	1903	1967		
Nepal	1960	1980	K.2.a		Panama	1968	1988	K.2.a	
Nepal	1981	1989	K.2.a		Panama	1989	2015	K.2.a	
Nepal	1990	2001	K.2.ab		Papal States	781	1797		
Nepal	2002	2005	K.2.a		Papal States	1798	1799	K.2.f	
Nepal	2006	2007	K.2.a		Papal States	1800	1807	K.2.f	
Nepal	2008	2014	K.2.bc		Papal States	1808	1813	K.2.f	
Nepal	2015	2015	K.2.e		Papal States	1814	1869	K.2.f	
Netherlands	1579	1812			Papua New Guinea	1975	2015		
Netherlands	1813	1847	K.2.f		Paraguay	1811	1869		
Netherlands	1848	1916	K.2.e		Paraguay	1870	1903	K.2.a	
Netherlands	1917	1939	K.2.a		Paraguay	1904	1935	K.2.d	
Netherlands	1940	1944	K.2.f		Paraguay	1936	1936	K.2.d	
Netherlands	1945	2015	K.2.f		Paraguay	1937	1939	K.2.a	
New Zealand	1857	1875			Paraguay	1940	1988	K.2.a	
New Zealand	1876	1985	K.2.a		Paraguay	1989	2015	K.2.a	
New Zealand	1986	2015	K.2.e		Parma	1545	1795		
Nicaragua	1838	1892			Parma	1796	1813	K.2.f	
Nicaragua	1893	1909	K.2.d		Parma	1814	1859	K.2.f	
Nicaragua	1910	1925	K.2.d		Peru	1821	1827		
Nicaragua	1926	1927	K.2.f		Peru	1828	1834	K.2.a	
Nicaragua	1928	1978	K.2.f		Peru	1835	1919	K.2.a	
Nicaragua	1979	1989	K.2.d		Peru	1920	1932	K.2.a	
Nicaragua	1990	2015	K.2.a		Peru	1933	1947	K.2.a	
Niger	1960	1988			Peru	1948	1955	K.2.a	
Niger	1989	1991	K.2.e		Peru	1956	1961	K.2.a	
Niger	1992	1995	K.2.ae		Peru	1962	1962	K.2.a	
Niger	1996	1998	K.2.ae		Peru	1963	1967	K.2.a	
Niger	1999	2008	K.2.ae		Peru	1968	1979	K.2.a	
Niger	2009	2009	K.2.ae		Peru	1980	1991	K.2.a	
Niger	2010	2015	K.2.ae		Peru	1992	2000	K.2.a	
Nigeria	1960	1965			Peru	2001	2015	K.2.a	
Nigeria	1966	1998	K.2.a		Philippines	1935	1971		
Nigeria	1999	2015	K.2.ae		Philippines	1972	1986	K.2.a	

