

FOR RELEASE FEB. 26, 2015

# Latest Trends in Religious Restrictions and Hostilities

*Overall Decline in Social Hostilities in 2013, Though Harassment of Jews Worldwide Reached a Seven-Year High*

PEW-TEMPLETON  
GLOBAL  
RELIGIOUS  
FUTURES PROJECT

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## About This Report

This is the sixth in a series of reports by the Pew Research Center analyzing the extent to which governments and societies around the world impinge on religious beliefs and practices. The center's work on global restrictions on religion is part of the Pew-Templeton Global Religious Futures project, which analyzes religious change and its impact on societies around the world. The initiative is funded by The Pew Charitable Trusts and the John Templeton Foundation. This report is a collaborative effort based on the input and analysis of the following individuals. Find related reports online at [pewresearch.org/religion](http://pewresearch.org/religion).

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## Overview

Worldwide, social hostilities involving religion declined somewhat in 2013 after reaching a six-year peak the previous year, but roughly a quarter of the world's countries are still grappling with high levels of religious hostilities within their borders, according to the Pew Research Center's latest annual study on global restrictions on religion.

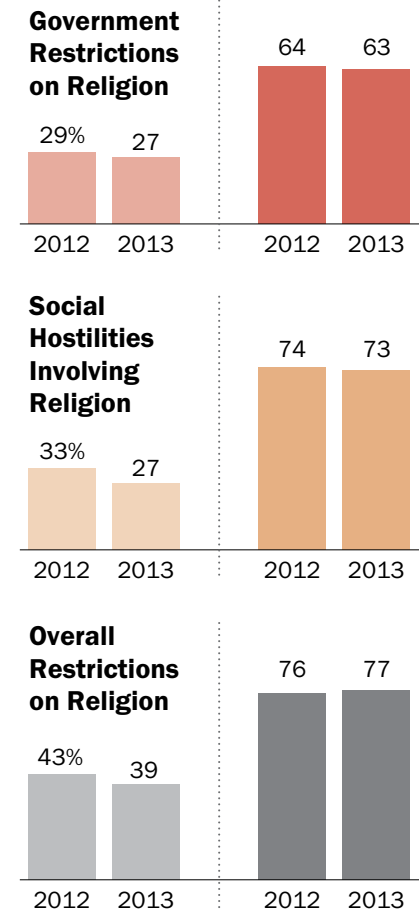
The new study finds that the share of countries with high or very high levels of **social hostilities involving religion** dropped from 33% in 2012 to 27% in 2013, the most recent year for which data are available. These types of hostilities run the gamut from vandalism of religious property and desecration of sacred texts to violent assaults resulting in deaths and injuries.

By contrast, the share of countries with high or very high **government restrictions on religion** stayed roughly the same from 2012 to 2013. The share of countries in this category was 27% in 2013, compared with 29% in 2012. Government restrictions on religion include efforts to control religious groups and individuals in a variety of ways, ranging from registration requirements to discriminatory policies and outright bans on certain faiths.

Looking at the **overall level of restrictions** – whether resulting from government policies or from hostile acts by private individuals, organizations and social groups – the study finds that restrictions on religion were high or very high in 39% of countries. Because some of these countries (like China and India) are very populous, about 5.5 billion people (77% of the world's population) were living in countries with a high or very high overall level of restrictions on religion in 2013, up from 76% in 2012 and 68% as of 2007.

## Restrictions on Religion, by Year

*% of countries where levels are high or very high*      *% of global population living where levels are high or very high*



Data are for calendar years 2012 and 2013.

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Among the world's 25 most populous countries, the highest overall levels of restrictions were found in Burma (Myanmar), Egypt, Indonesia, Pakistan and Russia, where both the government and society at large impose numerous limits on religious beliefs and practices. Among these populous countries, China had the highest level of government restrictions in 2013, and India had the highest level of social hostilities involving religion. (Click [here](#) to see an interactive feature showing the levels of restrictions and hostilities among the 25 most populous countries from 2007 to 2013.)

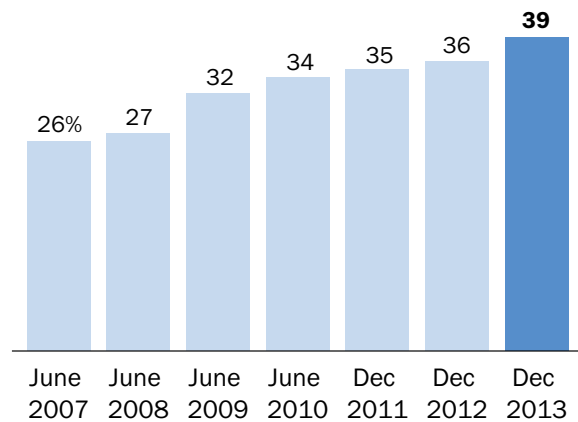
As in previous years, Christians and Muslims – who together make up more than half of the global population – faced harassment in the largest number of countries. Christians were harassed, either by government or social groups, in 102 of the 198 countries included in the study (52%), while Muslims were harassed in 99 countries (50%).

In recent years, there has been a marked increase in the number of countries where Jews were harassed. In 2013, harassment of Jews, either by government or social groups, was found in 77 countries (39%) – a seven-year high. Jews are much more likely to be harassed by individuals or groups in society than by governments. In Europe, for example, Jews were harassed by individuals or social groups in 34 of the region's 45 countries (76%). (See sidebar on social hostilities and religious minorities in Europe on page 30.)

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### Harassment of Jews Reaches Seven-Year High

*% of countries where Jews were harassed, either by government or social groups*



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To measure global restrictions on religion in 2013, the new study scores 198 countries and territories on the same 10-point indexes used in the previous studies.

- The Government Restrictions Index measures government laws, policies and actions that restrict religious beliefs and practices. The GRI is comprised of 20 measures of restrictions, including efforts by government to ban particular faiths, prohibit conversion, limit preaching or give preferential treatment to one or more religious groups.
- The Social Hostilities Index measures acts of religious hostility by private individuals, organizations or groups in society. This includes religion-related armed conflict or terrorism, mob or sectarian violence, harassment over attire for religious reasons or other religion-related intimidation or abuse. The SHI includes 13 measures of social hostilities.<sup>1</sup>

This year's report also looks at the prevalence of restrictions and hostilities that tend to target religious minorities around the world. The report finds that these types of restrictions and hostilities do not generally exist in isolation but often accompany broader restrictions on religion in society.

The Pew Research Center identified three measures on the Government Restrictions Index and three on the Social Hostilities Index that target groups out of favor with the government or society, which tend to be religious minorities. (The analysis focused on whether or not these restrictions and hostilities were in place, not on how many members of religious minorities were affected by them. For more details on the selection of the measures, see page 19.)

On the government side, these restrictions include prohibitions or bans on specific faiths; attempts to control or intimidate religious groups through the use of force; and efforts to eliminate a group's presence from the country or a particular area. As of 2013, nearly a third of the countries in the world (59 countries, or 30%) had at least one of these restrictions.

The study also identified three measures on the Social Hostilities Index that tend to target religious minorities. In 2013, 120 countries (about 61%) experienced at least one of these hostilities, which include attempts to impose a particular perspective on religion on the rest of society; attempts by some religious groups to prevent other religious groups from operating; and assaults or other acts of hostility directed at individuals or groups seen as threatening to the majority faith.

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<sup>1</sup> Examples of each type of government restriction or social hostility are generally counted in a single measure on the GRI or the SHI. For instance, a restriction on proselytizing (sharing one's faith with the intent of persuading another to join the faith) is not also counted as a restriction on conversion (an individual changing his/her religion). In some situations, however, an individual restriction or hostility may be part of a broader set of restrictions or hostilities. For more details, see the Methodology.

In theory, a country might restrict a particular minority group but generally respect the religious rights of others living in the country. In reality, the new Pew Research study finds, countries with restrictions or hostilities aimed primarily at a religious minority are more likely than the rest of the world to have widespread restrictions and hostilities beyond those that tend to target religious minorities.

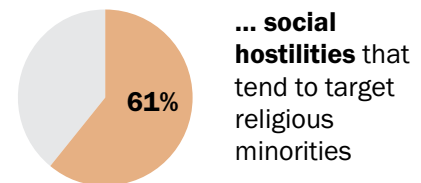
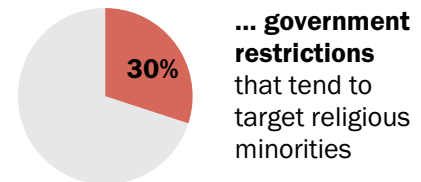
Among the 59 countries with at least one of the government restrictions aimed primarily at religious minorities, 43 (73%) had high or very high scores on the GRI in 2013.<sup>2</sup> In the rest of the world, 8% of countries had high or very high scores on the GRI. The study also found that all of the most restrictive countries – those with very high scores on the GRI – had at least one type of restriction that was aimed primarily at religious minorities.

The same pattern was seen in the case of social hostilities. Among the 120 countries that had at least one of the social hostilities aimed primarily at religious minorities, 53 (44%) had high or very high scores on the SHI in 2013. In places where these types of hostilities were not picked up by the sources used for this study (see page 35), no countries had high scores on the SHI. The countries with the most extensive social hostilities involving religion – those with very high scores on the SHI – all experienced at least one type of hostility that was aimed at religious minorities.

This suggests that it is relatively rare for countries to have restrictions or hostilities that only affect religious minorities. In general, restrictions on minorities go hand in hand with broader restrictions on religion.

## Many Countries Had Restrictions, Hostilities That Target Religious Minorities in 2013

*% of countries with ...*



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<sup>2</sup> In this report, the term "religious minorities" refers to any group that represents less than 50% of a country's population. See text box on page 18 for more details.



**About the Study**

These are among the key findings of the Pew Research Center's latest report on global restrictions on religion, which ranks 198 countries and territories by their levels of government restrictions on religion and social hostilities involving religion. The initial report, published in 2009, established a baseline for each country and five major geographic regions. Four follow-up reports looked at changes in the level of restrictions and hostilities in these countries and regions. The new report focuses on countries that had very high restrictions and hostilities in 2013, as well as countries that had large changes in their scores on Government Restrictions Index or Social Hostilities Index from 2012 to 2013. Where appropriate, it also compares the situation in 2013 with the situation in the baseline year of the study.

Readers should note that the categories of very high, high, moderate and low restrictions or hostilities are relative – not absolute – rankings based on the overall distribution of index scores in the initial year of this study. (See Methodology for more details.) As such, they provide a guide for comparing country scores and evaluating their direction over time. However, the Pew Research Center has not attached numerical rankings to the countries because there are many tie scores and the differences between the scores of countries that are close to each other are not necessarily as meaningful as they might appear.

As was the case in the previous restrictions reports, North Korea is not included in this study. The primary sources used in the study indicate that North Korea's government is among the most repressive in the world, including toward religion. But because independent observers lack regular access to the country, the sources were unable to provide the kind of specific, timely information that formed the basis of this analysis.

## Situation as of 2013

### Countries With the Most Extensive Government Restrictions on Religion

Most countries in the world have some form of government restrictions on religion, but each year a few countries stand out as having particularly extensive restrictions.

In 2013, 18 countries had a “very high” level of government restrictions, down from 24 countries in 2012.<sup>3</sup> Most of the countries in this category – including China, Indonesia, Uzbekistan, Iran and Egypt – already had very high restrictions. Two countries – Singapore and Turkey – had very high government restrictions in 2013 but not in 2012. Eight countries that had very high government restrictions in 2012 did not in 2013: Algeria, Iraq, Kazakhstan, Maldives, Morocco, Pakistan, Somalia and Vietnam.

The number of countries with high or moderate government restrictions each went up slightly between 2012 and 2013 (from 33 to 36 and from 44 to 46, respectively). Meanwhile, 98 countries (49%) had low levels of government restrictions in 2013, about the same number as in 2012 (97 countries). For a complete list of all countries in each category, see the Government Restrictions Index table on page 51.

### Countries With Very High Government Restrictions on Religion

Scores of 6.6 or higher on the 10-point Government Restrictions Index

2012	2013
Egypt	China
China	Indonesia
Iran	Uzbekistan
Saudi Arabia	Iran
Indonesia	Egypt
Maldives	Afghanistan
Afghanistan	Saudi Arabia
Syria	Malaysia
Eritrea	Burma (Myanmar)
Somalia	Russia
Russia	Syria
Burma (Myanmar)	<b>Turkey</b>
Uzbekistan	Azerbaijan
Malaysia	Sudan
Azerbaijan	Brunei
Tajikistan	Eritrea
Pakistan	Tajikistan
Brunei	<b>Singapore</b>
Morocco	
Sudan	
Algeria	
Iraq	
Kazakhstan	
Vietnam	

Gray indicates a country that had very high government restrictions in 2012 but not in 2013. Bold indicates a country that had very high government restrictions in 2013 but not in 2012.

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<sup>3</sup> Countries with a “very high” level of government restrictions had positive scores on at least 13 of the 20 questions that make up the Government Restrictions Index.

## Countries With the Most Extensive Religious Hostilities

As is the case with government restrictions, some countries stand out for having very extensive social hostilities involving religion.<sup>4</sup>

The number of countries and territories with a “very high” level of social hostilities involving religion fell from 20 in 2012 to 17 in 2013. Most of the countries and territories in this category – including Israel, India, Pakistan, the Palestinian territories and Nigeria – already had very high social hostilities. Two countries – the Central African Republic and Tanzania – had very high social hostilities in 2013 but not in 2012. Five countries that had very high social hostilities in 2012 did not in 2013: Burma (Myanmar), Lebanon, Sudan, Thailand and Yemen.

The number of countries with a high level of social hostilities fell from 45 (23%) in 2012 to 36 (18%) in 2013. The number of countries with a moderate level of social hostilities stayed about the same (55 in 2013 vs. 57 in 2012). Meanwhile, 90 countries (45%) had low levels of social hostilities in 2013, compared with 76 countries (38%) in 2012. For a complete list of all countries in each category, see the Social Hostilities Index table on page 54.

### Countries With Very High Social Hostilities Involving Religion

Scores of 7.2 or higher on the 10-point Social Hostilities Index

2012	2013
Pakistan	Israel
Afghanistan	India
India	Pakistan
Somalia	Palestinian territories
Israel	Nigeria
Iraq	Bangladesh
Palestinian territories	Sri Lanka
Syria	Russia
Russia	Afghanistan
Indonesia	Somalia
Nigeria	Syria
Yemen	<b>Tanzania</b>
Kenya	Indonesia
Egypt	Egypt
Sudan	<b>Central African Republic</b>
Lebanon	Iraq
Sri Lanka	Kenya
Bangladesh	
Thailand	
Burma (Myanmar)	

Gray indicates a country that had very high government restrictions in 2012 but not in 2013. Bold indicates a country that had very high government restrictions in 2013 but not in 2012.

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<sup>4</sup> Countries with “very high” social hostilities had positive scores on at least nine of the 13 questions that make up the Social Hostilities Index.

## Changes in Government Restrictions on Religion

Each year, some countries experience significant changes in their scores on the Government Restrictions Index without necessarily rising into – or falling out of – the “very high restrictions” category. Looking only at countries with very high government restrictions would overlook these important dynamics. For this reason, the Pew Research Center analyzes changes in government restrictions among all countries – not just those with a very high level of government restrictions – in order to provide greater insight into the nature of government restrictions on religion around the world.

Just three countries had large changes (2.0 points or more) in their scores on the 10-point Government Restrictions Index between 2012 and 2013. Two countries – Burundi and South Sudan – moved in the direction of higher restrictions and one country (Somalia) moved in direction of lower restrictions.<sup>5</sup> (As of 2013, South Sudan and Somalia had moderate levels of government restrictions, while Burundi was at the high end of the “low restrictions” category.) In Burundi, there were frequent clashes between government forces and members of an informal religious group over access to a shrine to the Virgin Mary in the Kayanza region, located in the northern part of the country. Members of the group identify themselves as Catholics, but they are not accepted by the Catholic Church because some members claim they can communicate directly with the Virgin Mary.<sup>6</sup> In March 2013, 10 pilgrims to the shrine were killed and 35 were injured when police opened fire on them, reportedly after being hit by stones thrown by the worshippers. Nearly 200 visitors to the shrine received jail sentences after being convicted of civil disobedience. While most were

### Changes in Government Restrictions on Religion

*Changes on the Government Restrictions Index (GRI) from 2012 to 2013*

POINT CHANGE	NUMBER OF COUNTRIES	% OF COUNTRIES	
2.0 or more increase	2	1%	37%
1.0 to 1.9 increase	6	3	
0.1 to 0.9 increase	66	33	
No change	38	19	19%
0.1 to 0.9 decrease	77	39	43%
1.0 to 1.9 decrease	8	4	
2.0 or more decrease	1	1	
<b>Total</b>	<b>198</b>	<b>100</b>	

Point changes are calculated by comparing GRI scores from year to year. Percentages may not add exactly due to rounding.

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<sup>5</sup> The change in Somalia’s score on the Government Restrictions Index might not be as significant as it appears due to changes in the way certain activities within the country were coded. See page 44 of the Methodology for more details.

<sup>6</sup> See Human Rights Watch. July 26, 2013. “[Burundi: Shot, Beaten Near Prayer Site.](#)”

released within a few days, 15 received jail terms of five years each.<sup>7</sup>

Among the 14 countries with modest changes in their GRI scores (1.0 to 1.9 points), six had increases, including Singapore and Turkey.<sup>8</sup> In Singapore, the government maintained its decadeslong ban on Jehovah's Witnesses and the Unification Church and reportedly restricted the actions of members of several other religious groups, including adherents of the Falun Gong spiritual movement.<sup>9</sup> In Turkey, some evangelical Protestants and Mormons reported that they experienced government surveillance and police interference as a result of their proselytizing activities.<sup>10</sup>

The United Kingdom was one of eight countries (4%) with modest decreases in their GRI scores in 2013 (declines of 1.0 to 1.9 points).<sup>11</sup> Among the reasons were fewer restrictions on those practicing Scientology. Under a 1970 Court of Appeal ruling, Scientology did not qualify as an officially recognized "place of meeting for religious worship" in the U.K., which meant, among other things, that weddings performed in Scientology chapels could not be officially registered. This policy was overturned in 2013, when the Supreme Court of the United Kingdom ruled that Scientology should be regarded as a religion and that the Registrar General of Births, Deaths and Marriages should therefore recognize weddings that take place in Scientology chapels.<sup>12</sup>

Among countries with small changes on the Government Restrictions Index (less than one point), 66 (33%) had increases and 77 (39%) had decreases.

Considering changes of one point or more in government restrictions from 2012 to 2013, 4% of countries had increases and 5% of countries had decreases.

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<sup>7</sup> See U.S. Department of State. July 28, 2014. "[Burundi](#)." 2013 Report on International Religious Freedom. Also see al-Saadi, Ali. April 13, 2013. "[Burundi court jails 182 followers of Catholic cult](#)." Agence France-Presse.

<sup>8</sup> The six countries that had increases of 1.0 to 1.9 points were: Sweden, Singapore, Uganda, Sierra Leone, Kosovo and Turkey (ordered from largest to smallest change).

<sup>9</sup> See U.S. Department of State. July 28, 2014. "[Singapore](#)." 2013 Report on International Religious Freedom. Also see Freedom House. 2014. "[Singapore](#)." 2014 Freedom in the World Report.

<sup>10</sup> See U.S. Department of State. July 28, 2014. "[Turkey](#)." 2013 Report on International Religious Freedom.

<sup>11</sup> The eight countries that had decreases of 1.0 to 1.9 points were: Maldives, Chad, Croatia, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom, Venezuela, Malawi and Eritrea (ordered from largest to smallest change).

<sup>12</sup> See U.S. Department of State. May 20, 2013. "[United Kingdom](#)." 2012 Report on International Religious Freedom. Also see U.S. Department of State. July 28, 2014. "[United Kingdom](#)." 2013 Report on International Religious Freedom. Also see The Supreme Court of the United Kingdom. Dec. 11, 2013. "[Press Summary: R \(on the application of Hodkin and another\) v Registrar General of Births, Deaths and Marriages \[2013\] UKSC 77](#)."

## Changes in Social Hostilities Involving Religion

Some countries may experience significant changes in their scores on the Social Hostilities Index irrespective of whether they have “very high” levels of social hostilities. This section looks at the extent and direction of those changes from 2012 to 2013.

