

# Percentage of the 27 European Union Countries with State Support Policies for Religion

Form of State Policies of Support (or monitoring) of Religion	Percentage
Government funding of religious schools or education	100
Religious education standard (optional in schools)	89
Official government department for religious affairs	67
Government positions or funding for clergy	44
Government collects taxes for religious organizations	37
Government funding of religious charitable organizations	33
Some clerical positions made by government appointment	26
<b>Established religion</b> Data from Jonathan Fox's Religion and State Dataset	19



# Muslim Majority Countries with 10 Consecutive Years of Moderately High Political Rights and Electoral Rights between 2001 – 2010,

never lower than a +7 on Polity's 21 point scale  
or lower than a 3 on Freedom House's Scale.

<b>Arab Muslim Countries</b>	<b>Non-Arab Muslim Countries</b>
<b>None</b>	<b>Indonesia, Mali, *India</b> <b>Albania, Senegal, Turkey</b>

# Freedom House Political Rights Scores for 17 Arab Muslim-Majority Countries for the year 2010 (Average score = 6)

## Arab Muslim Countries Freedom House Score 1-7

1 NONE

2 NONE

3 NONE

4 Kuwait

5 Lebanon, Morocco, Iraq

6 Egypt, Algeria, Oman, Qatar, United Arab Emirates, Jordan, Yemen, Bahrain

7 Libya, Tunisia, Syria, Saudi Arabia, Sudan

# Attitudes towards democracy and authoritarianism in India and five important “Third Wave” Democracies

	<i>Uruguay</i>	<i>Spain</i>	<i>India 1999</i>	<i>India 2004</i>	<i>Korea</i>	<i>Chile</i>	<i>Brazil</i>
Democracy is preferable to any other form of government (per cent of valid responses excluding DK)	80 (85)	78 (83)	60 (83)	70 (88)	58 (62)	52 (54)	41 (48)
In some circumstances an authoritarian government can be preferable to a democratic government.	8	9	6	4	27	18	21
For someone like me, a democratic or a non-democratic regime makes no difference	6	7	7	6	8	25	23
Don't know/ No answer	6	6	27	20	7	4	15
N	(1213)	(1000)	(8133)	(27148)	(1037)	(1200)	(1240)

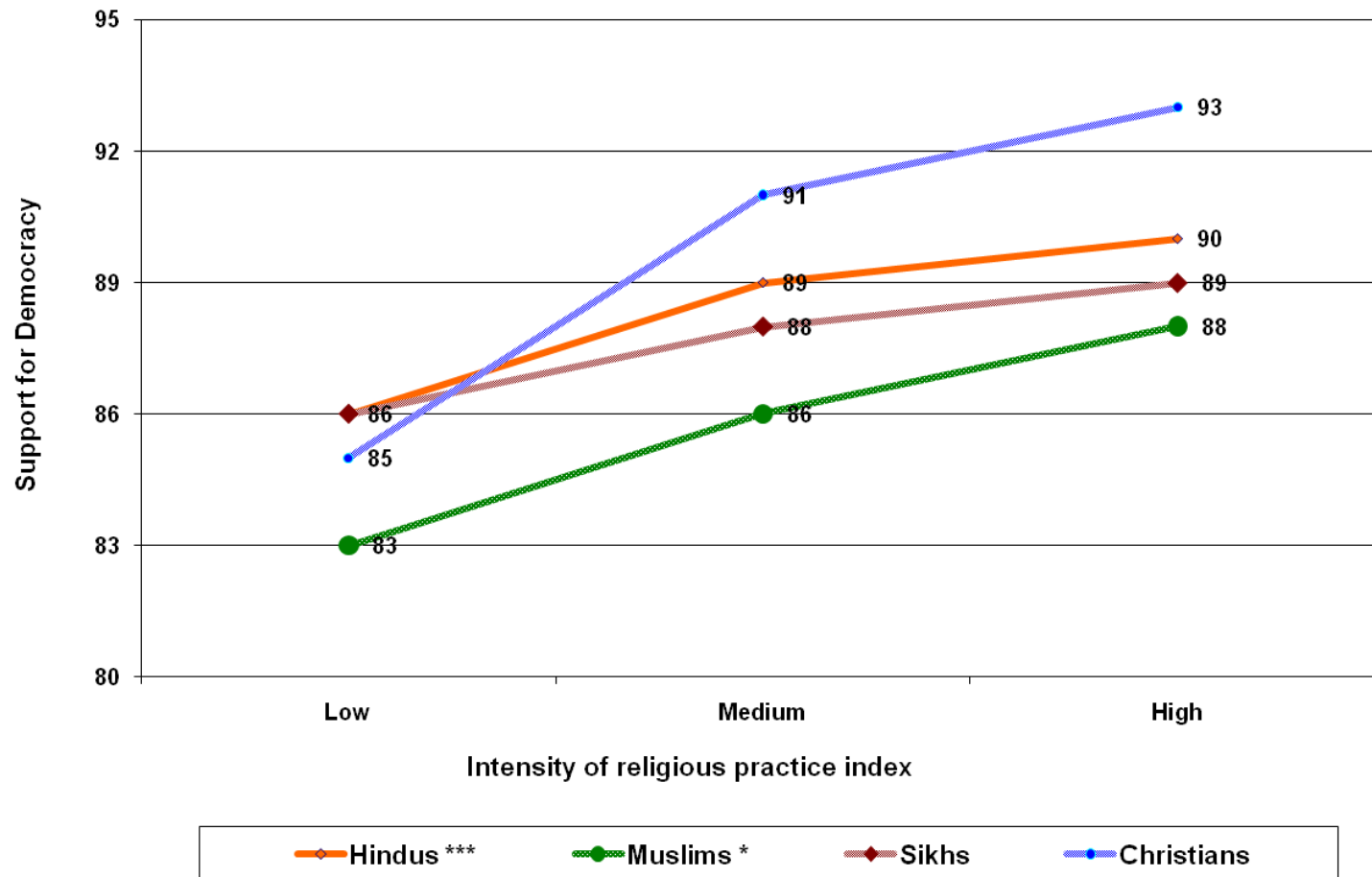
Source: The data for India are from the *National Election Study, 1999 and 2004*, of the Center for the Study of Developing Societies, Delhi. Data for Uruguay, Brazil and Chile are from the *Latino Barometer 1996*, directed by Marta Lagos. The Spanish data are from the *Eurobarometer 37 (1992)*. The Korean data is from the *Korea Democracy Barometer, 2004*, directed by Doh Chull Shin.

# Support for democracy in India by four major religions

	<i>All India</i>	<i>Hindu</i>	<i>Muslim</i>	<i>Christian</i>	<i>Sikh</i>
Democracy is always preferable	<b>70</b> <b>(88)</b>	<b>71</b> <b>(88)</b>	<b>71</b> <b>(87)</b>	<b>74</b> <b>(91)</b>	<b>71</b> <b>(88)</b>
Sometimes authoritarianism is preferable	<b>4</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>
No difference	<b>6</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>6</b>
Don't Know/ No answer	<b>20</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>19</b>
Total	100	100	100	100	100
	27,145	21,626	3,103	838	687

Source: National Election Study [India] 2004. All figures in the columns are percentages. Figures in parentheses in the first row are for percent of valid responses if the DKs are treated as missing data. According to a Pearson's Chi-Square test the findings for all religious communities are statistically significant ( $p$ -value  $< .001$ ). Thus, the probability of this occurring by chance is less than one in 1000.

# The greater the intensity of religious practice, the greater the support for democracy: India



N=27,189