Country	Start Year	End Year	Rule	Notes	Country	Start Year	End Year	Rule	Notes
Philippines	1987	2015	K.2.a		Saxony	1831	1870	K.2.b	
Poland		1790			Senegal	1960	1999		
Poland	1791	1795	K.2.e		Senegal	2000	2015	K.2.a	
Poland	1918	1925			Seychelles	1976	1978		
Poland	1926	1938	K.2.a		Seychelles	1979	1992	K.2.e	
Poland	1939	1943	K.2.f		Seychelles	1993	2015	K.2.e	
Poland	1944	1944	K.2.f		Sierra Leone	1961	1966		
Poland	1945	1988	K.2.c		Sierra Leone	1967	1967	K.2.a	
Poland	1989	2015	K.2.ac		Sierra Leone	1968	1970	K.2.a	
Portugal		1800			Sierra Leone	1971	1990	K.2.a	
Portugal	1801	1801	K.2.f		Sierra Leone	1991	1995	K.2.e	
Portugal	1802	1806	K.2.f		Sierra Leone	1996	2015	K.2.a	
Portugal	1807	1819	K.2.f		Singapore	1965	2015		
Portugal	1820	1822	K.2.f		Slovakia	1993	2015		
Portugal	1823	1906	K.2.a		Slovenia	1991	2015		
Portugal	1907	1907	K.2.a		Solomon Is.	1978	2015		
Portugal	1908	1909	K.2.a		Somalia	1960	1968		
Portugal	1910	1910	K.2.b		Somalia	1969	1990	K.2.ad	
Portugal	1911	1929	K.2.e		Somalia	1991	2011	K.2.d	
Portugal	1930	1975	K.2.a		Somalia	2012	2015	K.2.ae	
Portugal	1976	2015	K.2.a		South Africa	1910	1960		
Qatar	1971	2003	K.2.e		South Africa	1961	1992	K.2.e	
Qatar	2004	2015	K.2.e		South Africa	1993	2015	K.2.e	
Rhodesia (see Zimbabwe)					South Sudan	2011	2015		
Romania	1859	1916		Note 8	Spain	1800	1807		
Romania	1917	1917	K.2.f		Spain	1808	1813	K.2.f	
Romania	1918	1939	K.2.f		Spain	1814	1870	K.2.f	
Romania	1940	1943	K.2.d		Spain	1871	1872	K.2.a	
Romania	1944	1946	K.2.d		Spain	1873	1873	K.2.ab	
Romania	1947	1988	K.2.c		Spain	1874	1922	K.2.b	
Romania	1989	1989	K.2.c		Spain	1923	1930	K.2.a	
Romania	1990	2015	K.2.a		Spain	1931	1938	K.2.a	
Russia	1547	1905			Spain	1939	1974	K.2.a	
Russia	1906	1916	K.2.e		Spain	1975	1977	K.2.b	
Russia	1917	1921	K.2.bc		Spain	1978	2015	K.2.a	
Russia	1922	1990	K.2.a	Note 21	Sri Lanka	1948	2015		
Russia	1991	2015	K.2.c	Note 22	St. Kitts & Nevis	1983	2015		
Rwanda	1962	1993			St. Lucia	1979	2015		
Rwanda	1994	2002	K.2.d		St. Vincent & Gren.	1979	2015		
Rwanda	2003	2015	K.2.e		Sudan	1956	1957		
Samoa	1962	2015			Sudan	1958	1964	K.2.a	
San Marino	1631	1922			Sudan	1965	1970	K.2.a	
San Marino	1923	1942	K.2.d		Sudan	1971	1985	K.2.a	
San Marino	1943	1973	K.2.d		Sudan	1986	1988	K.2.a	
San Marino	1974	2015	K.2.e		Sudan	1989	1997	K.2.a	
Sao Tome e Principe	1975	1990			Sudan	1998	2015	K.2.e	
Sao Tome e Principe	1991	2015	K.2.d		Suriname	1975	1979		
Saudi Arabia	1927	1991			Suriname	1980	2015	K.2.a	
Saudi Arabia	1992	2015	K.2.e		Swaziland	1968	1972		
Saxony	1806	1830			Swaziland	1973	2015	K.2.a	