Among the 14 countries with large changes (2.0 points or more) in their scores on the 10-point Social Hostilities Index between 2012 and 2013, two had increases and 12 had decreases.<sup>13</sup> The two countries with large increases were the Central African Republic and Niger. In the Central African Republic, which had a very high level of social hostilities as of 2013, sectarian violence between Muslim rebels and Christian vigilante groups resulted in the deaths of hundreds of people and led to the displacement of hundreds of thousands of civilians.<sup>14</sup> In Niger, which had a high level of hostilities, villagers in the Tahoua region attacked members of an Islamic association in May 2013, killing one person and injuring more than a dozen others.<sup>15</sup>

Ivory Coast was one of the 12 countries where social hostilities decreased by two points or more in 2013. Religion-related violence in the country, which had spiked after presidential elections in 2010, continued to subside in 2013.<sup>16</sup> Muslim and Christian clerics issued joint statements promoting national reconciliation and religious tolerance and organized a number

### Changes in Social Hostilities

*Changes on the Social Hostilities Index (SHI) from 2012 to 2013*

POINT CHANGE	NUMBER OF COUNTRIES	% OF COUNTRIES	
2.0 or more increase	2	1%	<b>18%</b>
1.0 to 1.9 increase	11	6	
0.1 to 0.9 increase	22	11	
No change	45	23	23%
0.1 to 0.9 decrease	64	32	<b>60%</b>
1.0 to 1.9 decrease	42	21	
2.0 or more decrease	12	6	
<b>Total</b>	<b>198</b>	<b>100</b>	

Point changes are calculated by comparing SHI scores from year to year. Percentages may not add exactly due to rounding.

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<sup>13</sup> The 12 countries that had decreases of 2.0 or more points were: Mali, Kyrgyzstan, Mexico, Saudi Arabia, Guinea, Ivory Coast, South Africa, Madagascar, Uganda, Jordan, Italy and Vietnam (ordered from largest to smallest change).

<sup>14</sup> See U.S. Commission on International Religious Freedom. 2014. “[Central African Republic](#).” 2014 Annual Report. Also see Human Rights Watch. 2014. “[Central African Republic](#).” 2014 World Report.

<sup>15</sup> See U.S. Department of State. July 28, 2014. “[Niger](#).” 2013 Report on International Religious Freedom.

<sup>16</sup> See Freedom House. 2013. “[Côte d'Ivoire](#).” Freedom in the World 2013.

of interfaith events, including “days of prayer” intended to promote national unity.<sup>17</sup>

Of the 53 countries (27%) that had modest changes (1.0 to 1.9 points) in their scores in 2013, 11 (6%) had increases and 42 (21%) had decreases. In the 86 countries (43%) that had small changes in their scores (less than one point), 22 (11%) had increases and 64 (32%) had decreases.

Considering changes of one point or more in social hostilities from 2012 to 2013, 7% of countries had increases and 27% had decreases.

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<sup>17</sup> See U.S. Department of State. July 28, 2014. [“Ivory Coast.”](#) 2013 Report on International Religious Freedom.

## Changes in Overall Restrictions on Religion

In addition to analyzing government restrictions and social hostilities separately, the Pew Research Center also considers government restrictions and social hostilities together. This provides insight into the overall extent of religious restrictions in a country. Looking at changes in overall restrictions, more countries experienced decreases than increases between 2012 and 2013. Among the 13 countries whose scores changed by two points or more on either of the indexes, two had increases and 11 had decreases. And among countries whose scores changed by 1.0 to 1.9 points, 10 had increases and 37 had decreases.

Overall restrictions increased at least somewhat in 25% of countries and decreased in 60% from 2012 to 2013.

### Overall Changes in Global Restrictions on Religion

*Changes on the Government Restrictions Index (GRI) or Social Hostilities Index (SHI) from 2012 to 2013*

POINT CHANGE	NUMBER OF COUNTRIES	% OF COUNTRIES	
2.0 or more increase	2	1%	25%
1.0 to 1.9 increase	10	5	
0.1 to 0.9 increase	38	19	
No change	29	15	15%
0.1 to 0.9 decrease	71	36	60%
1.0 to 1.9 decrease	37	19	
2.0 or more decrease	11	6	
<b>Total</b>	<b>198</b>	<b>100</b>	

Categories of overall changes in restrictions are calculated by comparing a country's unrounded scores on the GRI and the SHI from year to year. When a country's scores on the GRI and the SHI changed in the same direction (both increased or both decreased), the greater amount of change determined the category. For instance, if the country's GRI score increased by 0.8 and its SHI score increased by 1.5, the country was put into the "1.0-1.9 increase" category. When a country's score increased on one index but decreased on the other, the difference between the amounts of change determined the grouping. For example, if the country's GRI score increased by 2.0 and its SHI score decreased by 1.5, the country went into the "0.1-0.9 increase" category. When a country's score on one index stayed the same, the amount of change on the other index was used to assign the category. Percentages may not total due to rounding.

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## Harassment of Specific Groups

Harassment or intimidation of specific religious groups occurred in 164 countries in 2013, roughly the same as in 2012 (166). The world's two largest religious groups, Christians and Muslims, continued to be harassed in the most countries, and there was a notable increase in the number of countries in which Jews and adherents of folk religions were harassed.

Harassment of specific religious groups takes many forms, including physical assaults; arrest

and detentions; desecration of holy sites; and discrimination against religious groups in employment, education and housing. Harassment and intimidation also include things such as verbal assaults on members of one religious group by other groups or individuals.

While Christians and Muslims were harassed in the most countries in 2013, the total number of countries where the two groups were harassed dropped between 2012 and 2013. Christians were harassed in 102 countries in 2013, down from 110 in the previous year.<sup>18</sup> Muslims were harassed in 99 countries, compared with 109 in 2012.

There was a notable increase in the number of countries in which Jews and adherents of folk religions were harassed. Jews, who make up [0.2% of the world's population](#), were harassed in 77 countries (up from 71 countries in 2012), and adherents of folk religions were harassed in 34 countries (up from 26 in 2012).

### Number of Countries Where Religious Groups Were Harassed, by Year

*Year ending ...*

	JUN 2007	JUN 2008	JUN 2009	JUN 2010	DEC 2011	DEC 2012	DEC 2013
Christians	107	95	96	111	105	110	102
Muslims	96	91	82	90	101	109	99
Jews	51	53	63	68	69	71	77
Others*	33	34	39	52	42	40	38
Folk religions**	24	19	24	26	23	26	34
Hindus	21	18	11	16	12	16	9
Buddhists	10	11	7	15	9	13	12
<b>Any of above</b>	<b>152</b>	<b>135</b>	<b>147</b>	<b>160</b>	<b>160</b>	<b>166</b>	<b>164</b>

\* Includes Sikhs, members of ancient faiths such as Zoroastrianism, members of newer faiths such as Baha'i, other religious groups and atheists.

\*\* Includes followers of African traditional religions, Chinese folk religions, Native American religions and Australian aboriginal religions.

This measure does not assess the severity of the harassment. Numbers do not add to totals because multiple religious groups can be harassed in a country.

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<sup>18</sup> The number of countries in which Christians were harassed in the year ending Dec. 31, 2012, might be somewhat inflated due to a coding error. Therefore, some of the decline in the number of countries in which Christians were harassed might reflect refinements of the coding procedures.

There was a decrease in the number of countries in which Hindus were harassed, from 16 in 2012 to nine in 2013. The number of countries in which Buddhists were harassed stayed roughly the same (12 in 2013, compared with 13 in 2012).

In 2013, some religious groups were more likely to be harassed by governments, while others were more likely to be harassed by individuals or groups in society. Christians, for instance, experienced harassment by some level of government in more countries (85) than they experienced social harassment (71). By contrast, Jews were harassed by individuals or groups in society in many more countries (72) than they were by governments (39).

### Number of Countries Where Religious Group Were Harassed, by Type of Harassment

*Government harassment in the year ending ...*

*Social harassment in the year ending ...*

	JUN 2007	JUN 2008	JUN 2009	JUN 2010	DEC 2011	DEC 2012	DEC 2013	JUN 2007	JUN 2008	JUN 2009	JUN 2010	DEC 2011	DEC 2012	DEC 2013
Muslims	77	74	58	74	78	83	73	64	53	58	64	82	88	84
Christians	79	80	71	95	78	81	85	74	72	70	77	81	83	71
Jews	11	16	14	21	28	28	39	46	48	60	64	63	66	72
Others*	25	28	29	40	39	35	33	15	13	19	28	18	21	17
Folk religions**	13	10	9	10	5	11	12	16	13	19	20	21	18	26
Hindus	12	11	9	13	9	13	8	12	9	8	10	6	9	4
Buddhists	7	7	6	11	5	9	7	4	4	4	7	5	7	7
<b>Any of the above</b>	<b>118</b>	<b>112</b>	<b>103</b>	<b>124</b>	<b>125</b>	<b>131</b>	<b>133</b>	<b>127</b>	<b>110</b>	<b>124</b>	<b>135</b>	<b>147</b>	<b>147</b>	<b>145</b>

\* Includes Sikhs, members of ancient faiths such as Zoroastrianism, members of newer faiths such as Baha'i, other religious groups and atheists.

\*\* Includes followers of African traditional religions, Chinese folk religions, Native American religions and Australian aboriginal religions.

This measure does not assess the severity of the harassment. Numbers do not add to totals because multiple religious groups can be harassed in a country.

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## Impact of Restrictions and Hostilities on Religious Minorities

In addition to looking at the harassment of specific religious groups, this report, for the first time, looks at the prevalence of restrictions and hostilities that tend to target religious minorities.

To measure the extent of these restrictions and hostilities, Pew Research identified three measures on the Government Restrictions Index and three on the Social Hostilities Index which have a primary purpose of disrupting or harming groups that are out of favor with the government or society – often religious minorities. This allowed Pew Research to compare these particular restrictions and hostilities with the broader set of restrictions and hostilities that make up the GRI and SHI. (See page 47 of the Methodology for more information on the new measures.)

### Government Restrictions With a Primary Impact on Religious Minorities

Pew Research identified three types of government restrictions that tend to target religious minorities. In 2013, nearly a third (30%) of the countries included in the study – 59 of 198 – had at least one of the three restrictions described below:

- Government at some level used physical violence against minority or disfavored religious groups in 47 of the 198 countries (24%). (For exact wording of the restriction, see GRI Q.12 in the Summary of Results.) In Vietnam, groups not officially recognized by

### *How the Study Defines Religious Minorities*

Previous Pew Research studies have found that a significant portion of the world's population is made up of religious minorities – groups that constitute less than 50% of a country's population. According to the Pew Research Center's 2012 "Global Religious Landscape" study, 27% of the world's population lives as a religious minority when looking at distinctions among eight major religious groups, including Christians, Muslims, Hindus, Buddhists, Jews, adherents of other religions, adherents of folk religions and the religiously unaffiliated.

Unlike the 2012 Pew Research report, this study's definition of religious minorities also takes into account subgroups within major religious groups, such as Orthodox Christianity and Roman Catholicism as subsets of Christianity. It also reflects differences among groups that may have differing interpretations of a religion, such as Salafist Muslims, who emphasize a conservative and literalist interpretation of Islamic scriptural sources. Unlike other Pew Research studies, this report does not count the religiously unaffiliated as a distinct religious group.

See page 47 of the Methodology for more information on how this study distinguishes between religious minorities and majorities.

the government were subject to various forms of harassment, including police beatings and arrests. In June, for example, police in An Giang Province attacked members of an unsanctioned group who were trying to attend a celebration in honor of the founding of the Hoa Hao Buddhist movement.<sup>19</sup>

- Government at some level banned certain religious groups in 37 of the 198 countries (19%). (For exact wording of the restriction, see GRI Q.16 in the Summary of Results.) In Indonesia, for example, where most of the population is made up of Sunni Muslims, the government of Aceh province continued to ban several Muslim sects, including Sufis, Shias and Ahmadiyya Muslims.<sup>20</sup>

- Government at some level attempted to eliminate a religious group's presence in 24 of the 198 countries (12%). This includes forcible actions on the part of government that make it difficult for the group to function. (For exact wording of the restriction, see GRI Q.17 in the Summary of Results.) In China, for example, the government continued its campaign against the Falun Gong spiritual movement by using such tactics as mass arrests and detention of Falun Gong followers in "re-education centers."<sup>21</sup>

### **Social Hostilities With a Primary Impact on Religious Minorities**

Pew Research identified three types of social hostilities that tend to target religious minorities. In 2013, six-in-ten countries – 120 of 198, or 61% – had at least one of the three hostilities described below:

- Organized groups used force or coercion in an attempt to dominate public life with their perspective on religion in 88 of the 198 countries included in the study (44%). This includes attempts by individuals or groups to press their views of religion on others in society or stop people from committing what they view as unacceptable behavior. (For exact wording, see SHI Q.7 in the Summary of Results.) In Iraq, for example, militant Muslims organized violence against businesses owned by Christians, Yazidis and other religious minorities, often reportedly out of anger that the businesses sold alcohol. A campaign targeting liquor store owners beginning in May 2013 led to the killing of 12 people in Baghdad.<sup>22</sup>

<sup>19</sup> See U.S. Department of State. July 28, 2014. "[Vietnam](#)." 2013 Report on International Religious Freedom.

<sup>20</sup> See U.S. Commission on International Religious Freedom. 2014. "[Indonesia](#)." 2014 Annual Report

<sup>21</sup> See U.S. Commission on International Religious Freedom. 2014. "[China](#)." 2014 Annual Report.

<sup>22</sup> See U.S. Department of State. July 28, 2014. "[Iraq](#)." 2013 Report on International Religious Freedom.

- Religious groups attempted to prevent other religious groups from operating in 60 of the 198 countries (30%). This includes instances in which official or unofficial representatives of religious groups tried to keep adherents from other religious groups from moving into an area or freely practicing their faith. (For exact wording, see SHI Q.8 in the Summary of Results.) In Burma, for example, Buddhist residents in Kyawpadaung Township tried to prevent Muslims from living in the area, reportedly displaying signs that said the town had been “purified” of Muslims.<sup>23</sup> And in Moldova, an Orthodox Christian priest in the Gagauzia region pressured the mayor of the village of Congaz to restrict the activities of the local Baptist church, forcing the Baptist community to move its summer camp for children.<sup>24</sup>
- Assaults or other hostilities aimed at religious groups for activities considered offensive or threatening to the majority faith occurred in 78 of the 198 countries (39%). (For exact wording, see SHI Q.10 in the Summary of Results.) In Pakistan, Sunni Muslim clerics in the Kasur district organized an attack on an Ahmadiyya Muslim man and his family in March 2013, reportedly after he refused to renounce his faith.<sup>25</sup>

### **Relationship Between Restrictions on Religious Minorities and Overall Restrictions and Hostilities**

The types of restrictions and hostilities that tend to target religious minorities do not exist independently of general government restrictions on religion or social hostilities involving religion. Instead, restrictions and hostilities targeting religious minorities often correspond with higher levels of government restrictions and social hostilities.

Countries with at least one type of restriction aimed at religious minorities were more likely than countries without such restrictions to have a high level of overall government restrictions in 2013. Among the 59 countries with at least one of these restrictions, 43 (73%) had high or very high government restrictions on religion as of 2013. By contrast, 11 countries (8%) without such government restrictions on religious minorities had a high or very high level of overall government restrictions in 2013. And all of the countries with very high overall government restrictions had at least one of the restrictions aimed at religious minorities.

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<sup>23</sup> See U.S. Department of State. July 28, 2014. “[Burma](#).” 2013 Report on International Religious Freedom.

<sup>24</sup> See U.S. Department of State. July 28, 2014. “[Moldova](#).” 2013 Report on International Religious Freedom.

<sup>25</sup> See U.S. Department of State. July 28, 2014. “[Pakistan](#).” 2013 Report on International Religious Freedom. Ahmadiyya (or Ahmadi) refers to a religious movement that emerged in late 19th century India around Mirza Ghulam Ahmad (1835-1908), whose followers believe he was a mujaddid (reformer) who showed the way to revive and restore Islam.

Similarly, countries with at least one type of social hostility targeting religious minorities were more likely to have a high level of overall social hostilities than were countries without such hostilities. Among the 120 countries with at least one of these hostilities, 53 (44%) had high or very high religious hostilities as of 2013. And all of the countries with a very high level of overall social hostilities involving religion had at least one of these hostilities targeting religious minorities.

Countries with social hostilities targeting religious minorities tended to be among the countries that experienced significant increases in social hostilities between 2012 and 2013. All 12 countries whose scores on the Social Hostilities Index went up by one point or more experienced at least one type of hostility targeting religious minorities.

Compared with social hostilities, there was a much weaker relationship between government restrictions that tend to target religious minorities and changes in a country's score on the Government Restrictions Index. Among the eight countries whose scores on the GRI rose by one point or more between 2012 and 2013, five had at least one type of restriction aimed at religious minorities and three did not. The difference between the two groups was negligible, indicating little relationship between government restrictions on minorities and change in GRI scores.

## Regions and Countries

### Government Restrictions by Region

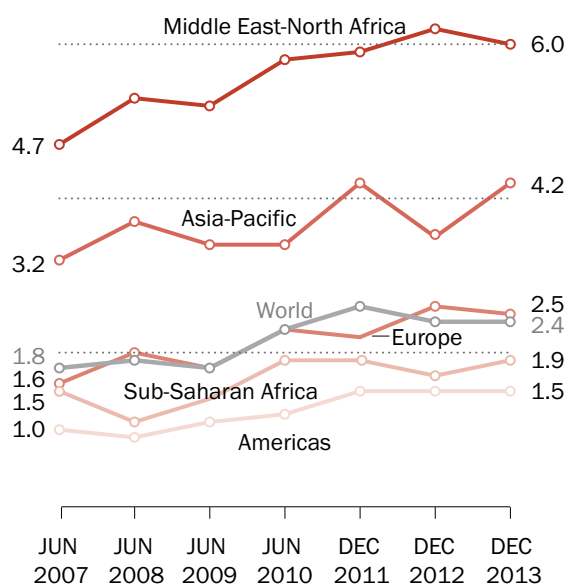
The median level of government restrictions on religion increased in two of the five regions (Asia-Pacific and sub-Saharan Africa) and decreased in two regions (Middle East-North Africa and Europe). It stayed the same in the Americas.

In the latest year studied, the Middle East and North Africa continued to have the highest median level of government restrictions. The median score on the Government Restrictions Index for the 20 countries in the region decreased slightly, from 6.2 in 2012 to 6.0 in 2013, but it remained much higher than the global median (2.4). Many government restrictions present in the region in past years continued to occur in 2013. For example, government limits on public preaching were reported in 17 of the 20 countries, the same as in 2012. Similarly, government interference with worship occurred in 19 of the 20 – unchanged since 2012.

In the Asia-Pacific region, the median score on the GRI increased from 3.5 in 2012 to 4.2 in 2013. Government violence toward minority or unapproved religious groups was reported in 22 of the 50 countries in the region in 2013, up from 18 in 2012. In China, for instance, police in eastern Tibet reportedly beat a former Buddhist monk to death in April 2013 after he was found to have recordings of speeches by the Dalai Lama.<sup>26</sup> And in Pakistan, the government continued to enforce laws designed to marginalize the minority Ahmadiyya community, including laws that make it difficult for members of the community to vote or obtain passports

### Government Restrictions on Religion, by Region

Median scores on the Government Restrictions Index



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<sup>26</sup> See U.S. Department of State. July 28, 2014. "China." 2013 Report on International Religious Freedom.

and other legal documents if they do not renounce their faith.<sup>27</sup>

In Europe, the median score on the GRI went from 2.6 in 2012 to 2.5 in 2013, remaining slightly above the global median. Decreases in government restrictions within the region included fewer limits on foreign missionaries and fewer reports of government harassment or intimidation of religious groups.

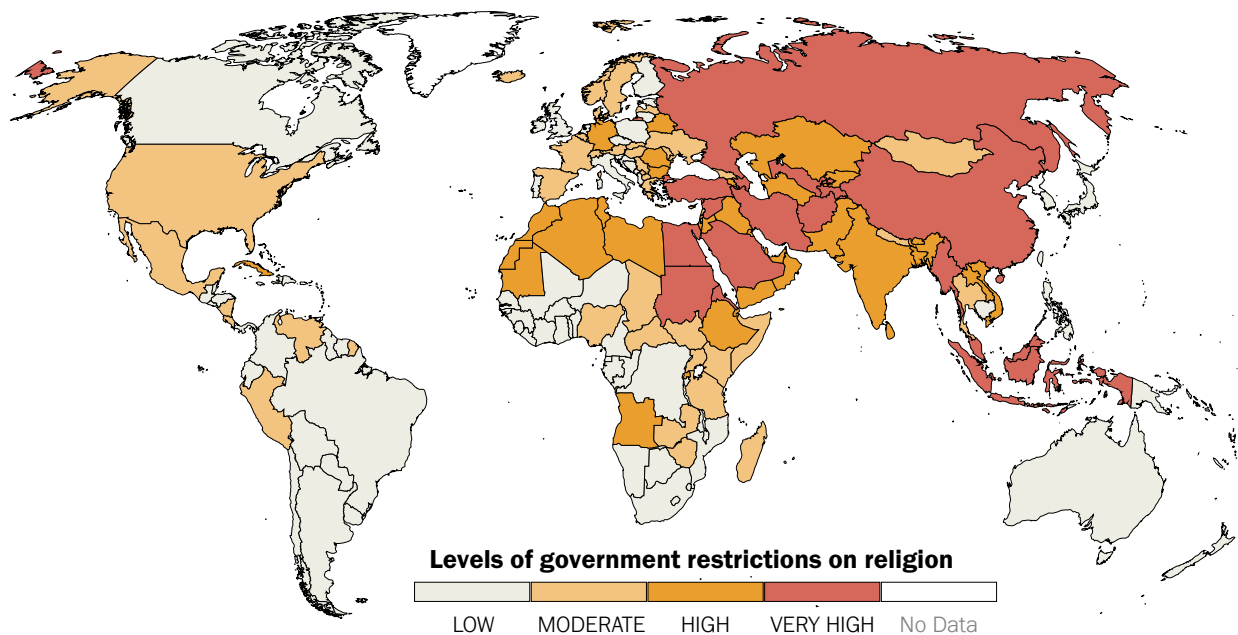
Sub-Saharan Africa's median score on the GRI increased slightly, from 1.7 in 2012 to 1.9 in 2013, but it remained below the global median. The rise in government restrictions reflects an increase in reports of government limits on missionaries and an increase in government denouncement of religious groups as "sects" or "cults."

The Americas' median score on the GRI stayed the same in 2012 (at 1.5), considerably below the global median.

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## Government Restrictions Around the World

*Level of government restrictions in each country as of December 2013*



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<sup>27</sup> See U.S. Department of State. July 28, 2014. "[Pakistan](#)." 2013 Report on International Religious Freedom.



## Social Hostilities by Region

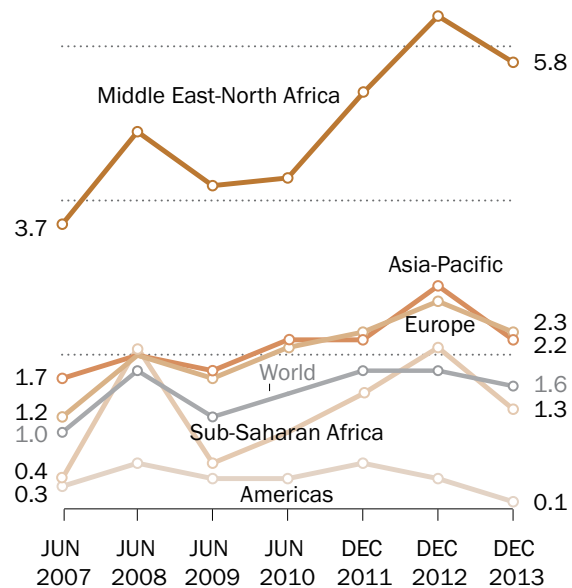
The median level of social hostilities involving religion decreased in all five regions in 2013. As in the previous years of the study, social hostilities involving religion were highest across the Middle East and North Africa. Although the region's median score on the Social Hostilities Index decreased, from 6.4 in 2012 to 5.8 in 2013, it remained well above the global median (1.6). Religious hostilities decreased in 17 of the 20 countries in the region and increased in only two – Libya and Qatar. (One territory, Western Sahara, had no change.)

Only one country in the Middle East-North Africa region had a score that increased by one point or more on the SHI: Libya, which rose from 5.4 in 2012 to 6.9 in 2013. Salafist groups in Libya destroyed several Sufi religious sites, including the 500-year-old Al-Andalusi mausoleum in Tripoli. Egyptian Coptic Christians living in Libya also were targeted. In March 2013, for example, arsonists set fire to the main Coptic church in Benghazi. According to the U.S. State Department, the arson attack “followed escalating anti-Coptic abuse,” including an assault on a Coptic priest and the reported seizure of dozens of Egyptian Coptic Christians by militia groups in Benghazi.<sup>28</sup>

Sub-Saharan Africa's median score on the SHI fell from 2.1 in 2012 to 1.3 in 2013, slightly below the global median (1.6). Sectarian violence and attempts to enforce religious norms were reported in fewer countries in the region in 2013 than in 2012, with one notable exception. In the Central African Republic, conflict between predominantly Muslim rebels and Christian vigilante groups led to multiple types of religious hostilities into the country, including: sectarian violence; attempts by organized groups to dominate public life with their

## Social Hostilities Involving Religion, by Region

Median scores on the Social Hostilities Index



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<sup>28</sup> See U.S. Department of State. July 28, 2014. “Libya.” 2013 Report on International Religious Freedom. Also see Spencer, Richard and Magdy Samaan. March 13, 2013. “Christians in Libya being rounded up and beaten.” The Telegraph.

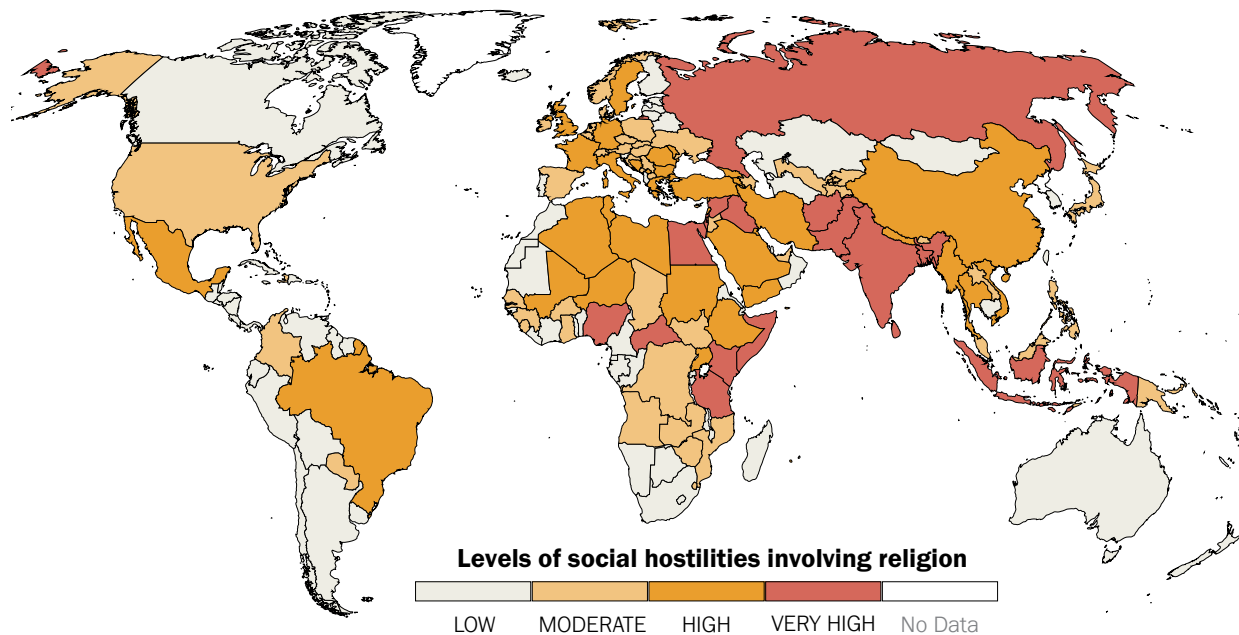
perspective on religion; religious groups attempting to prevent other groups from operating; hostilities over conversions; and mass civilian displacement.<sup>29</sup> Collectively, these hostilities contributed to a significant increase in the level of social hostilities in the Central African Republic, whose score on the SHI rose from 4.5 in 2012 to 7.6 in 2013.

In the Asia-Pacific region, the median score on the SHI decreased from 2.9 in 2012 to 2.2 in 2013, but it remained above the global median. Factors contributing to the decrease included a decline in hostilities related to proselytizing, which was reported in 13 of the 50 countries in the region in 2013, down from 18 countries in 2012. There also was a decrease in the number of countries in the region where religious groups attempted to prevent other groups from operating.

Europe's median score on the SHI declined slightly, from 2.7 in 2012 to 2.3 in 2013, but it remained above the global median and many examples of social hostilities involved religious minorities (see sidebar on page 28 for more details). The median level of social hostilities in the Americas remained low, dropping to 0.1 in 2013 from 0.4 in 2012.

## Social Hostilities Around the World

*Level of social hostilities in each country as of December 2013*



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<sup>29</sup> See U.S. Department of State. July 28, 2014. "[Central African Republic](#)." 2013 Report on International Religious Freedom. Also see Human Rights Watch. Dec. 19, 2013. "[They Came To Kill: Escalating Atrocities in the Central African Republic](#)."

## **Restrictions and Hostilities in the Most Populous Countries: 2013**

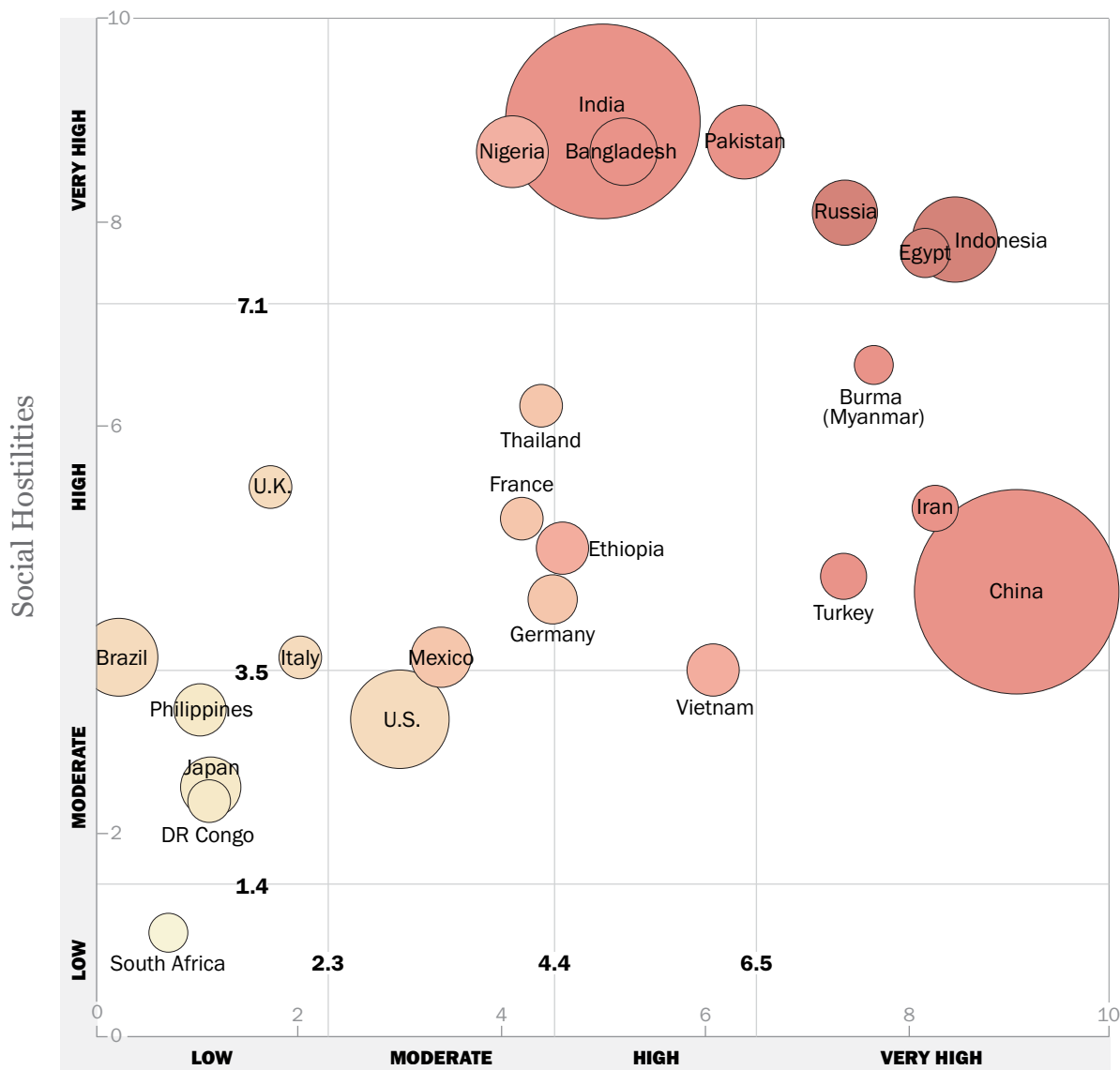
Among the world's 25 most populous countries (which contain 75% of the world's population), Burma (Myanmar), Egypt, Indonesia, Pakistan and Russia stand out as having the highest levels restrictions on religion (as of the end of 2013) when both government restrictions and social hostilities are taken into account. Brazil, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Japan, the Philippines and South Africa have the lowest levels of restrictions and hostilities.

Seven of the most populous countries had low government restrictions in 2013: Brazil, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Italy, Japan, the Philippines, South Africa and the United Kingdom. South Africa was the only one of the 25 most populous countries that had both low social hostilities and low government restrictions.

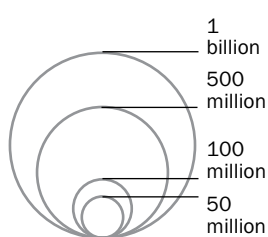
Among the 25 countries, Turkey was the only one with a score on the Government Restrictions Index that increased by one point or more from 2012 to 2013. The United Kingdom was the only one with a GRI score that decreased by one point or more in that span. In Bangladesh and the United States, scores on the Social Hostilities Index increased by one point or more over the previous year. The SHI score decreased by one point or more in France, Germany, Italy, Mexico, South Africa, Thailand and Vietnam.

### Restrictions on Religion Among 25 Most Populous Countries

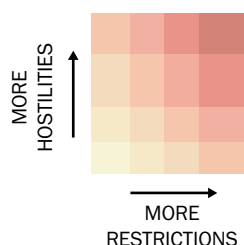
Among the world's 25 most populous countries, Burma (Myanmar), Egypt, Indonesia, Pakistan and Russia stand out as having the most restrictions on religion (as of the end of 2013) when both government restrictions and religious hostilities are taken into account. (Countries in the upper right of the chart have the most restrictions and hostilities.) Brazil, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Japan, the Philippines and South Africa have the least restrictions and hostilities. (Countries in the lower left have the least restrictions and hostilities.) Scores are for calendar year 2013.



Government Restrictions



Circles are sized proportionally to each country's population (2010)



Colors are based on each country's position on the chart.

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## Sidebar: Religious Hostilities and Religious Minorities in Europe

On an early January morning in 2013, Shehzad Luqman, a 27-year-old Pakistani Muslim living in Greece, was riding his bicycle to work in an Athens suburb when he was violently attacked. Two men suspected of being members of Greece's neo-Nazi political party, Golden Dawn, were later convicted of stabbing Luqman to death.<sup>30</sup>

While this attack was particularly violent, it was not an isolated incident. Although Europe's median score on the Social Hostilities Index declined slightly, from 2.7 in 2012 to 2.3 in 2013, it remained well above the global median (1.6), and many acts of hostility in the region were directed at religious minorities.

Harassment of Jews and Muslims was particularly widespread. Jews faced harassment in 34 of the region's 45 countries (76%) — a higher share than in any other region. In the rest of the world, Jews were harassed by individuals or groups in society in 25% of countries.

In France, three men attacked a teenager who was wearing a kippah in Vitry-Sur-Seine in March, threatening, "We will kill all of you Jews."<sup>31</sup> In Spain, vandals painted a large swastika on the walls of a bull ring in the city of Pinto in August, along with the words "Hitler

### Region in Focus: Social Hostilities & Religious Minorities in Europe

TYPE OF SOCIAL HOSTILITY	% OF COUNTRIES*	# OF COUNTRIES
Harassment of Jews	76%	34
Harassment of Muslims	71	32
Organized groups use force or coercion in an attempt to dominate public life with their perspective on religion	67	30
Individuals assaulted or displaced from their homes in retaliation for religious activities considered offensive or threatening to the majority faith	42	19
Women harassed for violating religious dress codes	42	19
Attempts by religious groups to prevent other groups from operating	33	15
Social hostilities over proselytizing	4	2
Social hostilities over conversion	2	1

\* Figures based on presence of these hostilities in the region's 45 countries  
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<sup>30</sup> See U.S. Department of State. July 28, 2014. "[Greece](#)." 2013 Report on International Religious Freedom. Also see Behrakis, Yannis and Renee Maltezou. Jan. 19, 2013. "[Anti-racism protesters rally in Athens after stabbing](#)." Reuters. Also see Agence France-Presse. April 15, 2014. "[Suspected Greek neo-Nazis get life for murdering Pakistani man](#)." The Express Tribune News Network.

<sup>31</sup> See Anti-Defamation League. Nov. 20, 2013. "[France](#)." 2013 Global Anti-Semitism: Selected Incidents Around the World in 2013.

was right.”<sup>32</sup> In the town of Komarno in southern Slovakia, metal tiles embedded in the pavement honoring a local Jewish family killed in the Holocaust were destroyed in October when vandals poured tar over them.<sup>33</sup> And in Norway, the newspaper Dagbladet published a controversial cartoon in May that appeared to be mocking the practice of circumcision.<sup>34</sup>

Muslims experienced harassment in nearly as many European countries as Jews – 32 of the 45 countries, or 71%. By comparison, Muslims were harassed in 34% of the countries in the rest of the world.

In Germany, bloody pig heads were found at a site where the Ahmadiyya Muslim community planned to build Leipzig’s first mosque.<sup>35</sup> In Ireland, several mosques and Muslim cultural centers received threatening letters. One of the letters stated, “Muslims have no right to be in Ireland. The Irish people are not happy with your presence in our country, which belongs to the true Irish people.”<sup>36</sup>

In about two-thirds of the countries in Europe, organized groups used force or coercion in an attempt to dominate public life with their perspective on religion. In many cases, organized groups that oppose the presence of minority religious groups in their country intimidated or attacked these religious communities. This type of social hostility was much more prevalent in Europe (30 of 45 countries, or 67%) than in the rest of the world (38%). In some cases, attempts to dominate public life with a particular perspective on religion included online intimidation of minority religious groups, including posting anti-Semitic and anti-Muslim rhetoric. In Italy, for example, four men were sent to jail in April after they published lists of Jewish residents and businesses on neo-Nazi websites.<sup>37</sup>

Other hostilities that were prevalent in Europe and involved religious minorities included the assault or displacement of individuals in retaliation for religious activities, harassment of women over religious dress and attempts by religious groups to prevent other religious groups from operating.

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<sup>32</sup> See U.S. Department of State. July 28, 2014. “[Spain](#).” 2013 Report on International Religious Freedom.

<sup>33</sup> See U.S. Department of State. July 28, 2014. “[Slovak Republic](#).” 2013 Report on International Religious Freedom.

<sup>34</sup> See U.S. Department of State. July 28, 2014. “[Norway](#).” 2013 Report on International Religious Freedom. Also see The Algemeiner. May 29, 2013. “[Norwegian Newspaper Dagbladet Sparks Outrage with ‘Blood Libel’ Cartoon](#).”

<sup>35</sup> See U.S. Department of State. July 28, 2014. “[Germany](#).” 2013 Report on International Religious Freedom.

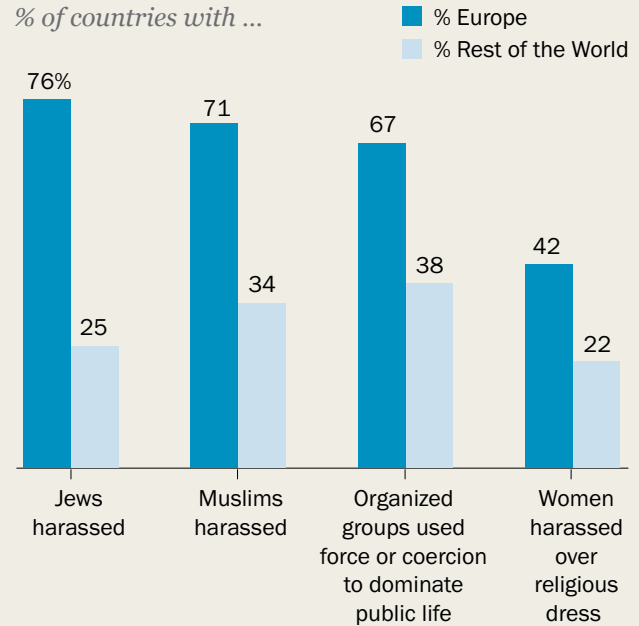
<sup>36</sup> See U.S. Department of State. July 28, 2014. “[Ireland](#).” 2013 Report on International Religious Freedom. Also see Carty, Ed. Nov. 25, 2013. “[Justice Minister Alan Shatter condemns Muslim hate mail](#).” Irish Independent.