Country	Start Year	End Year	Rule	Notes	Country	Start Year	End Year	Rule	Notes
Sweden	1523	1808			Turkey	1923	1945	K.2.b	
Sweden	1809	1916	K.2.e		Turkey	1946	1970	K.2.a	
Sweden	1917	1973	K.2.a		Turkey	1971	1972	K.2.a	
Sweden	1974	2015	K.2.e		Turkey	1973	1979	K.2.a	
Switzerland	1798	1814			Turkey	1980	1982	K.2.a	
Switzerland	1815	1847	K.2.f		Turkey	1983	2015	K.2.a	
Switzerland	1848	1873	K.2.e		Turkmenistan	1991	1991		
Switzerland	1874	2015	K.2.e		Turkmenistan	1992	2015	K.2.e	
Syria	1941	1948			Tuscany	1569	1798		
Syria	1949	1949	K.2.a		Tuscany	1799	1813	K.2.f	
Syria	1950	1950	K.2.a		Tuscany	1814	1859	K.2.f	
Syria	1951	1953	K.2.a		Tuvalu	1978	2015		
Syria	1954	1960	K.2.a	Note 25	Two Sicilies	1815	1859	K.2.g	Note 6
Syria	1961	2015	K.2.a		Uganda	1962	1966		
Taiwan	1946	1991			Uganda	1967	1970	K.2.ae	
Taiwan	1992	2015	K.2.a		Uganda	1971	1978	K.2.d	
Tajikistan	1991	1993			Uganda	1979	1979	K.2.d	
Tajikistan	1994	2015	K.2.e		Uganda	1980	1985	K.2.a	
Tanzania	1961	1963		Note 23	Uganda	1986	2015	K.2.a	
Tanzania	1964	1966	K.2.g		Ukraine	1991	2015		
Tanzania	1967	1991	K.2.d		United Arab Emirates	1971	2015		
Tanzania	1992	2015	K.2.e		United Kingdom	1707	2015		
Thailand	1851	1931		Note 13	United States	1788	2015		
Thailand	1932	1934	K.2.b		Uruguay	1830	1837		
Thailand	1935	1968	K.2.a		Uruguay	1838	1917	K.2.e	
Thailand	1969	1970	K.2.a		Uruguay	1918	1951	K.2.d	
Thailand	1971	1973	K.2.a		Uruguay	1952	1971	K.2.a	
Thailand	1974	1975	K.2.a		Uruguay	1973	1984	K.2.a	
Thailand	1976	1977	K.2.a		Uruguay	1985	2015	K.2.a	
Thailand	1978	1991	K.2.a		USSR (see Russia)				
Thailand	1992	1996	K.2.a		Uzbekistan	1991	1991		
Thailand	1997	2005	K.2.e		Uzbekistan	1992	2015	K.2.e	
Thailand	2006	2015	K.2.a		Vanuatu	1980	2015		
Timor-Leste (see East Timor)					Venezuela	1830	1944		
Togo	1960	1991			Venezuela	1945	1947	K.2.d	
Togo	1992	2015	K.2.e		Venezuela	1948	1957	K.2.d	
Tonga	1875	2009			Venezuela	1958	2008	K.2.a	
Tonga	2010	2015	K.2.b		Venezuela	2009	2012	K.2.a	
Trinidad & Tobago	1962	2015			Venezuela	2013	2015	K.2.a	
Tunisia	1825	1856			Vietnam, Dem. Rep.	1975	2015	K.2.abc	
Tunisia	1857	1880	K.2.e		Vietnam, Dem. Rep.	1954	1975		
Tunisia	1881	1955	K.2.f		Vietnam, Dem. Rep.	1976	1990	K.2.g	
Tunisia	1956	1956	K.2.f		Vietnam, Dem. Rep.	1991	2015	K.2.d	
Tunisia	1957	2010	K.2.b		Vietnam, Rep. of	1954	1954		
Tunisia	2011	2015	K.2.a		Vietnam, Rep. of	1955	1975	K.2.b	
Turkey		1875		Note 24	Western Samoa (see Samoa)				
Turkey	1876	1876	K.2.ae	Note 24	Wuerttemberg	1806	1818		
Turkey	1877	1907	K.2.a	Note 24	Wuerttemberg	1819	1870	K.2.e	
Turkey	1908	1920	K.2.a	Note 24	Yemen (unified)	1990	2015		
Turkey	1921	1922	K.2.e		Yemen Arab Rep.	1918	1961		