<sup>37</sup> See U.S. Department of State. July 28, 2014. “[Czech Republic](#).” 2013 Report on International Religious Freedom. Also see U.S. Department of State. July 28, 2014. “[Italy](#).” 2013 Report on International Religious Freedom.

In four-in-ten countries in the region (42%), individuals were assaulted or displaced from their homes or places of worship in retaliation for religious activities considered offensive or threatening to the majority faith. In Poland, for example, arsonists set fire to the door of a mosque in Gdansk in October. Some accounts speculated that the attack was done in retaliation for the ritual slaughter of a lamb by the country's chief mufti, Tomasz Miskiewicz, in violation of a Polish animal protection law that bans the practice of slaughtering animals without first stunning them.<sup>38</sup>

Women were harassed over religious dress in about four-in-ten countries in Europe (19 of 45, or 42%) – a higher percentage than in the rest of the world (22% of countries) and about the same share as in the Middle East-North Africa region (where it occurred in eight of 20 countries, or 40%). This measure of harassment includes cases in which women are harassed for wearing religious dress, as well as cases in which they are harassed for perceived violations of religious dress codes. In France, for example, two men attacked a pregnant Muslim woman in June, kicking her in the stomach and attempting to remove her headscarf and cut her hair; she reportedly suffered a miscarriage in the days following the attack, which occurred in the Parisian suburb of Argenteuil.<sup>39</sup> In Italy, two Moroccan men attacked a young Moroccan woman in February, beating her for “offending Islam” when she refused to wear a headscarf.<sup>40</sup>

### Comparing Europe with the Rest of the World



Europe figures based on presence of these hostilities in the region's 45 countries, while "Rest of the World" figures are based on presence of these hostilities in the 153 remaining countries in the study.

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<sup>38</sup> See U.S. Department of State. July 28, 2014. "[Poland](#)." 2013 Report on International Religious Freedom. Also see Bilefsky, Dan. Sept. 4, 2013. "[Polish Jews Fight Law on Religious Slaughter of Animals](#)." The New York Times. Also see Radio Poland. Oct. 18, 2013. "[Animal rights groups want Mufti punished for illegal halal slaughter](#)."

<sup>39</sup> See U.S. Department of State. July 28, 2014. "[France](#)." 2013 Report on International Religious Freedom.

<sup>40</sup> See U.S. Department of State. July 28, 2014. "[Italy](#)." 2013 Report on International Religious Freedom.

Religious groups attempted to prevent other groups from operating in a third of the countries in Europe (15 of 45 countries, or 33%). In Germany, religious leaders and church officials continued to issue warnings against groups labeled as “sects” or “cults” – including the Church of Scientology, the Unification Church, Transcendental Meditation and Universal Life practitioners.<sup>41</sup> In Russia, activists and groups claiming to have ties to the Russian Orthodox Church disseminated publications casting minority religious groups in the country in a negative light.<sup>42</sup>

Some social hostilities involving religion were relatively rare in Europe in 2013, including hostilities involving conversion (2% of countries) or proselytizing (4%). Hostilities involving conversion were reported in only one European country (Romania) during the latest year studied. And social hostilities linked to proselytizing were found in just two countries – Romania and Russia. In Russia, residents of an apartment complex in Velikiy Novgorod were reported to have asked authorities to remove Mormon residents in order to “protect their children from the destructive influence of the sect.”<sup>43</sup>

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<sup>41</sup> See U.S. Department of State. July 28, 2014. “[Germany](#).” 2013 Report on International Religious Freedom.

<sup>42</sup> See U.S. Department of State. July 28, 2014. “[Russia](#).” 2013 Report on International Religious Freedom.

<sup>43</sup> See U.S. Department of State. July 28, 2014. “[Russia](#).” 2013 Report on International Religious Freedom.



## Appendix 1: Methodology

This is the sixth time the Pew Research Center has measured restrictions on religion around the globe.<sup>44</sup> This report, which includes data for the year ending Dec. 31, 2013, generally follows the same methodology as previous reports, although it includes one new analysis, which is discussed below.

Pew Research uses two 10-point indexes – the Government Restrictions Index (GRI) and the Social Hostilities Index (SHI) – to rate 198 countries and self-governing territories on their levels of restrictions.<sup>45</sup> This report analyzes changes in restrictions on an annual basis, focusing on the period from 2012 to 2013.

The study categorizes the amount of change in each country’s scores in two ways, numerically and by percentile. First, countries are grouped into categories depending on the size of the numeric change in their scores from year to year on the two indexes: changes of two points or more in either direction; changes of at least one point but less than two points; changes of less than one point; or no change at all. (See chart at right.)

Changes in overall levels of restrictions are calculated for each country by comparing its scores on both indexes (the GRI and the SHI) from year to year. When a country’s scores on the GRI and the SHI changed in the same direction (both increased or both decreased), the greater amount of change determined the category. For instance, if the country’s GRI score increased by 0.8 and its SHI score increased by 1.5, the country was put into the overall “1.0 to 1.9 increase” category. When a country’s score increased on one index but decreased on the other, the difference between the amounts of change determined the grouping. For example, if the country’s GRI score increased by 2.0 and its SHI score decreased by 1.5, the country went into the overall “0.1 to 0.9 increase” category. When a country’s score on one index stayed the same, the amount of change on the other index was used to assign the category.

<sup>44</sup> See Methodology of the Pew Research Center’s 2009 report, [“Global Restrictions on Religion,”](#) for a discussion of the conceptual basis for measuring restrictions on religion.

<sup>45</sup> Some earlier reports provided scores for 197 countries and territories. This report includes South Sudan (which separated from Sudan in July 2011), bringing the total to 198 countries and territories.

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### Index Point Change

*Categories for assessing index score changes between years*

2.0 or more increase
1.0 to 1.9 increase
0.1 to 0.9 increase
No change
0.1 to 0.9 decrease
1.0 to 1.9 decrease
2.0 or more decrease

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Second, this report categorizes the levels of government restrictions and social hostilities in each country by percentiles. As the benchmark, it uses the results from the baseline year of the study (the year ending in mid-2007). Scores in the top 5% on each index in mid-2007 were categorized as “very high.” The next highest 15% of scores were categorized as “high,” and the following 20% were categorized as “moderate.” The bottom 60% of scores were categorized as “low.” See the table to the right for the index score thresholds as determined from the mid-2007 data. These thresholds are applied to all subsequent years of data.

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### Levels of Restrictions on Religion

	GOVERNMENT RESTRICTIONS INDEX	SOCIAL HOSTILITIES INDEX
Very high	6.6 to 10.0	7.2 to 10.0
High	4.5 to 6.5	3.6 to 7.1
Moderate	2.4 to 4.4	1.5 to 3.5
Low	0.0 to 2.3	0.0 to 1.4

Based on distribution of index scores in the baseline year, ending mid-2007.

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## Overview of Procedures

The methodology used by Pew Research to assess and compare restrictions on religion was developed by former Pew Research senior researcher and director of cross-national data Brian J. Grim in consultation with other members of the Pew Research Center staff, building on a methodology that Grim and Professor Roger Finke developed while at Penn State University's Association of Religion Data Archives.<sup>46</sup> The goal was to devise quantifiable, objective and transparent measures of the extent to which governments and societal groups impinge on the practice of religion. The findings were used to rate countries and self-governing territories on two indexes that are reproducible and can be periodically updated.

This research goes beyond previous efforts to assess restrictions on religion in several ways. First, Pew Research coded (categorized and counted) data from more than a dozen published cross-national sources, providing a high degree of confidence in the findings. The Pew Research coders looked to the sources for only specific, well-documented facts, not opinions or commentary.

Second, Pew Research staff used extensive data-verification checks that reflect generally accepted best practices for such studies, such as double-blind coding (coders do not see each other's ratings), inter-rater reliability assessments (checking for consistency among coders) and carefully monitored protocols to reconcile discrepancies among coders.

Third, the Pew Research coding took into account whether the perpetrators of religion-related violence were government or private actors. The coding also identified how widespread and intensive the restrictions were in each country.

Fourth, one of the most valuable contributions of the indexes and the questions used to construct them (see the section on "The Coding Instrument" on page 37) is their ability to chart change over time.

## Countries and Territories

The 198 countries and self-administering territories covered by the study contain more than 99.5% of the world's population. They include 192 of the 193 member states of the United Nations as of 2013 plus six self-administering territories – Kosovo, Hong Kong, Macau, the

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<sup>46</sup> See Grim, Brian J. and Roger Finke. 2006. "International Religion Indexes: Government Regulation, Government Favoritism, and Social Regulation of Religion." *Interdisciplinary Journal of Research on Religion*, vol. 2, article 1.

Palestinian territories, Taiwan and Western Sahara.<sup>47</sup> Reporting on these territories does not imply any position on what their international political status should be, only recognition that the de facto situations in these territories require separate analysis.

Although the 198 countries and territories vary widely in size, population, wealth, ethnic diversity, religious makeup and form of government, the study does not attempt to adjust for such differences. Poor countries are not scored differently on the indexes than wealthy ones. Countries with diverse ethnic and religious populations are not “expected” to have more social hostilities than countries with more homogeneous populations. And democracies are not assessed more leniently or harshly than authoritarian regimes.

## Information Sources

In the latest year of the study, Pew Research identified 17 widely available, frequently cited sources of information on government restrictions and social hostilities involving religion around the world. This study includes four sources that were not used in the baseline report on religious restrictions. (See page 36 for more details on the new information sources.)

The primary sources, which are listed below, include reports from U.S. government agencies, several independent, nongovernmental organizations and a variety of European and United Nations bodies. Although most of these organizations are based in Western countries, many of them depend on local staff to collect information across the globe. As previously noted, Pew Research did not use the commentaries, opinions or normative judgments of the sources; the sources were combed only for factual information on specific policies and actions.

## Primary Sources for 2013

1. Country constitutions
2. U.S. State Department annual reports on International Religious Freedom
3. U.S. Commission on International Religious Freedom annual reports
4. U.N. Special Rapporteur on Freedom of Religion or Belief reports
5. Human Rights First reports in first and second years of coding; Freedom House reports in subsequent years of coding
6. Human Rights Watch topical reports

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<sup>47</sup> The one member state of the United Nations not included in the study is North Korea. The sources clearly indicate that North Korea's government is among the most repressive in the world with respect to religion as well as other civil and political liberties. (The U.S. State Department's 2013 Report on International Religious Freedom, for example, says that “Genuine freedom of religion does not exist” in North Korea.) But because North Korean society is effectively closed to outsiders and independent observers lack regular access to the country, the sources were unable to provide the kind of specific, timely information that the Pew Research Center categorized and counted (“coded,” in social science parlance) for this quantitative study. Therefore, the report does not include scores for North Korea.

7. International Crisis Group country reports
8. United Kingdom Foreign & Commonwealth Office annual report on human rights
9. Council of the European Union annual report on human rights
10. Global Terrorism Database
11. European Network Against Racism Shadow Reports
12. United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees reports
13. U.S. State Department annual Country Reports on Terrorism
14. Anti-Defamation League reports
15. U.S. State Department Country Reports on Human Rights Practices
16. Uppsala University's Uppsala Conflict Data Program, Armed Conflict Database
17. Human Rights Without Frontiers "Freedom of Religion or Belief" newsletters

*U.S. government reports with information on the situation in the United States*

- U.S. Department of Justice "Religious Freedom in Focus" newsletters and reports
- FBI Hate Crime Reports

One source used in the previous report – Amnesty International's Country Reports – was not available for the latest round of coding. But information provided in previous Amnesty International reports, including data on religion-related detentions, was covered in other sources used in the study.

As noted, this study includes four sources that were not included in the Pew Research Center's first report on global restrictions on religion: Freedom House reports; Uppsala University's Armed Conflict Database; the "Freedom of Religion or Belief" newsletters of Human Rights Without Frontiers; and the Global Terrorism Database.

The Freedom House reports have replaced Human Rights First reports, which have not been updated since mid-2008. The Uppsala Armed Conflict Database provides information on the number of people affected by religion-related armed conflicts, supplementing other sources. The Human Rights Without Frontiers "Freedom of Religion or Belief" newsletters have replaced the Hudson Institute publication "Religious Freedom in the World" (by Paul Marshall), which has not been updated since its release in 2008. Human Rights Without Frontiers is a nongovernmental organization based in Brussels that has affiliated offices throughout the world.

In the previous report, the Pew Research Center relied on three sources for information on religion-related terrorism: the International Crisis Group’s country reports, Uppsala University’s Armed Conflict Database and the State Department’s annual Country Reports on Terrorism. (One source used in earlier reports, the U.S. government’s Worldwide Incident Tracking System, is no longer available online.) In the latest year of coding, the Pew Research Center also used data from the Global Terrorism Database, maintained by the University of Maryland’s National Consortium for Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism. This database is one of the most comprehensive sources on terrorism around the world and is the source for the U.S. State Department’s Country Reports on Terrorism. The addition of this source thus provides greater context and information on terrorism without biasing the reporting through the addition of information that was not previously available.

While some of the increases in religious restrictions noted in this study could reflect the use of more up-to-date and/or better information sources, Pew Research staff monitor the impact of source information variability each year and have found no evidence of overall informational bias. (For additional discussion, see the “Potential Biases” section in 2014’s report, “[Religious Hostilities Reach Six-Year High](#).”)

## The Coding Instrument

As explained in more detail below, Pew Research staff developed a battery of questions similar to a survey questionnaire. Coders consulted the primary sources in order to answer the questions separately for each country. While the State Department’s annual reports on International Religious Freedom generally contained the most comprehensive information, the other sources provided additional factual detail that was used to settle ambiguities, resolve contradictions and help in the proper scoring of each question.

The questionnaire, or coding instrument, generated a set of numerical measures on restrictions in each country. It also made it possible to see how government restrictions intersect with broader social tensions and incidents of violence or intimidation by private actors. The coding instrument with the list of questions used for this report is shown in the Summary of Results starting on page 64.

The coding process required the coders to check all the sources for each country. Coders determined whether each source provided information critical to assigning a score; had supporting information but did not result in new facts; or had no available information on that particular country. Multiple sources of information were available for all countries and self-administering territories with populations greater than 1 million. Most of the countries and territories analyzed by the Pew Research Center were multi-sourced; only small,

predominantly island, countries had a single source, namely, the State Department reports. Coding the United States presented a special problem since it is not included in the State Department's annual reports on International Religious Freedom. Accordingly, Pew Research coders also looked at reports from the U.S. Department of Justice and the FBI on violations of religious freedom in the United States, in addition to consulting all the primary sources, including reports by the United Nations, Human Rights Watch, Freedom House, the International Crisis Group and the U.K. Foreign & Commonwealth Office, many of which contain data on the United States.

## **The Coding Process**

The Pew Research Center employed strict training and rigorous coding protocols to make its coding as objective and reproducible as possible. Coders worked directly under an experienced researcher's supervision, with additional direction and support provided by other Pew Research Center researchers. The coders underwent an intensive training period that included a thorough overview of the research objectives, information sources and Methodology.

Countries were double-blind coded by two coders (coders did not see each other's ratings), and the initial ratings were entered into an electronic document (coding instrument) including details on each incident. The coders began by filling out the coding instrument for each country using the information source that had the most comprehensive information. The protocol for each coder was to answer every question on which information was available in the initial source. Once a coder had completed that process, he or she then turned to the other sources. As new information was found, this was also coded and the source duly noted. Whenever ambiguities or contradictions arose, the source providing the most detailed, clearly documented evidence was used.

After two coders had separately completed the coding instrument for a particular country, their scores were compared by a research associate. Areas of discrepancy were discussed at length with the coders and were reconciled in order to arrive at a single score on each question for each country. The data for each country were then combined into a master file, and the answers and substantiating evidence were entered into a database.

The coding procedures used in the latest report varied somewhat from previous years because of the relatively late release of the U.S. State Department's International Religious Freedom report, which was made public in July 2014. Prior to the release of the State Department report, Pew Research coders completed the coding procedure for each country using all other available sources. After the State Department released the International Religious Freedom

report, the coders went back over each country and updated their coding as necessary.

After data collection for all countries was completed, Pew Research coders and researchers compared the scores from calendar year 2013 with those from the previous year, ending Dec. 31, 2012. They identified scores that had changed and analyzed the substantiating evidence for each year to make sure the change was substantive and not the result of coder error. Throughout this process, the coding instrument itself was continually monitored for possible defects. The questions were designed to be precise, comprehensive and objective so that, based on the same data and definitions, the coding could be reliably reproduced by others with the same results. At the same time, the Pew Research Center has attempted to minimize changes to the coding instrument as much as is possible to ensure all changes between years are the result of actual changes in restrictions and hostilities, not changes in methodology.

Pew Research staff generally found few cases in which one source contradicted another. When contradictions did arise – such as when sources provided differing estimates of the number of people displaced due to religion-related violence – the source that cited the most specific documentation was used. The coders were instructed to disregard broad, unsubstantiated generalizations regarding abuses and to focus on reports that contained clear, precise documentation and factual details, such as names, dates and places where incidents occurred.

Pew Research staff compared coders' scores for all questions for each of the 198 countries and territories included in the study, computing the degree to which the scores matched. The inter-rater reliability score across all variables was 0.74. Scores above 0.7 are generally considered good.

The data-verification procedures went beyond the inter-rater reliability statistics. They also involved comparing the answers on the main measures for each country with other closely related questions in the data set. This provided a practical way to test the internal reliability of the data.

In previous years, Pew Research staff also checked the reliability of the coded data by comparing them with similar, though more limited, religious restrictions data sets. In particular, published government and social regulation of religion index scores are available from the Association of Religion Data Archives (for three years of data) and the Hudson Institute (for one year of data), which makes them ideal measures for cross-validation. The review process found very few significant discrepancies in the coded data; changes were made only if warranted by a further review of the primary sources.



## Restriction of Religion Indexes

The Government Restrictions Index is based on 20 indicators of ways that national and local governments restrict religion, including through coercion and force. The Social Hostilities Index is based on 13 indicators of ways in which private individuals and social groups infringe on religious beliefs and practices, including religiously biased crimes, mob violence and efforts to stop particular religious groups from growing or operating. The study also counted the number and types of documented incidents of religion-related violence, including terrorism and armed conflict.

### Government Restrictions Index

Coding multiple indicators makes it possible to construct a Government Restrictions Index of sufficient gradation to allow for meaningful cross-national comparisons. An additional advantage of using multiple indicators is that it helps mitigate the effects of measurement error in any one variable, providing greater confidence in the overall measure.

The Pew Research Center coded 20 indicators of government restrictions on religion (see the Summary of Results). These 20 items were added together to create the GRI. In two cases, these items represent an aggregation of several closely related questions: Measures of five types of physical abuses are combined into a single variable (GRI Q.19), and seven questions measuring aspects of government favoritism are combined into an overall favoritism scale. (GRI Q.20 is a summary variable showing whether a country received the maximum score on one or more of the seven questions.)

The GRI is a fine-grained measure created by adding the 20 items on a 0-to-10 metric, with zero indicating very low levels of government restrictions on religion and 10 indicating very high levels of restrictions. The 20 questions that form the GRI are coded in a standard scale from zero to one point, while gradations among the answers allowed for partial points to be given for lesser degrees of the particular government restriction being measured. The overall value of the index was calculated and proportionally adjusted – so that it had a maximum value of 10 and a possible range of zero to 10 – by dividing the sum of the variables by two.

A test of whether the 20 items were statistically reliable as a single index produced a scale reliability coefficient of 0.91 for calendar year 2013. Since coefficients of 0.7 or higher are generally considered acceptable, it was statistically appropriate to combine these 20 items into a single index.

**Social Hostilities Index**

In addition to government restrictions, violence and intimidation in societies also can limit religious beliefs and practices. Accordingly, Pew Research staff tracked more than a dozen indicators of social impediments on religion. Once again, coding multiple indicators made it possible to construct an index that shows gradations of severity or intensity and allows for comparisons among countries. The Summary of Results contains the 13 items used by Pew Research staff to create the Social Hostilities Index.

The SHI was constructed by adding together the 13 indicators based on a 0-to-10 metric, with zero indicating very low impediments to religious beliefs and practices and 10 indicating very high impediments. The various questions that form the index are coded in a standard scale from zero to one point, while gradations among the answers allow for partial points to be given for lesser degrees of the particular hostilities being measured. The indicators were added together and set to have a possible range of zero to 10 by dividing the sum of the variables by 1.3.

As with the Government Restrictions Index, various types of violence and intimidation were combined. A test of whether these 13 items were statistically reliable as a single index produced a scale reliability coefficient of 0.89. Since coefficients of 0.7 or higher are generally considered acceptable, it was statistically appropriate to combine these items into a single index.

**How Examples Are Coded**

Examples of each type of government restriction or social hostility are generally counted in a single measure on the GRI or SHI. For instance, a restriction on proselytizing (sharing one's faith with the intent of persuading another to join the faith) is not also counted as a restriction on conversion (an individual changing his/her religion). In some situations, however, an individual restriction or hostility may be part of a broader set of restrictions or hostilities. For instance, a mob attack by members of one religious group on an individual of another religion may be an isolated event and counted just under question SHI Q.2: Was there mob violence related to religion? (See the Summary of Results.) However, if such an attack triggers repeated attacks between religious groups, it also might be an indication of sectarian or communal violence, which by definition involves two or more religious groups facing off in repeated clashes. In such a case, the mob attack also would be counted under question SHI Q.3: Were there acts of sectarian or communal violence between religious groups? (See the Summary of Results.)

**Effects of Consolidating to a New Database**

For the first few years of this study, information on the number, types and locations of incidents of government force and social violence toward religious groups as well as deference to religious authorities in matters of law were coded at the province level. (See example of data coding on pages 45-48 of the December 2009 baseline report.) Each year, the province numbers were summed and put into separate country-level files. Following the publication of the August 2011 report, Pew Research staff created a database that integrated all province- and country-level data on religious restrictions. During this process, Pew Research staff reviewed any discrepancies between province files and the sums that had been transferred to the country files and made appropriate corrections. The adjustments made were relatively minor and had small effects on index scores for countries, on average less than 0.005 points on the 10-point indexes. Consolidating the data into a database also entailed a review of the data on harassment of religious groups. In particular, instances of harassment from the year ending in mid-2007 were stored as open-ended questions, and in a few cases they were recoded to match the categories used in subsequent years.

Beginning in 2013, Pew Research stopped collecting data at the province-level; all data is coded at the country level.

**Changing Time Period of Analysis**

This is the third time Pew Research has analyzed restrictions on religion in a calendar year. Previous reports analyzed 12-month periods from July 1-June 30 (e.g., July 1, 2009-June 30, 2010). The shift to calendar years was made, in part, because most of the primary sources used in this study are based on calendar years.

Because of the shift in time frame, previous studies did not report directly on incidents that occurred during the period from July 1-Dec. 31, 2010. While this misses some incidents that occurred during the second half of 2010, events that had an ongoing impact – such as a change to a country’s constitution or the outbreak of a religion-related war – were captured by the coding. Researchers for the study carefully reviewed the situation in each country and territory during this six-month period and made sure that restrictions with an ongoing impact were not overlooked.

**Religion-Related Terrorism and Armed Conflict**

Terrorism and war can have huge direct and indirect effects on religious groups, including destroying religious sites, displacing whole communities and inflaming sectarian passions. Accordingly, Pew Research tallied the number, location and consequences of religion-related terrorism and armed conflict around the world, as reported in the same primary sources used to document other forms of intimidation and violence. However, war and terrorism are sufficiently complex that it is not always possible to determine the degree to which they are religiously motivated or state sponsored. Out of an abundance of caution, this study does not include them in the Government Restrictions Index. They are factored instead into the index of social hostilities involving religion, which includes one question specifically about religion-related terrorism and one question specifically about religion-related war or armed conflict. In addition, other measures in both indexes are likely to pick up spillover effects of war and terrorism on the level of religious tensions in society. For example, hate crimes, mob violence and sectarian fighting that occur in the aftermath of a terrorist attack or in the context of a religion-related war would be counted in the Social Hostilities Index, and laws or policies that clearly discriminate against a particular religious group would be registered on the Government Restrictions Index.

For the purposes of this study, the term “religion-related terrorism” is defined as premeditated, politically motivated violence perpetrated against noncombatant affects by subnational groups or clandestine agents that have some identifiable religious ideology or religious motivation. It also includes acts carried out by groups that have a nonreligious identity but affect religious personnel, such as clergy. Readers should note that it is the political character and motivation of the groups, not the type of violence, that is at issue here.

For instance, a bombing would not be classified as religion-related terrorism if there was no clearly discernible religious ideology or bias behind it unless it was directed at religious personnel. Religion-related war or armed conflict is defined as armed conflict (a conflict that involves sustained casualties over time or more than 1,000 battle deaths) in which religious rhetoric is commonly used to justify the use of force, or in which one or more of the combatants primarily identifies itself or the opposing side by religion.

**Changes to Somalia's Coding**

In the latest year studied, researchers changed the way they coded government restrictions in Somalia. In previous years of the study, researchers had coded actions by the al-Shabaab rebel group as government restrictions, largely because the group effectively controlled large swathes of Somali territory. The extent of al-Shabaab control over Somali territory decreased in calendar year 2013, so researchers did not code their actions as government restrictions but rather as social hostilities. This contributed to the drop in Somalia's GRI score, even though actual practices by the government did not change appreciably.

## Potential Biases

As noted earlier, the primary sources indicate that the North Korean government is among the most repressive in the world, including toward religion. But because independent observers lack regular access to North Korea, the sources are unable to provide the kind of specific, timely information that forms the basis of this report. Therefore, North Korea is not included on either index.

This raises two important issues concerning potential information bias in the sources. The first is whether other countries that limit outsiders' access and that may seek to obscure or distort their record on religious restrictions were adequately covered by the sources. Countries with relatively limited access have multiple primary sources of information that the Pew Research Center used for its coding. Each is also covered by other secondary quantitative data sets on religious restrictions that have used a similar coding scheme, including earlier years of coded State Department report data produced by Grim at Penn State's Association of Religion Data Archives (ARDA) project (four data sets); independent coding by experts at the Hudson Institute's Center for Religious Liberty using indexes also available from ARDA (one data set); and content analysis of country constitutions conducted by the Becket Fund for Religious Liberty (one data set). Pew Research staff used these for cross-validation. Thus, contrary to what one might expect, even most countries that limit access to information tend to receive fairly extensive coverage by groups that monitor religious restrictions.

The second key question – the flipside of the first – is whether countries that provide freer access to information receive worse scores simply because more information is available on them. As described more fully in the methodology in the baseline report, Pew Research staff compared the length of State Department reports on freer-access countries with those of less-free-access countries. The comparison found that the median number of words was approximately three times as large for the limited-access countries as for the open-access countries. This suggests that problems in freer-access countries are generally not overreported in the State Department reports.

Only when it comes to religion-related violence and intimidation in society do the sources report more problems in the freer-access countries than in the limited-access ones. However, the Social Hostilities Index includes several measures – such as SHI Q.8 (“Did religious groups themselves attempt to prevent other religious groups from being able to operate?”) and SHI Q.11 (“Were women harassed for violating religious dress codes?”) – that are less susceptible to such reporting bias because they capture general social trends or attitudes as well as specific incidents. With these limitations in mind, it appears that the coded

information on social hostilities is a fair gauge of the situation in the vast majority of countries and a valuable complement to the information on government restrictions.

Data on social impediments to religious practice can more confidently be used to make comparisons among countries with sufficient openness, which includes more than nine-in-ten countries covered in the coding. An analysis by Grim and Richard Wike, the Pew Research Center’s director of global attitudes research, tested the reliability of the State Department reports on social impediments to religious practice by comparing public opinion data with data coded from the reports in previous years by Grim and experts at Penn State. They concluded that “the understanding of social religious intolerance embodied in the State Department reports is comparable with the results of population surveys and individual expert opinion.”<sup>48</sup>

### **Coding Harassment of Specific Religious Groups**

As in previous reports, this study provides a summary of the number of countries where specific religious groups faced government or social harassment. This is essentially a cross-tabulation of GRI.Q.11 (“Was there harassment or intimidation of religious groups by any level of government?”) and the first type of religious hatred or bias measured in SHI.Q.1.a. (“Did individuals face harassment or intimidation motivated by religious hatred or bias?”). For purposes of this study, the definition of harassment includes any mention in the primary sources of an offense against an individual or group based on religious identity. Such offenses may range from physical attacks and direct coercion to more subtle forms of discrimination. But prejudicial opinions or attitudes, in and of themselves, do not constitute harassment unless they are acted upon in a palpable way.

As noted above, this study provides data on the number of countries in which different religious groups are harassed or intimidated. But the study does not assess either the severity or the frequency of the harassment in each country. Therefore, the results should not be interpreted as gauging which religious group faces the most harassment or persecution around the world.

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<sup>48</sup> See Grim, Brian J. and Richard Wike. 2010. “Cross-Validating Measures of Global Religious Intolerance: Comparing Coded State Department Reports with Survey Data and Expert Opinion.” *Politics and Religion*, vol. 3, issue 1: 102-129.

## **New Analysis Focused on Religious Minorities**

This report includes a new analysis of government restrictions and social hostilities aimed primarily at religious minorities. The analysis relies on new aggregations and calculations of existing measures on the Government Restrictions Index and Social Hostilities Index, as discussed in detail below.

### *Defining Religious Minorities*

For purposes of this analysis, groups that constitute less than 50% of a country's population are considered religious minorities. This includes subgroups within major religious traditions, such as Roman Catholics and Orthodox Christians and Sunni and Shia Muslims. Including subgroups within religious traditions is important for the study of global restrictions on religion because many of the incidents described in the study's primary sources focus on intra-religious conflicts and hostilities. When no religious group makes up more than 50% of the population – which is the case in countries with several large religious groups – smaller religious groups are considered religious minorities. For example, if a country's population included three religious groups that each make up about 30% of the population, the groups that make up the remaining 10% would be considered religious minorities.

Unlike other Pew Research studies that examine the size and distribution of the world's major religions, this study does not count the religiously unaffiliated as a distinct religious group.

### *Measuring Restrictions and Hostilities Affecting Religious Minorities*

Pew Research Center staff identified a set of components of the Government Restrictions Index and the Social Hostilities Index that tend to target religious minorities. While all government restrictions on religion and social hostilities involving religion affect religious minorities to some extent, a few components of the indexes involve policies or hostilities that are specifically directed at groups out of favor with the government and/or members of society. Since these groups are often religious minorities, these measures were selected as proxies for government policies or social hostilities targeting religious minorities.

In the case of government restrictions, the questions chosen represent restrictions whose primary effect is to restrict the faith practices or threaten the existence of religious groups out of favor with the government through active government initiatives. Pew Research identified three questions that fit this category: GRI Q. 12, GRI Q.16 and GRI Q.17. (For full question wording, see text box on page 50.) In the case of social hostilities, the questions chosen represent social hostilities whose primary effect is to disrupt or harm religious groups that others in society do not approve of. Pew Research identified three questions that fit this



category: SHI Q.7, SHI Q.8 and SHI Q.10. (For full question wording, see text box on page 50.)

The selection of the questions used for this part of the analysis was based on researcher expertise and experience using the data Pew Research has collected over the eight years of this study.

Pew Research Center staff reviewed the incidents coded for the selected questions to determine whether or not they disproportionately affected religious minorities. Staff compared the details of the incident — particularly the religious groups affected — with information on religious demography in the country from the U.S. State Department’s International Religious Freedom Reports, one of the primary sources for the study. (The State Department reports include a detailed section on religious demography for each country.) If the group affected made up less than 50% of the population, staff considered the example of the restriction or hostility as affecting religious minorities. While the coding of these questions captured some incidents that did not involve religious minorities, the majority of the incidents did involve religious minorities, leading us to accept the items as a valid indicator of restrictions and hostilities targeting religious minorities.

Pew Research staff then developed two new variables indicating whether or not a country experienced at least one type of restriction or hostility that tends to target religious minorities. The variable measuring government restrictions is coded as 1 if GRI Q.12, GRI Q.16 or GRI Q.17 is above 0 for that country (indicating the type of restriction was in place). And the variable measuring social hostilities that tend to target religious minorities is coded as 1 if SHI Q.7, SHI Q.8 or SHI Q.10 is above 0 for that country. These two variables thus function in a similar manner as the Government Restrictions Index and Social Hostilities Index; they aggregate multiple specific indicators of religious minorities’ status in a country to measure this concept. The scale reliability coefficient for each aggregate — a measure of the extent to which a set of questions are related — was above 0.7, the acceptable level for reliability.

### *Limitations of This Approach to the Study of Religious Minorities*

This way of measuring the impact of restrictions and hostilities on religious minorities allows the Pew Research Center to do so in a transparent manner, but there are some limitations to this approach. First, this study does not directly measure examples of governments imposing restrictions on religious minorities or social groups committing hostilities against religious minorities. Instead, it focuses on types of government restrictions and social hostilities that tend to target religious minorities. Second, this study does not measure the severity of restrictions or hostilities affecting religious minorities; as a result, any discussion involves

analysis of whether or not the restriction or hostility occurred, not how many members of a religious minority it affected. Finally, although the questions used in the two new variables disproportionately affect religious minorities, they may not exclusively affect them; that is, these variables do include some incidents involving groups that are not in the minority.

Other possible approaches would encounter limitations of their own. Coding a new set of variables specifically measuring restrictions or hostilities on religious minorities would require a separate coding effort on the scale of the religious restrictions coding to ensure it is done in a valid and reliable manner. Likewise, it would be difficult to measure the severity or incidents of restrictions or hostilities targeting religious minorities due to issues with information availability. This is similar to the reason the Pew Research Center measures whether or not particular religious groups were harassed in a country, not the extent or severity of the harassment a group faces.

**Questions used to measure government restrictions and social hostilities that disproportionately affect religious minorities**

*A country is coded as having government restrictions that disproportionately affect religious minorities if it has a positive value on at least one of the follow questions:*

**GRI Q.12:** “Did the national government display hostility involving physical violence toward minority or nonapproved religious groups?”

**GRI Q.16:** “Did any level of government formally ban any religious group?”

**GRI Q.17:** “Were there instances when the national government attempted to eliminate an entire religious group’s presence in the country?”

*A country is coded as having social hostilities that disproportionately affect religious minorities if it has a positive value on at least one of the following question:*

**SHI Q.7:** “Did organized groups use force or coercion in an attempt to dominate public life with their perspective on religion, including preventing some religious groups from operating in the country?”

**SHI Q.8:** “Did religious groups themselves attempt to prevent other religious groups from being able to operate?”

**SHI Q.10:** “Were individuals assaulted or displaced from their homes in retaliation for religious activities, including preaching and other forms of religious expression, considered offensive or threatening to the majority faith?”

## Appendix 2: Government Restrictions Index

The following table shows all 198 countries and territories in descending order of their scores on the Pew Research Center's index of government restrictions on religion as of the end of 2013. Pew Research has not attached numerical rankings to the countries because there are numerous tie scores and the differences between the scores of countries that are close to each other on this table are not necessarily meaningful.

Very High SCORES 6.6 AND HIGHER	Western Sahara Laos Algeria Vietnam Qatar Kazakhstan Mauritania Yemen Kyrgyzstan Israel Kuwait Bulgaria Sri Lanka Bangladesh Armenia Cuba Oman Djibouti India Angola Bhutan Tunisia Rwanda Libya United Arab Emirates Ethiopia Romania Germany	Moderate SCORES 2.4 TO 4.4
China	Western Sahara	Palestinian territories *
Indonesia	Laos	Thailand
Uzbekistan	Algeria	Greece
Iran	Vietnam	Moldova
Egypt	Qatar	Central African Republic
Afghanistan	Kazakhstan	France
Malaysia	Mauritania	Ukraine
Saudi Arabia	Yemen	Nigeria
Burma (Myanmar)	Kyrgyzstan	Comoros
Russia	Israel	Somalia* ▼
Turkey ▲	Kuwait	Lebanon
Syria	Bulgaria	Nepal
Azerbaijan	Sri Lanka	Belgium
Sudan	Bangladesh	Kenya
Brunei	Armenia	Uganda ▲
Eritrea ▼	Cuba	Sweden ▲
Tajikistan	Oman	South Sudan ▲
Singapore ▲	Djibouti	Madagascar
	India	Serbia
	Angola	Iceland
	Bhutan	Mexico
	Tunisia	Tanzania
	Rwanda	Tuvalu
	Libya	Denmark
	United Arab Emirates ▼	Georgia
	Ethiopia	Austria
	Romania	United States
	Germany	Chad ▼
		Slovakia
		Spain

▲ Denotes an increase of one point or more from 2012 to 2013.

▼ Denotes a decrease of one point or more from 2012 to 2013.

\* See page 53 for notes on North Korea, Somalia and the Palestinian territories.

## Government Restrictions Index (cont.)

Bahamas  
 Hong Kong  
 Venezuela ▼  
 Peru  
 Hungary  
 Latvia  
 Zambia  
 Zimbabwe  
 Costa Rica  
 Mongolia  
 Switzerland  
 Norway  
 Republic of Macedonia  
 Kosovo ▲  
 Cyprus  
 Nicaragua

### Low

#### SCORES 0.0 TO 2.3

Seychelles  
 Antigua and Barbuda  
 Burundi ▲  
 Finland  
 Lithuania  
 Bosnia-Herzegovina  
 Albania  
 Cambodia  
 Poland  
 Guinea  
 Equatorial Guinea  
 Swaziland  
 Monaco  
 St. Kitts and Nevis  
 South Korea  
 Argentina  
 Honduras  
 Italy  
 Mozambique  
 Guatemala

Liechtenstein  
 Netherlands  
 Montenegro  
 Gambia  
 Tonga  
 Cameroon  
 Mali  
 St. Lucia  
 Fiji  
 Niger  
 United Kingdom ▼  
 St. Vincent and the Grenadines  
 Chile  
 Colombia  
 Bolivia  
 Croatia ▼  
 Jamaica  
 Togo  
 Luxembourg  
 Barbados  
 Haiti  
 El Salvador  
 Ireland  
 Dominican Republic  
 Mauritius  
 Timor-Leste  
 Liberia  
 Australia  
 Sierra Leone ▲  
 Estonia  
 Ghana  
 Panama  
 Burkina Faso  
 Dominica  
 Nauru  
 Guyana  
 Senegal  
 Vanuatu  
 Canada  
 Andorra  
 Portugal

Democratic Republic of the Congo  
 Belize  
 Japan  
 Paraguay  
 Czech Republic  
 Trinidad and Tobago  
 Malta  
 Solomon Islands  
 Papua New Guinea  
 Philippines  
 Taiwan  
 Kiribati  
 Guinea Bissau  
 Malawi ▼  
 Grenada  
 New Zealand  
 Samoa  
 Macau  
 Uruguay  
 Botswana  
 South Africa  
 Ivory Coast  
 Ecuador  
 Republic of the Congo  
 Slovenia  
 Gabon  
 Lesotho  
 Namibia  
 Benin  
 Sao Tome and Principe  
 San Marino  
 Cape Verde  
 Brazil  
 Palau  
 Marshall Islands  
 Federated States of Micronesia  
 Suriname

**NORTH KOREA:** The sources used for this study clearly indicate that the government of North Korea is among the most repressive in the world with respect to religion as well as other civil liberties. But because North Korean society is effectively closed to outsiders, the sources are unable to provide the kind of specific and timely information that Pew Research coded in this quantitative study. Therefore, the report does not include a score for North Korea on either index.

**SOMALIA:** In the latest year of the study, researchers changed the way they coded government restrictions in Somalia. This contributed to the drop in Somalia's GRI score. See page 44 of the methodology for more details.

**PALESTINIAN TERRITORIES:** The Palestinian territories' score on government restrictions reflects the policies of the Palestinian Authority government (headed by Mahmoud Abbas and headquartered in the West Bank) rather than the actions of Hamas in Gaza (which is not recognized by most of the sources for this report as a legitimate government).

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### Appendix 3: Social Hostilities Index

The following table shows all 198 countries and territories in descending order of their scores on the Pew Research Center's index of social hostilities involving religion as of the end of 2013. Pew Research has not attached numerical rankings to the countries because there are numerous tie scores and the differences between the scores of countries that are close to each other on this table are not necessarily meaningful.

Very High SCORES 7.2 AND HIGHER		Moderate SCORES 1.5 TO 3.5
Israel	Tunisia	Bahrain
India	United Kingdom	Azerbaijan
Palestinian territories	Kosovo	Philippines
Pakistan	Armenia	Cyprus
Nigeria	Romania	United States
Bangladesh	Greece	Burkina Faso
Sri Lanka	Iran	Timor-Leste
Russia	France	Swaziland
Syria	Ethiopia	Brunei
Somalia	Turkey	Comoros
Afghanistan	Georgia	Angola
Tanzania	China	Malaysia
Indonesia	Germany	Ukraine
Egypt	Sweden	Jordan
Central African Republic	Bosnia-Herzegovina	Poland
Iraq	Uganda	Czech Republic
Kenya	Niger	Croatia
	Maldives	Ghana
	Moldova	Montenegro
	Brazil	Republic of Macedonia
	Tuvalu	Hungary
	Mexico	Spain
	Italy	South Sudan
	Kuwait	Japan
	Bulgaria	Norway
	Vietnam	Democratic Republic of the Congo
	Mali	Serbia
	Saudi Arabia	Papua New Guinea
		Haiti

▲ Denotes an increase of one point or more from 2012 to 2013.