Country	Start Year	End Year	Rule	Notes					
Yemen Arab Rep.	1962	1989	K.2.abe		Note 1: As Gran Colombia.				
Yemen Peoples' Rep.	1967	1968			Note 2: Paris occupation starts and ends 1871; no regime change.				
Yemen Peoples' Rep.	1969	1989	K.2.c		Note 3: Former GDR integrated into GFR structure.				
Yugoslavia	1830	1834		Note 18	Note 4: Not independent.				
Yugoslavia	1835	1837	K.2.e	Note 18	Note 5: 1947 Constitution entered into force January 1, 1948.				
Yugoslavia	1838	1857	K.2.a	Note 18	Note 6: History of unification pre-1815 unclear.				
Yugoslavia	1858	1860	K.2.a	Note 18	Note 7: Pre-1748 history unclear.				
Yugoslavia	1861	1888	K.2.a	Notes 8, 18	Note 8: Independent 1878.				
Yugoslavia	1889	1902	K.2.e	Note 18	Note 9: Independent 1908.				
Yugoslavia	1903	1914	K.2.a	Note 18	Note 10: Independent 1905.				
Yugoslavia	1915	1917	K.2.f	Note 18	Note 11: In coder's judgement, current Polity score begins 2004.				
Yugoslavia	1918	1928	K.2.fg		Note 12: Under Indian control.				
Yugoslavia	1929	1938	K.2.a		Note 13: Reign of King Mongkut.				
Yugoslavia	1939	1940	K.2.a		Note 14: Manchu Dynasty.				
Yugoslavia	1941	1944	K.2.f		Note 15: Yi Dynasty.				
Yugoslavia	1945	1989	K.2.abcf		Note 16: As Prussia.				
Yugoslavia	1990	1999	K.2.c		Note 17: As Sardinia-Piedmont.				
Yugoslavia	2000	2015	K.2.a	Note 19	Note 18: As Serbia.				
Zaire (see Dem. Rep. Congo)					Note 19: As Serbia 2006-present.				
Zambia	1964	1971			Note 20: Not including Northern Cyprus (1974-present).				
Zambia	1972	1990	K.2.a		Note 21: As USSR.				
Zambia	1991	2015	K.2.ae		Note 22: As Russian Federation.				
Zanzibar	1963	1963	K.2.g		Note 23: As Tanganyika.				
Zimbabwe	1965	1979			Note 24: As Ottoman Empire.				
Zimbabwe	1980	1986	K.2.d		Note 25: Treated independent although in United Arab Rep.				
Zimbabwe	1987	2015	K.2.a		Note 26: Beirut never occupied, therefore no regime changes.				
					Note 27: As Malaya.				

APPENDIX D

GRP 2.0 Formal Rubric

A. General Construction:

Rule A.1. Specific information is more authoritative than general information.

Rule A.2. A primary source is more authoritative than a secondary source.

Rule A.3. Narrative text is more authoritative than a code in a dataset.

Rule A.4. Without prejudice to Rules A.1-3 above, a source that is later in time is more authoritative than a source that is earlier in time.

Rule A.5. Code each Coding Event in the narrowest rubric possible. E.g. free “public” exercise of religion is coded in rubric 51, not 50.

B. Dated Coding Events:

Rule B.1. If a source specifies the starting year of the coding event, code the event in the year indicated. Carry the code forward to the last year before the next major regime change (see Rule K below), or the last year before other evidence indicates the code changed, whichever is earlier.

Rule B.2. If a source specifies no starting year of the coding event but it does specify the ending year, code the event in the year indicated. Carry the code backward to the first year of the most recent major regime change (see Rule K below).

Rule B.3. If a source describes a coding event in a specified constitution, code the event in the year of that constitution, unless further evidence indicates that the coding event was promulgated in a constitutional amendment, in which case code the event in the year of that amendment. Carry the code forward to the last year the constitution was in effect, or the last year before other evidence indicates the code changed, whichever is earlier.

C. Undated Coding Events:

Rule C.1. If a source contains a coding event but does not specify the year, code the event in the year according to Rule C.2 below and carry it forward and back according to rule C.3 below.

Rule C.2. Code the year of the coding event as follows:

C.2.1. Any constitution, fundamental law, or concordat: the year in which the document or the applicable provision entered into force, or if unknown, the year of the document as amended to that point.

C.2.2. Statesman’s Yearbook: the year immediately preceding the edition.

C.2.3. World Christian Encyclopedia (1st ed.): 1981.

C.2.4. World Christian Encyclopedia, 2nd ed.: 2000.

C.2.5. Fox 2008: 2003.

C.2.6. Fox 2015: 2008.

C.2.7. Fox 2016: 2008.

C.2.8. Catholic Encyclopedia: the year immediately preceding that of the individual article if known, otherwise 1911.

C.2.9. New Catholic Encyclopedia (1st ed.): 1966.

C.2.10. New Catholic Encyclopedia, 2nd ed.: 2002.

C.2.11. Jewish Encyclopedia: 1900.

C.2.12. Encyclopedia Judaica, 2nd ed.: 2006.

C.2.13. Shaikh 1992: 1991.

C.2.14. International Religious Freedom Report: the year of the report. NOTE: There is no need to include every year's IRFR in the coding event list; only list an IRFR coding event for information that is new or changed.

C.2.15. Religion and State Dataset, round 2: 2008 (see also Rule M).

C.2.16. Encyclopedia of the Modern Islamic World: 1994.