▼ Denotes a decrease of one point or more from 2012 to 2013.

See page 56 for a note on North Korea.

## Social Hostilities Index (cont.)

Hong Kong	▲	
Chad		
Tajikistan		
Samoa		
Netherlands	▼	
Colombia	▼	
Switzerland		
Liechtenstein	▲	
Sierra Leone		
Kyrgyzstan	▼	
Fiji		
Austria	▼	
Bhutan		
Ireland		
Senegal		
Mozambique		
Guinea	▼	
Denmark		
Paraguay		
Belgium	▼	
Zimbabwe		
United Arab Emirates		
Uzbekistan		
Laos		
Zambia	▼	
Slovakia		
<b>Low</b>		
SCORES 0.0 TO 1.4		
Argentina		
Australia	▼	
Mauritania		
Malawi	▼	
Djibouti		
Guatemala		
Latvia		
Belarus		
Canada		
Morocco		
Chile	▼	
Burundi		
Gabon		
Kazakhstan		
Liberia	▼	
Mauritius	▼	
South Africa	▼	
Singapore		
Malta		
New Zealand		
Slovenia	▼	
Mongolia		
Ivory Coast	▼	
Lithuania		
Venezuela	▼	
Solomon Islands		
Iceland		
Peru		
Suriname		
Qatar		
Cameroon		
Kiribati		
Cape Verde		
Jamaica		
Cambodia		
Turkmenistan		
Benin	▼	
Madagascar	▼	
Albania		
Gambia		
Honduras		
Nauru		
South Korea		
Uruguay		
Eritrea		
Costa Rica		
Antigua and Barbuda		
Barbados		
Ecuador		
St. Kitts and Nevis		
St. Vincent and the Grenadines		
Oman		
Finland	▼	
Andorra		
Bahamas		
Belize		
Bolivia		
Dominican Republic		
El Salvador		
Equatorial Guinea		
Grenada		
Guyana		
Lesotho		
Luxembourg		
Macau		
Marshall Islands		
Federated States of Micronesia		
Monaco		
Namibia		
Palau		
Panama		
San Marino		
Sao Tome and Principe		
Seychelles		
Taiwan		
Tonga		
Trinidad and Tobago		
Vanuatu		
Western Sahara		
Dominica		
Rwanda		
Estonia		
Nicaragua		
Togo		
Republic of the Congo		
St. Lucia		
Cuba		
Botswana		
Portugal		
Guinea Bissau		



**NORTH KOREA:** The sources used for this study clearly indicate that the government of North Korea is among the most repressive in the world with respect to religion as well as other civil liberties. But because North Korean society is effectively closed to outsiders, the sources are unable to provide the kind of specific and timely information that Pew Research coded in this quantitative study. Therefore, the report does not include a score for North Korea on either index.

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## Appendix 4: Religious Restrictions Index Scores by Region

Scores in the table below express the levels of religious restrictions according to the Pew Research Center's Government Restrictions Index (GRI) and Social Hostilities Index (SHI).

<b>Americas</b> 35 countries	<i>baseline year, ending JUN 2007</i>		<i>previous year, ending DEC 2012</i>		<i>latest year, ending DEC 2013</i>	
	GRI	SHI	GRI	SHI	GRI	SHI
Antigua and Barbuda	1.1	0.3	2.3	0.4	2.3	0.1
Argentina	1.7	0.6	1.9	1.9	2.0	1.4
Bahamas	1.4	0.5	3.3	0.0	3.0	0.0
Barbados	0.8	0.3	1.6	0.4	1.5	0.1
Belize	1.3	0.0	1.4	0.0	1.1	0.0
Bolivia	1.0	0.0	1.4	0.0	1.5	0.0
Brazil	0.4	0.8	0.6	2.8	0.2	3.7
Canada	1.0	1.2	1.9	1.3	1.2	1.2
Chile	1.2	0.4	1.3	2.3	1.6	1.2
Colombia	1.8	3.3	1.5	3.9	1.6	2.1
Costa Rica	1.0	0.0	3.1	0.3	2.8	0.1
Cuba	4.5	0.0	5.0	0.8	5.2	0.0
Dominica	0.8	0.3	1.1	0.1	1.3	0.0
Dominican Republic	0.6	0.0	1.2	0.0	1.5	0.0
Ecuador	1.1	0.6	0.8	0.4	0.7	0.1
El Salvador	0.6	0.4	1.5	0.0	1.5	0.0
Grenada	0.5	0.0	0.8	0.0	0.8	0.0
Guatemala	1.2	1.0	1.3	0.5	1.9	1.2
Guyana	0.7	0.0	1.1	0.0	1.2	0.0
Haiti	1.8	0.6	1.9	1.8	1.5	2.2
Honduras	1.3	0.3	2.2	0.3	2.0	0.3
Jamaica	1.0	0.0	2.2	0.4	1.5	0.4
Mexico	4.7	5.5	3.9	6.7	3.4	3.7
Nicaragua	2.1	0.5	2.7	0.3	2.4	0.0
Panama	0.7	0.0	1.1	0.0	1.3	0.0
Paraguay	0.6	0.7	1.2	1.5	1.1	1.6
Peru	1.8	0.0	2.1	1.2	2.9	0.6
St. Kitts and Nevis	0.6	0.3	1.3	0.4	2.0	0.1
St. Lucia	0.6	0.3	1.5	0.4	1.8	0.0
St. Vincent and the Grenadines	0.6	0.3	0.9	0.4	1.6	0.1

**Religious Restrictions Index Scores by Region (cont.)**

<b>Americas</b> 35 countries (cont.)	<i>baseline year, ending JUN 2007</i>		<i>previous year, ending DEC 2012</i>		<i>latest year, ending DEC 2013</i>	
	COUNTRY	GRI	SHI	GRI	SHI	GRI
Suriname	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.6	0.2	0.6
Trinidad and Tobago	0.3	0.6	1.2	0.0	1.1	0.0
United States	1.6	1.9	3.7	1.9	3.0	3.1
Uruguay	0.3	0.6	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.3
Venezuela	3.6	0.8	3.9	1.9	2.9	0.7

<b>Asia-Pacific</b> 50 countries	<i>baseline year, ending JUN 2007</i>		<i>previous year, ending DEC 2012</i>		<i>latest year, ending DEC 2013</i>	
	COUNTRY	GRI	SHI	GRI	SHI	GRI
Afghanistan	5.3	8.5	8.1	9.6	8.0	7.8
Armenia	3.4	2.7	6.0	4.7	5.2	5.3
Australia	1.3	1.8	1.6	2.9	1.4	1.4
Azerbaijan	5.0	2.9	7.3	4.7	7.3	3.4
Bangladesh	4.0	8.3	5.3	7.6	5.2	8.7
Bhutan	4.4	1.9	5.1	1.7	5.0	1.8
Brunei	7.2	4.2	7.0	3.1	6.9	3.1
Burma (Myanmar)	7.9	4.9	7.7	7.4	7.7	6.6
Cambodia	2.9	0.8	2.4	0.6	2.2	0.4
China	7.8	0.9	8.6	3.6	9.1	4.4
Cyprus	1.2	0.9	2.1	4.0	2.5	3.2
Federated States of Micronesia	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.0
Fiji	0.9	2.6	2.3	1.7	1.7	1.9
Hong Kong	1.0	0.8	2.6	1.2	2.9	2.2
India	4.8	8.8	5.5	9.6	5.0	9.0
Indonesia	6.2	8.3	8.3	8.5	8.5	7.8
Iran	7.9	6.0	8.6	5.4	8.3	5.2
Japan	0.2	0.4	0.7	2.8	1.1	2.4
Kazakhstan	5.6	3.1	6.7	1.9	6.0	1.0
Kiribati	0.3	0.8	0.5	0.8	0.9	0.5
Kyrgyzstan	3.9	5.5	6.5	5.0	5.7	1.9

**Religious Restrictions Index Scores by Region (cont.)**

<b>Asia-Pacific</b> <i>50 countries (cont.)</i>	<i>baseline year, ending JUN 2007</i>		<i>previous year, ending DEC 2012</i>		<i>latest year, ending DEC 2013</i>	
	<b>COUNTRY</b>	GRI	SHI	GRI	SHI	GRI
Laos	6.3	1.0	5.6	2.3	6.1	1.5
Macau	1.3	0.3	0.8	0.0	0.8	0.0
Malaysia	6.4	1.0	7.6	3.9	7.9	2.9
Maldives	6.5	2.6	8.1	5.5	6.5	3.9
Marshall Islands	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.0
Mongolia	1.9	0.6	3.4	0.8	2.8	0.8
Nauru	2.0	0.3	1.0	0.3	1.3	0.3
Nepal	3.4	4.2	3.5	6.0	3.9	5.8
New Zealand	0.3	0.4	0.2	1.0	0.8	0.9
Pakistan	5.8	8.9	7.1	9.8	6.4	8.8
Palau	0.6	0.3	0.7	0.0	0.2	0.0
Papua New Guinea	0.8	0.0	1.5	3.8	1.0	2.3
Philippines	1.6	3.7	1.0	3.2	1.0	3.2
Samoa	0.8	0.4	0.8	3.1	0.8	2.2
Singapore	4.6	0.2	5.3	0.4	6.6	1.0
Solomon Islands	0.6	0.4	0.9	0.6	1.0	0.6
South Korea	1.6	0.0	1.8	0.3	2.0	0.3
Sri Lanka	4.0	7.8	5.9	7.7	5.3	8.3
Taiwan	0.5	0.0	1.2	0.0	0.9	0.0
Tajikistan	4.5	2.2	7.2	2.4	6.8	2.2
Thailand	2.6	2.6	3.6	7.5	4.4	6.2
Timor-Leste	0.9	4.2	1.1	1.8	1.4	3.1
Tonga	2.0	0.0	1.6	0.0	1.8	0.0
Turkey	6.6	4.7	6.4	5.5	7.4	4.5
Turkmenistan	5.6	1.5	5.8	0.6	6.4	0.4
Tuvalu	1.8	2.1	3.3	3.7	3.3	3.7
Uzbekistan	7.7	3.3	7.6	2.0	8.3	1.5
Vanuatu	1.0	1.0	1.2	0.0	1.2	0.0
Vietnam	6.6	1.2	6.7	5.6	6.1	3.6

## Religious Restrictions Index Scores by Region (cont.)

<b>Europe</b> <i>45 countries</i>	<i>baseline year, ending JUN 2007</i>		<i>previous year, ending DEC 2012</i>		<i>latest year, ending DEC 2013</i>	
	GRI	SHI	GRI	SHI	GRI	SHI
Albania	0.8	0.2	1.5	0.0	2.2	0.3
Andorra	0.9	0.0	1.2	0.0	1.2	0.0
Austria	2.6	1.1	3.8	3.0	3.1	1.9
Belarus	5.9	1.4	6.3	1.3	6.3	1.2
Belgium	4.0	0.9	4.7	3.3	3.8	1.6
Bosnia-Herzegovina	1.5	2.4	2.3	4.3	2.3	4.2
Bulgaria	4.0	2.2	5.2	4.4	5.4	3.6
Croatia	0.7	2.0	2.9	2.2	1.5	2.7
Czech Republic	1.0	1.2	1.8	1.5	1.1	2.7
Denmark	2.5	1.2	3.1	2.0	3.2	1.6
Estonia	1.1	0.8	1.4	0.3	1.4	0.0
Finland	0.6	0.8	1.6	1.9	2.3	0.1
France	3.3	3.4	4.3	6.5	4.2	5.1
Georgia	2.2	4.7	2.8	6.2	3.1	4.5
Germany	3.1	2.1	3.8	5.6	4.5	4.3
Greece	5.2	4.4	5.0	6.5	4.4	5.3
Hungary	0.3	1.0	2.4	2.7	2.9	2.4
Iceland	2.6	0.4	3.2	1.2	3.4	0.6
Ireland	0.6	0.4	1.1	1.9	1.5	1.8
Italy	2.0	1.9	2.6	5.7	2.0	3.7
Kosovo	1.9	2.4	1.5	6.7	2.5	5.3
Latvia	2.3	1.4	2.6	1.0	2.9	1.2
Liechtenstein	1.3	0.1	2.0	0.6	1.9	1.9
Lithuania	1.7	0.8	2.6	1.5	2.3	0.8
Luxembourg	0.8	0.0	1.6	0.0	1.5	0.0
Malta	1.2	0.4	1.3	0.9	1.1	0.9
Moldova	4.2	3.8	4.6	4.0	4.4	3.8
Monaco	2.5	0.0	2.0	0.0	2.0	0.0
Montenegro	0.9	2.4	2.4	3.7	1.9	2.5
Netherlands	0.4	1.0	1.9	3.7	1.9	2.1
Norway	1.5	1.0	2.3	3.5	2.5	2.4
Poland	1.0	0.9	2.2	3.5	2.2	2.8

## Religious Restrictions Index Scores by Region (cont.)

<b>Europe</b> 45 countries (cont.)	<i>baseline</i> <i>year, ending</i> <b>JUN 2007</b>		<i>previous</i> <i>year, ending</i> <b>DEC 2012</b>		<i>latest</i> <i>year, ending</i> <b>DEC 2013</b>	
	<b>COUNTRY</b>	<b>GRI</b>	<b>SHI</b>	<b>GRI</b>	<b>SHI</b>	<b>GRI</b>
Portugal	0.3	0.0	1.3	0.9	1.1	0.0
Republic of Macedonia	2.2	1.5	3.0	2.6	2.5	2.4
Romania	4.8	5.5	4.0	3.7	4.5	5.3
Russia	5.8	3.7	7.7	8.8	7.4	8.1
San Marino	0.1	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.3	0.0
Serbia	3.1	1.5	3.6	3.4	3.4	2.3
Slovakia	2.8	1.9	3.4	1.0	3.0	1.5
Slovenia	0.6	1.0	0.9	2.3	0.7	0.9
Spain	2.0	1.6	2.8	2.5	3.0	2.4
Sweden	1.2	0.7	1.9	4.2	3.6	4.2
Switzerland	1.2	1.7	2.1	2.7	2.6	1.9
Ukraine	2.6	1.9	4.4	4.1	4.1	2.9
United Kingdom	1.6	1.6	3.0	6.0	1.7	5.4

<b>Middle East-North Africa</b> 20 countries	<i>baseline</i> <i>year, ending</i> <b>JUN 2007</b>		<i>previous</i> <i>year, ending</i> <b>DEC 2012</b>		<i>latest</i> <i>year, ending</i> <b>DEC 2013</b>	
	<b>COUNTRY</b>	<b>GRI</b>	<b>SHI</b>	<b>GRI</b>	<b>SHI</b>	<b>GRI</b>
Algeria	5.6	3.6	6.9	6.5	6.1	5.9
Bahrain	4.3	3.0	6.5	5.3	6.5	3.5
Egypt	7.2	6.1	8.8	8.3	8.2	7.7
Iraq	5.1	10.0	6.8	9.0	6.4	7.4
Israel	3.9	7.8	6.5	9.4	5.7	9.0
Jordan	4.6	3.5	5.7	5.1	6.2	2.9
Kuwait	4.8	1.9	5.1	4.3	5.4	3.6
Lebanon	1.4	5.1	3.1	7.9	4.0	6.1
Libya	5.1	1.4	5.5	5.4	4.7	6.9
Morocco	4.9	3.7	7.0	1.5	6.3	1.2
Oman	3.9	0.3	6.0	0.8	5.2	0.1
Palestinian territories	3.3	6.4	3.6	9.0	4.5	8.8
Qatar	3.3	0.3	6.0	0.4	6.0	0.6

## Religious Restrictions Index Scores by Region (cont.)

<b>Middle East-North Africa</b> <i>20 countries (cont.)</i>	<i>baseline</i> <i>year, ending</i> <b>JUN 2007</b>		<i>previous</i> <i>year, ending</i> <b>DEC 2012</b>		<i>latest</i> <i>year, ending</i> <b>DEC 2013</b>	
	<b>COUNTRY</b>	<b>GRI</b>	<b>SHI</b>	<b>GRI</b>	<b>SHI</b>	<b>GRI</b>
Saudi Arabia	8.0	7.2	8.6	6.4	7.8	3.6
Sudan	5.7	6.5	6.9	8.3	7.0	6.5
Syria	4.5	5.3	8.0	8.8	7.4	7.8
Tunisia	4.8	3.8	5.1	6.8	4.9	5.8
United Arab Emirates	3.9	0.1	6.0	1.7	4.6	1.5
Western Sahara	4.8	3.3	6.1	0.0	6.2	0.0
Yemen	4.3	6.2	6.3	8.4	5.8	7.1

<b>Sub-Saharan Africa</b> <i>48 countries</i>	<i>baseline</i> <i>year, ending</i> <b>JUN 2007</b>		<i>previous</i> <i>year, ending</i> <b>DEC 2012</b>		<i>latest</i> <i>year, ending</i> <b>DEC 2013</b>	
	<b>COUNTRY</b>	<b>GRI</b>	<b>SHI</b>	<b>GRI</b>	<b>SHI</b>	<b>GRI</b>
Angola	3.3	3.7	4.1	3.6	5.0	2.9
Benin	0.3	0.0	0.3	2.0	0.3	0.4
Botswana	0.9	0.1	0.5	0.9	0.7	0.0
Burkina Faso	0.3	1.5	0.8	2.0	1.3	3.1
Burundi	0.4	0.9	0.2	0.9	2.3	1.0
Cameroon	1.1	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.8	0.6
Cape Verde	0.3	0.1	0.3	0.0	0.3	0.4
Central African Republic	3.7	3.3	4.7	4.5	4.2	7.6
Chad	4.2	3.3	4.6	2.2	3.0	2.2
Comoros	5.4	6.2	3.2	2.9	4.0	2.9
Democratic Republic of the Congo	1.3	2.6	1.2	3.2	1.1	2.3
Djibouti	2.4	1.8	4.2	0.4	5.1	1.2
Equatorial Guinea	2.6	0.0	2.6	0.0	2.1	0.0
Eritrea	7.0	0.4	7.9	0.2	6.9	0.2
Ethiopia	2.6	5.3	5.3	5.3	4.6	4.8
Gabon	1.7	0.1	1.2	1.0	0.5	1.0
Gambia	0.5	0.8	1.6	0.0	1.8	0.3
Ghana	1.2	4.9	0.8	3.8	1.3	2.7
Guinea	1.5	1.7	2.9	4.5	2.1	1.7

**Religious Restrictions Index Scores by Region (cont.)**

<b>Sub-Saharan Africa</b> <i>48 countries (cont.)</i>	<i>baseline</i> <i>year, ending</i> <b>JUN 2007</b>		<i>previous</i> <i>year, ending</i> <b>DEC 2012</b>		<i>latest</i> <i>year, ending</i> <b>DEC 2013</b>	
	<b>COUNTRY</b>	<b>GRI</b>	<b>SHI</b>	<b>GRI</b>	<b>SHI</b>	<b>GRI</b>
Guinea-Bissau	1.6	0.0	0.3	1.5	0.8	0.0
Ivory Coast	1.9	3.1	1.0	3.5	0.7	0.8
Kenya	2.9	2.4	4.3	8.3	3.7	7.3
Lesotho	0.4	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.5	0.0
Liberia	1.7	3.8	1.5	2.6	1.4	1.0
Madagascar	1.8	0.0	3.3	2.6	3.4	0.4
Malawi	0.4	0.3	1.8	2.3	0.8	1.3
Mali	0.9	0.3	1.7	7.0	1.8	3.6
Mauritania	6.5	0.9	6.5	1.0	5.9	1.3
Mauritius	1.4	0.3	1.2	2.9	1.4	1.0
Mozambique	1.1	0.3	1.7	1.7	1.9	1.7
Namibia	0.3	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.4	0.0
Niger	1.7	1.5	2.0	1.7	1.7	4.0
Nigeria	3.7	4.4	4.5	8.5	4.1	8.7
Republic of the Congo	0.7	0.4	0.7	0.4	0.7	0.0
Rwanda	2.0	0.0	5.1	0.1	4.8	0.0
Sao Tome and Principe	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.3	0.0
Senegal	0.5	0.0	1.4	2.6	1.2	1.7
Seychelles	1.3	0.0	2.2	0.0	2.3	0.0
Sierra Leone	0.0	0.0	0.3	1.5	1.4	1.9
Somalia	4.4	7.4	7.8	9.5	4.0	7.8
South Africa	0.6	2.2	0.5	3.3	0.7	1.0
South Sudan*	0	0	1.5	3.0	3.4	2.4
Swaziland	1.5	0.0	2.1	3.0	2.1	3.1
Tanzania	2.1	3.5	3.4	6.0	3.3	7.8
Togo	2.8	0.0	1.7	0.3	1.5	0.0
Uganda	2.4	0.4	2.5	6.3	3.7	4.1
Zambia	2.0	0.0	3.0	3.1	2.9	1.5
Zimbabwe	2.9	1.2	2.5	1.5	2.8	1.5

\* South Sudan was coded for the first time in 2011.