Rule C.3. Carry the code forward to the last year before the next major regime change (see Rule K below). In addition, carry the code backward to the year of the previous major regime change.

Rule C.4. If a code for a rubric is the same during non-consecutive major regimes but is missing during the regime(s) between them, and there is no further evidence that the code was different during the intervening regime(s), then carry the code through the intervening regime(s).

Rule C.5. If a coding event involves a change to a long-standing practice favoring a Preferred religion, the old values of the appropriate rubric may be carried further back than the year of the previous regime change, if doing so is warranted in the judgement of the coder.

D. Conflicting Coding Events:

Rule D.1. If a single source contains a coding event in the same rubric and year that could be coded at more than one value (i.e. a range of possible values), without providing further information or clarification, then code the event at the value of the average of the minimum and maximum possible values.

Rule D.2. If a later edition of a source contains a coding event that is contradictory to the same coding event contained in an earlier edition of the same source, use the later edition. If the earlier edition contains a coding event that is omitted in the later edition, use the earlier edition.

Rule D.3. If multiple sources contain the same coding event in the same rubric and year and the event could be coded at more than one value, and the sources cannot be reconciled, then code the event at the value of the average of the minimum and maximum possible values.

E. Preferred Religion(s):

Rule E.1. Prior to coding, designate one or more Preferred Religions, taking into account the state's religious national holidays, its religious demographics, and the totality of other factors.

Rule E.2. [reserved]

Rule E.3. [reserved]

Rule E.4. [reserved]

Rule E.5. If more than one religion is coded as the Preferred Religion, then treat each Preferred Religion synonymously with the term XReligion or religion other than XReligion.

Rule E.6. If more than one religion is coded as the Preferred Religion, and the values for those religions are different within the same rubric (or values for some religions are missing), then assign the highest value to the Preferred Religion.

F. Majority or Supermajority Religions:

Rule F.1. Define the (super)majority religion as the narrowest category of religion that exceeds the threshold of (super)majority of the state's population (following RCS, Phase 1: Demographics).

Rule F.2. If no religion forms a (super)majority, then define the (super)majority religions as the two (or fewest number) of religions with the greatest percentage of the population, which combined exceed the threshold of (super)majority.

Rule F.3. If no religion can form a (super)majority due to high percentage of Not Religion, then define the (super)majority religions as the two (or fewest number) of religions with the greatest percentage of the religious population, which combined exceed the threshold of (super)majority.

G. Higher Tiered Denominations:

Rule G.1. Unless sources warrant doing otherwise, code a higher tiered denomination like the highest-coded lower-tier denomination. (Example: Catholic Religious Education is coded 3, Protestant Religious Education is coded 1, and Orthodox Religious Education is coded missing. Code Christian Religious Education as 3.)

Rule G.2. Exception to Rule G.1: When the value for a lower tiered denomination within a Preferred Religion reflects disfavor but the value is missing for other denominations within the Preferred Religion, code higher tiered denominations as missing. (Example: The Preferred Religion is Western Christian. Catholic Regulatory Burdens is coded 1 due to building permit difficulties, but the Protestant value is missing. Code Western Christian and Christian Regulatory Burdens as missing.)

H. Lower Tiered Denominations:

Rule H.1. Unless sources warrant doing otherwise, when information is available to code a higher tiered denomination, but there is insufficient information to code lower tiers, assign the code for the higher tiered denomination to all lower tiered denominations. Example: The state provides financial support only to Christian institutions (3), but no further information is available. Code Christian Financial Support as 3, and assign that code to Catholic, Protestant, and Orthodox Financial Support as well.

Rule H.2. Do not execute Rule H.1 if the higher tiered denomination's code has been assigned according to Rule G.1 above.

I. Subnational Entities:

Rule I.1. Disregard a coding event that has limited application to a subnational region of a multinational state. Apply only coding events with application to the national government. Example: If Catholicism is treated differently in Imperial Russian Poland than in Imperial Russia proper, code Catholic GRP according to its treatment in Imperial Russia proper.

J. Liminal and New Age Religions:

Rule J.1. In this generation of GRP, the treatment of denominations classified in RCS as Liminal (e.g. LDS, Jehovah's Witnesses, Ahmadis, Druzes) has no effect on GRP of mainstream branches.

Rule J.2. In this generation of GRP, disregard adverse treatment of New Age religions (e.g. Scientology).

K. Defining Major Regime Changes:

Rule K.1. A state's major regime changes shall be defined before GRP coding events are catalogued.

Rule K.2. A major regime change is deemed to take place in the year that any of the following events occur:

- (a) The state's Polity score changes 6 points or more.
- (b) The state changes from an absolute monarchy to constitutional monarchy, or from monarchy to non-monarchy or vice versa.
- (c) The state changes from non-communist to communist or vice versa.
- (d) In a non-democratic state, there is a major and significant shift of ideology of the governing regime.
or
There is a major and significant shift of ideology of the governing regime and the state's Polity score is not known.
- (e) The state acquires a major new constitution.
- (f) The state is occupied or it emerges from occupation. However, a partial occupation that does not include the seat of government does not trigger a major regime change.
- (g) The state is unified with other states and continues under the same COW code.
- (h) There is a change in Preferred religion(s).

L. Religious Organizations and Orders:

Rule L.1. The disfavor and/or suppression of monastic orders and specific organizations within a religious denomination, without evidence of disfavor/suppression of the entire denomination, is not a coding event. Example: Suppression of Jesuits and Catholic monastic orders does not *per se* constitute suppression of Catholicism generally.

M. Interpreting Religion And State Dataset, round 2:

Rule M.1. Assign values to GRP coding events based on the RAS2 dataset in accordance with the RAS2-GRP Transferability Rubric (in Appendix E of this Codebook). Unless RAS2 warrants otherwise, specify 2008 as the year and carry forward and back in accordance with Rule C.3 above.

N. Compliance with Law:

Rule N.1. Unless information warrants coding otherwise, a state is presumed to comply with its own law and agreements with other states (including Concordats).

O. Intersecting Subnational Coding Events:

Rule O.1. If all subnational divisions are coded the same value for the same rubric in the same year, code the event using the national rubric instead of the subnational rubric. Example: The Two Sicilies has no national code for rubric 11 in 1812, but Sicily and Naples are both coded 4-11 in that year. Instead of coding the country 3-15, code it 4-11 instead. This rule applies only to rubrics 10-15 and 20-22.

P. Applying Coding Events to Codesheets:

Rule P.1. Use only one Coding Event for any single state-year-variable-denomination.

Rule P.2. Select Coding Events according to the following priorities:

- (a) Use the most specific and credible Coding Event.
- (b) If multiple Coding Events are equally specific and credible, use the Coding Event with the most authoritative source. Rank authority of sources as follows:
 - (1) Primary documents, from any source. Constitutions outweigh Concordats.
 - (2) Reports and documents from governments, e.g. IRFRs, SYB, State Dept. Country Studies, IMFA.
 - (3) Sources from well-reputed scholars, e.g. Fox, O'Brien.
 - (4) Professionally authored encyclopedic sources, e.g. CE/NCE(2), WCE(2), JE, EJ2, IIG, EMIW. Note, however, that a denomination-specific source is more authoritative with reference to that denomination than other, non-partial sources.
 - (5) Academic and professional datasets, e.g. RAS, CCP.
 - (6) Encyclopedic and other sources of unknown authenticity, e.g. Wikipedia.
- (c) If multiple sources are equally authoritative, use the Coding Event from the source containing the greatest admission against the interest of the source's denomination. Otherwise, use the Coding Event from the source dated later in time.
- (d) When different policies generate different Coding Events within the same rubric that are all favorable/disfavorable, use the Coding Event with the value that is furthest from the most neutral value. When different policies generate different Coding Events within the same rubric that are a mixture of favorable and unfavorable, average the minimum and maximum values in accordance with Rule D.1.

Rule P.3. For Rubric 31, use RAS2 (value of 2) only if that value is recorded in at least three separate variables of RAS2.