## Appendix 5: Summary of Results

### Government Restrictions on Religion

To assess the level of restrictions on religion by governments around the world, the Pew Research Center selected the following 20 questions for the Government Restrictions Index (GRI). Pew Research staff then combed through 17 published sources of information, including reports by the U.S. State Department, the United Nations and various nongovernmental organizations, to answer the questions on a country-by-country basis. (For more details, see the Methodology.)

This summary shows the questions, followed by various possible answers and the number and percentage of countries that fell into each category, according to the multiple sources analyzed by Pew Research. For example, on Question No. 5 – “Is public preaching by religious groups limited by any level of government?” – the study found that for the latest year, ending on Dec. 31, 2013, 131 countries (66%) had no reported limits on preaching, 37 countries (19%) had limits on preaching for some religious groups and 30 countries (15%) had limits on preaching for all religious groups.

Additionally, the summary shows whether particular religious restrictions occurred during the previous year, ending Dec. 31, 2012, or in the study’s baseline year, ending in mid-2007. A total of 197 countries are shown for the baseline year; South Sudan was coded for the first time in 2011, bringing the previous and latest years’ totals to 198 countries.

To see how each country scored on each question, see the Results by Country online.

When comparing these results with the Pew Research Center’s previous reports, readers should keep in mind that reports before 2011 showed the number of countries in which particular religious restrictions occurred at any time during two overlapping periods: July 1, 2006, through June 30, 2008, and July 1, 2007, through June 30, 2009. Because the last three years present data on an annual basis, the incidents for a single year may be less than when two years were taken into account.

Some differences from year to year might not be as significant as they appear due to minor changes in coding procedures and changes in the amount of information available between years. For example, sources for the most recent period studied sometimes had more information on incidents in a country than sources previously had reported. Such additional information may reflect either an actual increase in restrictions in a country, improved reporting for that country or both. (For more details, see the Methodology.)

Percentages may not add to 100 due to rounding.

**GRI.Q.1**

*Does the constitution, or law that functions in the place of a constitution (basic law), specifically provide for “freedom of religion” or include language used in Article 18 of the United Nations Universal Declaration of Human Rights<sup>1</sup>?*

	<i>baseline year, ending JUN 2007</i>		<i>previous year, ending DEC 2012</i>		<i>latest year, ending DEC 2013</i>	
	NUMBER OF COUNTRIES	% OF COUNTRIES	NUMBER OF COUNTRIES	% OF COUNTRIES	NUMBER OF COUNTRIES	% OF COUNTRIES
Yes	143	73%	145	73%	145	73%
The constitution or basic law does not specifically provide for freedom of religion but does protect some religious practices	47	24	47	24	47	24
No	7	4	6	3	6	3
	<b>197</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>198</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>198</b>	<b>100</b>

**GRI.Q.2**

*Does the constitution or basic law include stipulations that appear to qualify or substantially contradict the concept of “religious freedom”?*

	<i>baseline year, ending JUN 2007</i>		<i>previous year, ending DEC 2012</i>		<i>latest year, ending DEC 2013</i>	
	NUMBER OF COUNTRIES	% OF COUNTRIES	NUMBER OF COUNTRIES	% OF COUNTRIES	NUMBER OF COUNTRIES	% OF COUNTRIES
No	41	21%	39	20%	38	19%
Yes, there is a qualification	39	20	38	19	39	20
Yes, there is a substantial contradiction and only some religious practices are protected	110	56	115	58	115	58
Religious freedom is not provided in the first place	7	4	6	3	6	3
	<b>197</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>198</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>198</b>	<b>100</b>

<sup>1</sup> Article 18 states: “Everyone has the right to freedom of thought, conscience and religion; this right includes freedom to change his religion or belief, and freedom, either alone or in community with others and in public or private, to manifest his religion or belief in teaching, practice, worship and observance.”

**GRI.Q.3**

*Taken together, how do the constitution/basic law and other national laws and policies affect religious freedom?*

	<i>baseline year, ending JUN 2007</i>		<i>previous year, ending DEC 2012</i>		<i>latest year, ending DEC 2013</i>	
	<b>NUMBER OF COUNTRIES</b>	<b>% OF COUNTRIES</b>	<b>NUMBER OF COUNTRIES</b>	<b>% OF COUNTRIES</b>	<b>NUMBER OF COUNTRIES</b>	<b>% OF COUNTRIES</b>
National laws and policies provide for religious freedom, and the national government respects religious freedom in practice	63	32%	59	30%	71	36%
National laws and policies provide for religious freedom, and the national government generally respects religious freedom in practice; but there are some instances (e.g., in certain localities) where religious freedom is not respected in practice	94	48	78	39	67	34
There are limited national legal protections for religious freedom, but the national government does not generally respect religious freedom in practice	38	19	48	24	48	24
National laws and policies do not provide for religious freedom and the national government does not respect religious freedom in practice	2	1	13	7	12	6
	<b>197</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>198</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>198</b>	<b>100</b>

**GRI.Q.4***Does any level of government interfere with worship or other religious practices?*

	<i>baseline year, ending JUN 2007</i>		<i>previous year, ending DEC 2012</i>		<i>latest year, ending DEC 2013</i>	
	<b>NUMBER OF COUNTRIES</b>	<b>% OF COUNTRIES</b>	<b>NUMBER OF COUNTRIES</b>	<b>% OF COUNTRIES</b>	<b>NUMBER OF COUNTRIES</b>	<b>% OF COUNTRIES</b>
No	85	43%	51	26%	63	32%
Yes, in a few cases	44	22	31	16	21	11
Yes, in many cases	32	16	52	26	48	24
Government prohibits worship or religious practices of one or more religious groups as a general policy	36	18	64	32	66	33
	<b>197</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>198</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>198</b>	<b>100</b>

**GRI.Q.5***Is public preaching by religious groups limited by any level of government?*

	<i>baseline year, ending JUN 2007</i>		<i>previous year, ending DEC 2012</i>		<i>latest year, ending DEC 2013</i>	
	<b>NUMBER OF COUNTRIES</b>	<b>% OF COUNTRIES</b>	<b>NUMBER OF COUNTRIES</b>	<b>% OF COUNTRIES</b>	<b>NUMBER OF COUNTRIES</b>	<b>% OF COUNTRIES</b>
No	141	72%	123	62%	131	66%
Yes, for some religious groups	32	16	43	22	37	19
Yes, for all religious groups	24	12	32	16	30	15
	<b>197</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>198</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>198</b>	<b>100</b>

**GRI.Q.6***Is proselytizing limited by any level of government?*

	<i>baseline year, ending JUN 2007</i>		<i>previous year, ending DEC 2012</i>		<i>latest year, ending DEC 2013</i>	
	<b>NUMBER OF COUNTRIES</b>	<b>% OF COUNTRIES</b>	<b>NUMBER OF COUNTRIES</b>	<b>% OF COUNTRIES</b>	<b>NUMBER OF COUNTRIES</b>	<b>% OF COUNTRIES</b>
No	132	67%	132	67%	132	67%
Yes, for some religious groups	39	20	44	22	42	21
Yes, for all religious groups	26	13	22	11	24	12
	<b>197</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>198</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>198</b>	<b>100</b>

**GRI.Q.7***Is converting from one religion to another limited by any level of government?*

	<i>baseline year, ending JUN 2007</i>		<i>previous year, ending DEC 2012</i>		<i>latest year, ending DEC 2013</i>	
	<b>NUMBER OF COUNTRIES</b>	<b>% OF COUNTRIES</b>	<b>NUMBER OF COUNTRIES</b>	<b>% OF COUNTRIES</b>	<b>NUMBER OF COUNTRIES</b>	<b>% OF COUNTRIES</b>
No	166	84%	153	77%	159	80%
Yes	31	16	45	23	39	20
	<b>197</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>198</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>198</b>	<b>100</b>

**GRI.Q.8***Is religious literature or broadcasting limited by any level of government?*

	<i>baseline year, ending JUN 2007</i>		<i>previous year, ending DEC 2012</i>		<i>latest year, ending DEC 2013</i>	
	<b>NUMBER OF COUNTRIES</b>	<b>% OF COUNTRIES</b>	<b>NUMBER OF COUNTRIES</b>	<b>% OF COUNTRIES</b>	<b>NUMBER OF COUNTRIES</b>	<b>% OF COUNTRIES</b>
No	130	66%	104	53%	105	53%
Yes	67	34	94	47	93	47
	<b>197</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>198</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>198</b>	<b>100</b>

**GRI.Q.9***Are foreign missionaries allowed to operate?*

	<i>baseline year, ending JUN 2007</i>		<i>previous year, ending DEC 2012</i>		<i>latest year, ending DEC 2013</i>	
	<b>NUMBER OF COUNTRIES</b>	<b>% OF COUNTRIES</b>	<b>NUMBER OF COUNTRIES</b>	<b>% OF COUNTRIES</b>	<b>NUMBER OF COUNTRIES</b>	<b>% OF COUNTRIES</b>
Yes	117	59%	110	56%	114	58%
Yes, but with restrictions	72	37	77	39	77	39
No	8	4	11	6	7	4
	<b>197</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>198</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>198</b>	<b>100</b>

**GRI.Q.10**

*Is the wearing of religious symbols, such as head coverings for women and facial hair for men, regulated by law or by any level of government?*

	<i>baseline year, ending JUN 2007</i>		<i>previous year, ending DEC 2012</i>		<i>latest year, ending DEC 2013</i>	
	<b>NUMBER OF COUNTRIES</b>	<b>% OF COUNTRIES</b>	<b>NUMBER OF COUNTRIES</b>	<b>% OF COUNTRIES</b>	<b>NUMBER OF COUNTRIES</b>	<b>% OF COUNTRIES</b>
No	176	89%	144	73%	150	76%
Yes	21	11	54	27	48	24
	<b>197</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>198</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>198</b>	<b>100</b>

**GRI.Q.11**

*Was there harassment or intimidation of religious groups by any level of government?*

	<i>baseline year, ending JUN 2007</i>		<i>previous year, ending DEC 2012</i>		<i>latest year, ending DEC 2013</i>	
	<b>NUMBER OF COUNTRIES</b>	<b>% OF COUNTRIES</b>	<b>NUMBER OF COUNTRIES</b>	<b>% OF COUNTRIES</b>	<b>NUMBER OF COUNTRIES</b>	<b>% OF COUNTRIES</b>
No	79	40%	67	34%	65	33%
Yes, there was limited intimidation	82	42	53	27	37	19
Yes, there was widespread intimidation	36	18	78	39	96	48
	<b>197</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>198</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>198</b>	<b>100</b>

**GRI.Q.12**

*Did the national government display hostility involving physical violence toward minority or nonapproved religious groups?*

	<i>baseline year, ending JUN 2007</i>		<i>previous year, ending DEC 2012</i>		<i>latest year, ending DEC 2013</i>	
	<b>NUMBER OF COUNTRIES</b>	<b>% OF COUNTRIES</b>	<b>NUMBER OF COUNTRIES</b>	<b>% OF COUNTRIES</b>	<b>NUMBER OF COUNTRIES</b>	<b>% OF COUNTRIES</b>
No	152	77%	152	77%	151	76%
Yes	45	23	46	23	47	24
	<b>197</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>198</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>198</b>	<b>100</b>

**GRI.Q.13**

*Were there instances when the national government did not intervene in cases of discrimination or abuses against religious groups?*

	<i>baseline year, ending JUN 2007</i>		<i>previous year, ending DEC 2012</i>		<i>latest year, ending DEC 2013</i>	
	<b>NUMBER OF COUNTRIES</b>	<b>% OF COUNTRIES</b>	<b>NUMBER OF COUNTRIES</b>	<b>% OF COUNTRIES</b>	<b>NUMBER OF COUNTRIES</b>	<b>% OF COUNTRIES</b>
No	157	80%	146	74%	146	74%
Yes	40	20	52	26	52	26
	<b>197</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>198</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>198</b>	<b>100</b>

**GRI.Q.14**

*Does the national government have an established organization to regulate or manage religious affairs?*

	<i>baseline year, ending JUN 2007</i>		<i>previous year, ending DEC 2012</i>		<i>latest year, ending DEC 2013</i>	
	<b>NUMBER OF COUNTRIES</b>	<b>% OF COUNTRIES</b>	<b>NUMBER OF COUNTRIES</b>	<b>% OF COUNTRIES</b>	<b>NUMBER OF COUNTRIES</b>	<b>% OF COUNTRIES</b>
No	106	54%	78	39%	76	38%
No, but the government consults a nongovernmental advisory board	12	6	16	8	14	7
Yes, but the organization is non- coercive toward religious groups	54	27	52	26	58	29
Yes, and the organization is coercive toward religious groups	25	13	52	26	50	25
	<b>197</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>198</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>198</b>	<b>100</b>

**GRI.Q.15**

*Did the national government denounce one or more religious groups by characterizing them as dangerous “cults” or “sects”?*

	<i>baseline year, ending JUN 2007</i>		<i>previous year, ending DEC 2012</i>		<i>latest year, ending DEC 2013</i>	
	<b>NUMBER OF COUNTRIES</b>	<b>% OF COUNTRIES</b>	<b>NUMBER OF COUNTRIES</b>	<b>% OF COUNTRIES</b>	<b>NUMBER OF COUNTRIES</b>	<b>% OF COUNTRIES</b>
No	180	91%	174	88%	175	88%
Yes	17	9	24	12	23	12
	<b>197</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>198</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>198</b>	<b>100</b>

**GRI.Q.16**

*Does any level of government formally ban any religious group?*

	<i>baseline year, ending JUN 2007</i>		<i>previous year, ending DEC 2012</i>		<i>latest year, ending DEC 2013</i>	
	<b>NUMBER OF COUNTRIES</b>	<b>% OF COUNTRIES</b>	<b>NUMBER OF COUNTRIES</b>	<b>% OF COUNTRIES</b>	<b>NUMBER OF COUNTRIES</b>	<b>% OF COUNTRIES</b>
No	162	82%	152	77%	161	81%
Yes	35	18	46	23	37	19
Security reasons stated as rationale	11	6	11	6	4	2
Nonsecurity reasons stated as rationale	18	9	16	8	22	11
Both security and nonsecurity reasons stated as rationale	6	3	19	10	11	6
	<b>197</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>198</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>198</b>	<b>100</b>

**GRI.Q.17**

*Were there instances when the national government attempted to eliminate an entire religious group's presence in the country?*

	<i>baseline year, ending JUN 2007</i>		<i>previous year, ending DEC 2012</i>		<i>latest year, ending DEC 2013</i>	
	<b>NUMBER OF COUNTRIES</b>	<b>% OF COUNTRIES</b>	<b>NUMBER OF COUNTRIES</b>	<b>% OF COUNTRIES</b>	<b>NUMBER OF COUNTRIES</b>	<b>% OF COUNTRIES</b>
No	181	92%	171	86%	174	88%
Yes	16	8	27	14	24	12
	<b>197</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>198</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>198</b>	<b>100</b>



**GRI.Q.18**

*Does any level of government ask religious groups to register for any reason, including to be eligible for benefits such as tax exemption?*

	<i>baseline year, ending JUN 2007</i>		<i>previous year, ending DEC 2012</i>		<i>latest year, ending DEC 2013</i>	
	<b>NUMBER OF COUNTRIES</b>	<b>% OF COUNTRIES</b>	<b>NUMBER OF COUNTRIES</b>	<b>% OF COUNTRIES</b>	<b>NUMBER OF COUNTRIES</b>	<b>% OF COUNTRIES</b>
No	38	19%	26	13%	22	11%
Yes, but in a nondiscriminatory way	71	36	71	36	71	36
Yes, and the process adversely affects the ability of some religious groups to operate	34	17	23	12	21	11
Yes, and the process clearly discriminates against some religious groups	54	27	78	39	84	42
	<b>197</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>198</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>198</b>	<b>100</b>

**GRI.Q.19**

*Did any level of government use force toward religious groups that resulted in individuals being killed, physically abused, imprisoned, detained or displaced from their homes, or having their personal or religious properties damaged or destroyed?*

	<i>baseline year, ending JUN 2007</i>		<i>previous year, ending DEC 2012</i>		<i>latest year, ending DEC 2013</i>	
	<b>NUMBER OF COUNTRIES</b>	<b>% OF COUNTRIES</b>	<b>NUMBER OF COUNTRIES</b>	<b>% OF COUNTRIES</b>	<b>NUMBER OF COUNTRIES</b>	<b>% OF COUNTRIES</b>
No	136	69%	102	52%	102	52%
Yes	61	31	96	48	96	48
1-9 cases of government force	18	9	39	20	38	19
10-200 cases of government force	35	18	32	16	34	17
201-1,000 cases of government force	4	2	12	6	10	5
1,001-9,999 cases of government force	2	1	6	3	9	5
10,000+ cases of government force	2	1	7	4	5	3
	<b>197</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>198</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>198</b>	<b>100</b>

**GRI.Q.19b**

*Did any level of government use force toward religious groups that resulted in individuals being killed, physically abused, imprisoned, detained or displaced from their homes, or having their personal or religious properties damaged or destroyed?*

	<i>baseline year, ending JUN 2007</i>		<i>previous year, ending DEC 2012</i>		<i>latest year, ending DEC 2013</i>	
	<b>NUMBER OF COUNTRIES</b>	<b>% OF COUNTRIES</b>	<b>NUMBER OF COUNTRIES</b>	<b>% OF COUNTRIES</b>	<b>NUMBER OF COUNTRIES</b>	<b>% OF COUNTRIES</b>
No	136	69%	102	52%	102	52%
Yes ^	61	31	96	48	96	48
Property damage	7	4	62	31	57	29
Detentions/abductions	47	24	65	33	65	33
Displacement from homes	20	10	33	17	22	11
Physical assaults	25	13	37	19	33	17
Deaths	15	8	19	10	21	11
	<b>197</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>198</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>198</b>	<b>100</b>

Nested categories add to more than total because countries can have multiple types of cases of government force.

^ This line represents the number or percentage of countries in which at least one of the following types of government force occurred.

**GRI.Q.20**

*Do some religious groups receive government support or favors, such as funding, official recognition or special access?*

	<i>baseline year, ending JUN 2007</i>		<i>previous year, ending DEC 2012</i>		<i>latest year, ending DEC 2013</i>	
	<b>NUMBER OF COUNTRIES</b>	<b>% OF COUNTRIES</b>	<b>NUMBER OF COUNTRIES</b>	<b>% OF COUNTRIES</b>	<b>NUMBER OF COUNTRIES</b>	<b>% OF COUNTRIES</b>
No	17	9%	11	6%	7	4%
Yes, the government provides support to religious groups, but it does so on a more-or-less fair and equal basis	37	19	52	26	37	19
Yes, the government gives preferential support or favors to some religious group(s) and clearly discriminates against others	143	73	135	68	154	78
	<b>197</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>198</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>198</b>	<b>100</b>

This is a summary table that puts the restrictions identified in Questions 20.1, 20.2, 20.3.a-c, 20.4 and 20.5 into a single measure indicating the level to which a government supports religious groups in the country. Government support of a religion or religions is considered restrictive only when preferential treatment of one or more religious groups puts other religious groups at a disadvantage.

**GRI.Q.20.1**

*Does the country's constitution or basic law recognize a favored religion or religions?*

	<i>baseline year, ending JUN 2007</i>		<i>previous year, ending DEC 2012</i>		<i>latest year, ending DEC 2013</i>	
	<b>NUMBER OF COUNTRIES</b>	<b>% OF COUNTRIES</b>	<b>NUMBER OF COUNTRIES</b>	<b>% OF COUNTRIES</b>	<b>NUMBER OF COUNTRIES</b>	<b>% OF COUNTRIES</b>
No	141	72%	122	62%	121	61%
Yes	56	28	76	38	77	39
	<b>197</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>198</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>198</b>	<b>100</b>

This question is a component of GRI.Q.20.

For GRI.Q.20.1, the differences between the coding periods may not be as significant as they appear due to minor changes in coding procedures.