APPENDIX E

RAS2-GRP Transferability Rubric

RAS2 Variable	RAS2 Value	GRP Value	GRP Rubric	Which Rel(s)?	RAS2 Variable	RAS2 Value	GRP Value	GRP Rubric	Which Rel(s)?
SAX	1 or 2	4	11	pref	M15X	3	4	12	pref
						3	0	12	nonpref
SBX	0	0	11	all	M16X	2	1	50	nonpref
	1	0	44	all		3	0	50	nonpref
	3 or 4	1	11	all	M18X	2 or 3	3	56	pref
	9 or 10	2	11	pref		2 or 3	1	56	nonpref
	11	3	11	pref	M19X	3	4	56	pref
	12	3	44	pref		3	0	56	nonpref
	13	3	51	pref	M20X	3	4	54	pref
	14	4	50	pref		3	0	54	nonpref
SCX	0	2	50	all		3	0	54	nonpref
	5	0	50	nonpref		2	3	54	pref
	5	4	50	pref		2	0	54	nonpref
M01X	0	2	51	nonpref	M22X	3	4	55	pref
	3	0	51	nonpref	M23X	3	0	55	nonpref
M02X	2	1	51	nonpref		2	3	55	pref
	3	0	51	nonpref					
M03X	0	2	43	nonpref	N04X	3	0	53	pref
	2	1	43	nonpref		2	1	53	pref
	3	0	43	nonpref	N07X	3	0	51	pref
M05X	3	4	12	pref		0	2	51	pref
	3	0	12	nonpref	N13X	3	0	50	pref
M07X	3	0	21	nonpref		0	2	50	pref
M08X	[after M10X]				N15X	3	0	53	pref
M09X	3	4	21	pref		2	1	53	pref
	3	0	21	nonpref		0	2	50	pref
M10X	3	4	53	pref	N16X	3	1	51	pref
	3	0	53	nonpref		2	1	50	pref
M08X	0	2	40	all	N22X	2 or 3	1	44	pref
M12X	2	3	40	pref	N23X				
M13X	2	1	40	nonpref	N24X	3*	0*	44*	pref*
M14X	3	4	40	pref	N25X	* if SBX < 4			
	3	0	40	nonpref	N26X	3*	3*	44*	pref*
						* if SBX > 9			
						2*	1*	44*	pref*
						* if SBX < 4			

RAS2 Variable	RAS2 Value	GRP Value	GRP Rubric	Which Rel(s)?
L04X	1	3	41	pref
L05X	*	marriage		
L06X	1	3	12	pref
L07X	1	4	12	pref
L14X	1	3	56	pref
L15X	1*	4*	46*	pref*
		* if L16X = 0		
	1*	0*	46*	nonpref*
		* if L16X = 0		
	1*	2*	46*	all*
		* if L16X = 1		
	1*	3*	46*	pref*
		* if L16X missing		
	1*	1*	46*	nonpref*
		* if L16X missing		
L16X	1*	4*	46*	nonpref*
		* if L15X = 0		
	1*	0*	46*	pref*
		* if L15X = 0		
	1*	2*	46*	all*
		* if L15X = 1		
	1*	3*	46*	nonpref*
		* if L15X missing		
	1*	1*	46*	pref*
		* if L15X missing		
L19X	1	3	42	pref
	1	1	42	nonpref
		* closure laws		
L21X	1*	2*	21*	pref*
	1*	1*	21*	nonpref*
		* unless other info warrants different codes		
L24X	1*	2*	31*	all*
L25X				* unless other info warrants different code
L26X				
L27X	1*	2*	31*	all*
		* unless other info warrants different code		

RAS2 Variable	RAS2 Value	GRP Value	GRP Rubric	Which Rel(s)?
L28X	1*	3*	33*	pref*
	1*	1*	33*	nonpref*
		* unless other info warrants different codes		
L29X	1*	2*	31*	all*
L30X				* unless other info warrants different codes
L31X				
L33X				
L34X				
L40X	1*	3*	13*	pref*
	1*	1*	13*	nonpref*
		* unless other info warrants different codes		
REG06X	1	2	45	all
		* unless other info warrants different code		
REG07X	1	2	45	all
	2 or 3*	3*	45*	pref*
		* if REG08X > 1		
PRO01X	1	3	55	pref
	1	1	55	pref
PRO02X	1	2	55	all
PRO03X	1*	4*	55*	pref*
		* if only 1 Preferred religion		
	1*	3*	55*	pref*
		* if >1 Preferred religion		
	1	0	55	nonpref
PRO04X	1	2	55	all
PRO05X				
PRO06X				
PRO07X				
PRO08X				
CIT01X	3	4	14	pref
	1	3	14	pref

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