**GRI.Q.20.2**

*Do all religious groups receive the same level of government access and privileges?*

	<i>baseline year, ending JUN 2007</i>		<i>previous year, ending DEC 2012</i>		<i>latest year, ending DEC 2013</i>	
	<b>NUMBER OF COUNTRIES</b>	<b>% OF COUNTRIES</b>	<b>NUMBER OF COUNTRIES</b>	<b>% OF COUNTRIES</b>	<b>NUMBER OF COUNTRIES</b>	<b>% OF COUNTRIES</b>
All religious groups are generally treated the same	39	20%	49	25%	41	21%
Some religious groups have minimal privileges unavailable to other religious groups, limited to things such as inheriting buildings or properties	7	4	16	8	23	12
Some religious groups have general privileges or government access unavailable to other religious groups	62	31	43	22	40	20
One religious group has privileges or government access unavailable to other religious groups, but it is not recognized as the country's official religion	48	24	49	25	49	25
One religious group has privileges or government access unavailable to other religious groups, and it is recognized by the national government as the official religion	41	21	41	21	45	23
	<b>197</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>198</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>198</b>	<b>100</b>

This question is a component of GRI.Q.20.

**GRI.Q.20.3**

*Does any level of government provide funds or other resources to religious groups?*

	<i>baseline year, ending JUN 2007</i>		<i>previous year, ending DEC 2012</i>		<i>latest year, ending DEC 2013</i>	
	<b>NUMBER OF COUNTRIES</b>	<b>% OF COUNTRIES</b>	<b>NUMBER OF COUNTRIES</b>	<b>% OF COUNTRIES</b>	<b>NUMBER OF COUNTRIES</b>	<b>% OF COUNTRIES</b>
No	45	23%	26	13%	21	11%
Yes, but with no obvious favoritism to a particular group or groups	23	12	48	24	36	18
Yes, and with obvious favoritism to a particular group or groups	129	65	124	63	141	71
	<b>197</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>198</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>198</b>	<b>100</b>

This question is a component of GRI.Q.20. This is a summary table that puts the restrictions identified in Questions 20.3.a-c into a single measure indicating the level to which a government supports religious groups in the country. Government support of a religion or religions is considered restrictive only when preferential treatment of one or more religious groups puts other religious groups at a disadvantage.

**GRI.Q.20.3.a**

*Does any level of government provide funds or other resources for religious education programs and/or religious schools?*

	<i>baseline year, ending JUN 2007</i>		<i>previous year, ending DEC 2012</i>		<i>latest year, ending DEC 2013</i>	
	<b>NUMBER OF COUNTRIES</b>	<b>% OF COUNTRIES</b>	<b>NUMBER OF COUNTRIES</b>	<b>% OF COUNTRIES</b>	<b>NUMBER OF COUNTRIES</b>	<b>% OF COUNTRIES</b>
No	71	36%	55	28%	51	26%
Yes, but with no obvious favoritism to a particular group or groups	24	12	47	24	43	22
Yes, and with obvious favoritism to a particular group or groups	102	52	96	48	104	53
	<b>197</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>198</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>198</b>	<b>100</b>

This question is a component of GRI.Q.20.3.

**GRI.Q.20.3.b**

*Does any level of government provide funds or other resources for religious property (e.g., buildings, upkeep, repair or land)?*

	<i>baseline year, ending JUN 2007</i>		<i>previous year, ending DEC 2012</i>		<i>latest year, ending DEC 2013</i>	
	<b>NUMBER OF COUNTRIES</b>	<b>% OF COUNTRIES</b>	<b>NUMBER OF COUNTRIES</b>	<b>% OF COUNTRIES</b>	<b>NUMBER OF COUNTRIES</b>	<b>% OF COUNTRIES</b>
No	128	65%	106	54%	125	63%
Yes, but with no obvious favoritism to a particular group or groups	10	5	28	14	17	9
Yes, and with obvious favoritism to a particular group or groups	59	30	64	32	56	28
	<b>197</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>198</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>198</b>	<b>100</b>

This question is a component of GRI.Q.20.3.

**GRI.Q.20.3.c**

*Does any level of government provide funds or other resources for religious activities other than education or property?*

	<i>baseline year, ending JUN 2007</i>		<i>previous year, ending DEC 2012</i>		<i>latest year, ending DEC 2013</i>	
	<b>NUMBER OF COUNTRIES</b>	<b>% OF COUNTRIES</b>	<b>NUMBER OF COUNTRIES</b>	<b>% OF COUNTRIES</b>	<b>NUMBER OF COUNTRIES</b>	<b>% OF COUNTRIES</b>
No	106	54%	62	31%	60	30%
Yes, but with no obvious favoritism to a particular group or groups	7	4	50	25	33	17
Yes, and with obvious favoritism to a particular group or groups	84	43	86	43	105	53
	<b>197</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>198</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>198</b>	<b>100</b>

This question is a component of GRI.Q.20.3.

**GRI.Q.20.4***Is religious education required in public schools?*

	<i>baseline year, ending JUN 2007</i>		<i>previous year, ending DEC 2012</i>		<i>latest year, ending DEC 2013</i>	
	<b>NUMBER OF COUNTRIES</b>	<b>% OF COUNTRIES</b>	<b>NUMBER OF COUNTRIES</b>	<b>% OF COUNTRIES</b>	<b>NUMBER OF COUNTRIES</b>	<b>% OF COUNTRIES</b>
No	134	68%	118	60%	114	58%
Yes, by at least some local governments	6	3	8	4	9	5
Yes, by the national government	57	29	72	36	75	38
	<b>197</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>198</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>198</b>	<b>100</b>

This question is a component of GRI.Q.20.

**GRI.Q.20.5***Does the national government defer in some way to religious authorities, texts or doctrines on legal issues?*

	<i>baseline year, ending JUN 2007</i>		<i>previous year, ending DEC 2012</i>		<i>latest year, ending DEC 2013</i>	
	<b>NUMBER OF COUNTRIES</b>	<b>% OF COUNTRIES</b>	<b>NUMBER OF COUNTRIES</b>	<b>% OF COUNTRIES</b>	<b>NUMBER OF COUNTRIES</b>	<b>% OF COUNTRIES</b>
No	150	76%	138	70%	138	70%
Yes	47	24	60	30	60	30
	<b>197</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>198</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>198</b>	<b>100</b>

This question is a component of GRI.Q.20.

## Social Hostilities Involving Religion

To assess the level of social hostilities involving religion around the world, the Pew Research Center used the following 13 questions for the Social Hostilities Index (SHI). Pew Research staff then combed through 17 published sources of information, including reports by the U.S. State Department, the United Nations and various nongovernmental organizations, to answer the questions on a country-by-country basis. (For more details, see the Methodology.)

This summary shows the questions, followed by various possible answers and the number and percentage of countries that fell into each category, according to the multiple sources analyzed by Pew Research. For example, on Question No. 12 – “Were there incidents of hostility over proselytizing?” – the study found that for the latest year, ending on Dec. 31, 2013, 176 countries (89%) had no reported incidents of hostility over proselytizing, 13 countries (7%) had incidents that fell short of physical violence and 9 countries (5%) had incidents involving violence.

Additionally, the summary shows whether particular religious hostilities occurred during the previous year, ending Dec. 31, 2012, or in the study’s baseline year, ending in mid-2007. A total of 197 countries are shown for the baseline year; South Sudan was coded for the first time in 2011, bringing the past three years’ totals to 198 countries.

To see how each country scored on each question, see the Results by Country online.

When comparing these results with the Pew Research Center’s previous reports, readers should keep in mind that previous reports showed the number of countries in which particular religious hostilities occurred at any time during two overlapping periods: July 1, 2006, through June 30, 2008, and July 1, 2007, through June 30, 2009. Because this report presents data on an annual basis, the incidents for a single year may be less than when two years were taken into account.

Some differences from year to year might not be as significant as they appear due to minor changes in coding procedures and changes in the amount of information available between years. For example, sources for the most recent period studied sometimes had more information on incidents in a country than sources previously had reported. Such additional information may reflect either an actual increase in hostilities in a country, improved reporting for that country or both. (For more details, see the Methodology.)

Percentages may not add to 100 due to rounding.

**SHI.Q.1.a**

*Were there crimes, malicious acts or violence motivated by religious hatred or bias?*

	<i>baseline year, ending JUN 2007</i>		<i>previous year, ending DEC 2012</i>		<i>latest year, ending DEC 2013</i>	
	<b>NUMBER OF COUNTRIES</b>	<b>% OF COUNTRIES</b>	<b>NUMBER OF COUNTRIES</b>	<b>% OF COUNTRIES</b>	<b>NUMBER OF COUNTRIES</b>	<b>% OF COUNTRIES</b>
No	67	34%	47	24%	53	27%
Yes ^	130	66	151	76	145	73
Harassment/intimidation	127	64	147	74	145	73
Property damage	40	20	87	44	77	39
Detentions/abductions	12	6	14	7	16	8
Displacement from homes	19	10	21	11	23	12
Physical assaults	55	28	66	33	58	29
Deaths	25	13	39	20	35	18
	<b>197</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>198</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>198</b>	<b>100</b>

This is a summary table that captures the types of religious hatred or bias.

Nested categories add to more than total because countries can have multiple types of hostilities.

^ This line represents the number or percentage of countries in which at least one of the following hostilities occurred.

Each country's score for each type of religious hatred or bias is available in SHI.Q.1a-f in the Results by Country (online).

**SHI.Q.1.b**

*How many different types of crimes, malicious acts or violence motivated by religious hatred or bias occurred?*

*The six different types considered include: harassment/intimidation, property damage, detentions/abductions, displacement from homes, physical assaults and killings.*

	<i>baseline year, ending JUN 2007</i>		<i>previous year, ending DEC 2012</i>		<i>latest year, ending DEC 2013</i>	
	<b>NUMBER OF COUNTRIES</b>	<b>% OF COUNTRIES</b>	<b>NUMBER OF COUNTRIES</b>	<b>% OF COUNTRIES</b>	<b>NUMBER OF COUNTRIES</b>	<b>% OF COUNTRIES</b>
No	67	34%	47	24%	53	27%
Yes: one type	56	28	42	21	47	24
Yes: two types	30	15	47	24	35	18
Yes: three types	25	13	32	16	36	18
Yes: four types	11	6	15	8	12	6
Yes: five types	5	3	8	4	9	5
Yes: six types	3	2	7	4	6	3
	<b>197</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>198</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>198</b>	<b>100</b>

This is a summary table that captures the severity of religious hatred or bias.

Each country's score based on how many of the six types of religious hatred or bias were documented is available in SHI.Q.1 in the Results by Country (online).



**SHI.Q.2***Was there mob violence related to religion?*

	<i>baseline year, ending JUN 2007</i>		<i>previous year, ending DEC 2012</i>		<i>latest year, ending DEC 2013</i>	
	<b>NUMBER OF COUNTRIES</b>	<b>% OF COUNTRIES</b>	<b>NUMBER OF COUNTRIES</b>	<b>% OF COUNTRIES</b>	<b>NUMBER OF COUNTRIES</b>	<b>% OF COUNTRIES</b>
No	174	88%	149	75%	158	80%
Yes, but there were no deaths reported	14	7	28	14	24	12
Yes, and there were deaths reported	9	5	21	11	16	8
	<b>197</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>198</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>198</b>	<b>100</b>

**SHI.Q.3***Were there acts of sectarian or communal violence between religious groups?*

	<i>baseline year, ending JUN 2007</i>		<i>previous year, ending DEC 2012</i>		<i>latest year, ending DEC 2013</i>	
	<b>NUMBER OF COUNTRIES</b>	<b>% OF COUNTRIES</b>	<b>NUMBER OF COUNTRIES</b>	<b>% OF COUNTRIES</b>	<b>NUMBER OF COUNTRIES</b>	<b>% OF COUNTRIES</b>
No	181	92%	162	82%	172	87%
Yes	16	8	36	18	26	13
	<b>197</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>198</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>198</b>	<b>100</b>

Sectarian or communal violence involves two or more religious groups facing off in repeated clashes.

**SHI.Q.4**

*Were religion-related terrorist groups active in the country?*

	<i>baseline year, ending JUN 2007</i>		<i>previous year, ending DEC 2012</i>		<i>latest year, ending DEC 2013</i>	
	<b>NUMBER OF COUNTRIES</b>	<b>% OF COUNTRIES</b>	<b>NUMBER OF COUNTRIES</b>	<b>% OF COUNTRIES</b>	<b>NUMBER OF COUNTRIES</b>	<b>% OF COUNTRIES</b>
No	137	70%	125	63%	125	63%
Yes	60	30	73	37	73	37
Yes, but their activity was limited to recruitment and fundraising	43	22	33	17	22	11
Yes, with violence that resulted in some casualties (1-9 injuries or deaths)	7	4	7	4	14	7
Yes, with violence that resulted in multiple casualties (10-50 injuries or deaths)	2	1	11	6	9	5
Yes, with violence that resulted in many casualties (more than 50 injuries or deaths)	8	4	22	11	28	14
	<b>197</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>198</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>198</b>	<b>100</b>

Religion-related terrorism is defined as politically motivated violence against noncombatants by subnational groups or clandestine agents with a religious justification or intent.

Some of the increase in religion-related terrorism between the year ending in June 2007 and the year ending in December 2012 could reflect the use of new source material providing greater detail on terrorist activities than was provided by sources used in the baseline report.

**SHI.Q.5**

*Was there a religion-related war or armed conflict in the country?*

	<i>baseline year, ending JUN 2007</i>		<i>previous year, ending DEC 2012</i>		<i>latest year, ending DEC 2013</i>	
	<b>NUMBER OF COUNTRIES</b>	<b>% OF COUNTRIES</b>	<b>NUMBER OF COUNTRIES</b>	<b>% OF COUNTRIES</b>	<b>NUMBER OF COUNTRIES</b>	<b>% OF COUNTRIES</b>
No	176	89%	169	85%	172	87%
Yes	21	11	29	15	26	13
Yes, with fewer than 10,000 casualties or people displaced	9	5	5	3	4	2
Yes, with tens of thousands of casualties or people displaced	6	3	5	3	5	3
Yes, with hundreds of thousands of casualties or people displaced	3	2	13	7	9	5
Yes, with millions of casualties or people displaced	3	2	6	3	8	4
	<b>197</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>198</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>198</b>	<b>100</b>

Religion-related war is defined as armed conflict (involving sustained casualties over time or more than 1,000 battle deaths) in which religious rhetoric is commonly employed to justify the use of force, or in which one or more of the combatants primarily identifies itself or the opposing side by religion.

Some of the increase shown above for calendar year 2012 reflects ongoing displacements that were not coded in previous years, including the religion-related conflicts in places such as Cyprus.

**SHI.Q.6**

*Did violence result from tensions between religious groups?*

	<i>baseline year, ending JUN 2007</i>		<i>previous year, ending DEC 2012</i>		<i>latest year, ending DEC 2013</i>	
	<b>NUMBER OF COUNTRIES</b>	<b>% OF COUNTRIES</b>	<b>NUMBER OF COUNTRIES</b>	<b>% OF COUNTRIES</b>	<b>NUMBER OF COUNTRIES</b>	<b>% OF COUNTRIES</b>
No	50	25%	48	24%	91	46%
There were public tensions between religious groups, but they fell short of hostilities involving physical violence	56	28	49	25	44	22
Yes, with physical violence in a few cases	69	35	44	22	31	16
Yes, with physical violence in numerous cases	22	11	57	29	32	16
	<b>197</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>198</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>198</b>	<b>100</b>

The data for each year also take into account information from the two previous years.

**SHI.Q.7**

*Did organized groups use force or coercion in an attempt to dominate public life with their perspective on religion, including preventing some religious groups from operating in the country?*

	<i>baseline year, ending JUN 2007</i>		<i>previous year, ending DEC 2012</i>		<i>latest year, ending DEC 2013</i>	
	<b>NUMBER OF COUNTRIES</b>	<b>% OF COUNTRIES</b>	<b>NUMBER OF COUNTRIES</b>	<b>% OF COUNTRIES</b>	<b>NUMBER OF COUNTRIES</b>	<b>% OF COUNTRIES</b>
No	113	57%	107	54%	110	56%
Yes	84	43	91	46	88	44
At the local level	22	11	31	16	24	12
At the regional level	31	16	10	5	15	8
At the national level	31	16	50	25	49	25
	<b>197</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>198</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>198</b>	<b>100</b>

The data for each year also take into account information from the two previous years.

**SHI.Q.8**

*Did religious groups themselves attempt to prevent other religious groups from being able to operate?*

	<i>baseline year, ending JUN 2007</i>		<i>previous year, ending DEC 2012</i>		<i>latest year, ending DEC 2013</i>	
	<b>NUMBER OF COUNTRIES</b>	<b>% OF COUNTRIES</b>	<b>NUMBER OF COUNTRIES</b>	<b>% OF COUNTRIES</b>	<b>NUMBER OF COUNTRIES</b>	<b>% OF COUNTRIES</b>
No	130	66%	133	67%	138	70%
Yes	67	34	65	33	60	30
	<b>197</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>198</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>198</b>	<b>100</b>

The data for each year also take into account information from the two previous years.

**SHI.Q.9**

*Did individuals or groups use violence or the threat of violence, including so-called honor killings, to try to enforce religious norms?*

	<i>baseline year, ending JUN 2007</i>		<i>previous year, ending DEC 2012</i>		<i>latest year, ending DEC 2013</i>	
	<b>NUMBER OF COUNTRIES</b>	<b>% OF COUNTRIES</b>	<b>NUMBER OF COUNTRIES</b>	<b>% OF COUNTRIES</b>	<b>NUMBER OF COUNTRIES</b>	<b>% OF COUNTRIES</b>
No	162	82%	120	61%	136	69%
Yes	35	18	78	39	62	31
	<b>197</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>198</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>198</b>	<b>100</b>

The data for each year also take into account information from the two previous years.

**SHI.Q.10**

*Were individuals assaulted or displaced from their homes in retaliation for religious activities, including preaching and other forms of religious expression, considered offensive or threatening to the majority faith?*

	<i>baseline year, ending JUN 2007</i>		<i>previous year, ending DEC 2012</i>		<i>latest year, ending DEC 2013</i>	
	<b>NUMBER OF COUNTRIES</b>	<b>% OF COUNTRIES</b>	<b>NUMBER OF COUNTRIES</b>	<b>% OF COUNTRIES</b>	<b>NUMBER OF COUNTRIES</b>	<b>% OF COUNTRIES</b>
No	149	76%	105	53%	120	61%
Yes	48	24	93	47	78	39
	<b>197</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>198</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>198</b>	<b>100</b>

The data for each year also take into account information from the two previous years.

**SHI.Q.11**

*Were women harassed for violating religious dress codes?*

	<i>baseline year, ending JUN 2007</i>		<i>previous year, ending DEC 2012</i>		<i>latest year, ending DEC 2013</i>	
	<b>NUMBER OF COUNTRIES</b>	<b>% OF COUNTRIES</b>	<b>NUMBER OF COUNTRIES</b>	<b>% OF COUNTRIES</b>	<b>NUMBER OF COUNTRIES</b>	<b>% OF COUNTRIES</b>
No	183	93%	135	68%	146	74%
Yes	14	7	63	32	52	26
	<b>197</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>198</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>198</b>	<b>100</b>

The data for each year also take into account information from the two previous years.

**SHI.Q.12**

*Were there incidents of hostility over proselytizing?*

	<i>baseline year, ending JUN 2007</i>		<i>previous year, ending DEC 2012</i>		<i>latest year, ending DEC 2013</i>	
	<b>NUMBER OF COUNTRIES</b>	<b>% OF COUNTRIES</b>	<b>NUMBER OF COUNTRIES</b>	<b>% OF COUNTRIES</b>	<b>NUMBER OF COUNTRIES</b>	<b>% OF COUNTRIES</b>
No	148	75%	161	81%	176	89%
Yes, but they fell short of physical violence	30	15	15	8	13	7
Yes, and they included physical violence	19	10	22	11	9	5
	<b>197</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>198</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>198</b>	<b>100</b>

The data for each year also take into account information from the two previous years.

**SHI.Q.13**

*Were there incidents of hostility over conversions from one religion to another?*

	<i>baseline year, ending JUN 2007</i>		<i>previous year, ending DEC 2012</i>		<i>latest year, ending DEC 2013</i>	
	<b>NUMBER OF COUNTRIES</b>	<b>% OF COUNTRIES</b>	<b>NUMBER OF COUNTRIES</b>	<b>% OF COUNTRIES</b>	<b>NUMBER OF COUNTRIES</b>	<b>% OF COUNTRIES</b>
No	153	78%	145	73%	147	74%
Yes, but they fell short of physical violence	23	12	21	11	28	14
Yes, and they included physical violence	21	11	32	16	23	12
	<b>197</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>198</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>198</b>	<b>100</b>

The data for each year also take into account information from the two previous years.