

A-Religion V.1.: Notes and Sources

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Majority religion is Islam (Sunni) according to CIA World Factbook.

Aimaq

Islam (Sunni)

Barbara A. West, *Encyclopedia of the Peoples of Asia and Oceania* (Infobase Publishing, 2009), 32.

Baloch

Islam (Sunni)

Naseer Dashti, *The Baloch and Balochistan: A Historical Account from the Beginning to the Fall of the Baloch State* (Trafford Publishing, 2012), 142.

Brahui

Islam (Sunni)

“Brahui,” accessed on April 11, 2014, <http://www.everyculture.com/wc/Norway-to-Russia/Brahui.html#b>.

Hazara

Islam (Shi'i, Sunni)

Barbara A. West, *Encyclopedia of the Peoples of Asia and Oceania* (Infobase Publishing, 2009), 32.

“World Directory of Minorities and Indigenous Peoples - Afghanistan : Hazaras,” Last accessed on April 11, 2014, <http://www.refworld.org/docid/49749d693d.html>.

Final note: “Their Asiatic features and language - a dialect of Persian - set them apart from other Afghans, including the predominant ethnic Pashtun. While the Hazaras are primarily Shia Muslims, most Afghans follow the Sunni branch of Islam.”

<https://www.aljazeera.com/indepth/features/2016/06/afghanistan-hazaras-160623093601127.html> we code primary religion Islam Shi'i.

Pashayi/Safi/Kohistanis/Nuristanis

Islam (Sunni)

Werner Ende and Udo Steinbach, *Islam in the World Today: A Handbook of Politics, Religion, Culture, and Society* (Cornell University Press, 2010), 260.

Pashtuns (Pushtuns)

Islam (Sunni)

“Pashtun,” accessed on April 11, 2014, <http://www.everyculture.com/wc/Afghanistan-to-Bosnia-Herzegovina/Pashtun.html#b>.

Brian Glyn Williams, *Afghanistan Declassified: A Guide to America's Longest War* (University of Pennsylvania Press, 2011), 99.

Persians

Islam (Shii)

Carl Skutsch (ed.), *Encyclopedia of the World's Minorities* (Routledge, 2013), 640.

Tajiks

Islam (Sunni)

Werner Ende and Udo Steinbach, *Islam in the World Today: A Handbook of Politics, Religion, Culture, and Society* (Cornell University Press, 2010), 260.

Turkmen

Islam (Sunni)

Robert W. Hefner, *Remaking Muslim Politics: Pluralism, Contestation, Democratization* (Princeton University Press, 2009), 216.

Uzbek

Islam (Sunni)

Werner Ende and Udo Steinbach, *Islam in the World Today: A Handbook of Politics, Religion, Culture, and Society* (Cornell University Press, 2010), 260.

ALBANIA

Majority religion is Islam (Sunni) according to CIA World Factbook.

Albanians

Islam (Sunni), Christian (Orthodox, Roman Catholic)

Miranda Vickers and James Pettifer, *Albania: From Anarchy to a Balkan Identity* (C. Hurst & Co. Publishers, 1997), 96.

Sabrina P. Ramet, *Nihil Obstat: Religion, Politics, and Social Change in East-Central Europe and Russia* (Duke University Press, 1998), 222.

“Albanian Catholics To Excommunicate Participants In Blood Feud,” National Catholic Reporter, accessed on April 14, 2014, <http://ncronline.org/news/albanian-catholics-excommunicate-participants-blood-feud>.

Ulrich Ammon, Norbert Dittmar, Klaus J. Mattheier, and Peter Trudgill, *Sociolinguistics / Soziolinguistik* (Walter de Gruyter, 2006), 1874.

Note: The primary religion for Albanians is coded the same as the Majority religion (Islam Sunni) since Albanians are the majority population in Albania.

Greeks

Christian (Orthodox)

Sabrina P. Ramet, *Nihil Obstat: Religion, Politics, and Social Change in East-Central Europe and Russia* (Duke University Press, 1998), 222.

Vlachs

Christian (Orthodox)

Basilēs G. Nitsiakos and Vassilis Nitsiakos, *On the Border: Transborder Mobility, Ethnic Groups and Boundaries Along the Albanian-Greek Frontier* (LIT Verlag Münster, 2010), 424.

Carl Skutsch (ed), *Encyclopedia of the World's Minorities*. (Routledge, 2005), 64.

Note: Sources indicate Vlachs in Albania are predominantly Orthodox Christian thus we code primary religion as such.

ALGERIA

Majority religion is Islam (Sunni) according to CIA World Factbook.

Arab

Islam (Sunni)

The Report: Algeria 2008 (Oxford Business Group, 2008), 10.

Bassam Tibi, *The Challenge of Fundamentalism: Political Islam and the New World Disorder* (University of California Press, 1998), 124.

Berbers

Islam (Sunni)

John A. Shoup, *Ethnic Groups of Africa and the Middle East: An Encyclopedia* (ABC-CLIO, 2011), 56.

Saharawis

Islam (Sunni)

James Minahan, *Encyclopedia of the Stateless Nations: Ethnic and National Groups Around the World Volume IV S-Z* (Greenwood, 2002), 1624.

ANGOLA

Majority religion is Animism according to CIA World Factbook. We code the alternative majority religion variable Christian Roman Catholic for this group depending on CIA World Factbook 1998 estimate: 53% Christian (38% Roman Catholic and 15% Protestant), indigenous beliefs 47%.

Bakongo

Christian (Roman Catholic), Animism

W. Martin James, *Historical Dictionary of Angola* (Google eBook) (Scarecrow Press, 2011), 31-32.

Both Christianity and Animism <https://www.everyculture.com/wc/Brazil-to-Congo-Republic-of/Bakongo.html>, last accessed on September 16, 2018.

Note: “The BaKongo are Christians, mostly Catholic, but with a strong Protestant minority in all three countries, affiliated with British, U.S., and Swedish evangelical missions.” <https://www.encyclopedia.com/places/asia/turkey-political-geography/kongo> last accessed on September 16, 2018. We code primary religion Christianity (Roman Catholic). We do not code Protestant for group religions as we have not been able to verify it.

Cabindans

Christian (Roman Catholic)

James Minahan, *Encyclopedia of the Stateless Nations: A-C* (Greenwood Publishing Group, 2002), 348-349.

Note: According to the source, the majority of Cabindans are Roman Catholic. However, there is a minority that adheres to traditional beliefs. Protestant church has also been gaining success in the recent years. Still, due to the lack of specific numbers and vagueness of the statement, we code Christian (Roman Catholic) as group religion and Primary religion.

Europeans

Christian (Roman Catholic, Protestant)

Portuguese are mainly Roman Catholic.

“The Protestants were especially effective in the Ovimbundu area, despite the efforts of the Portuguese colonial government, which reinforced and subsidized Catholic

missionary activities, sometimes harassed Protestants, and served the many Catholic settlers from Portugal who went to Angola.”

William Gervase Clarence-Smith, and John Kelly Thornton. 2018. “Angola.” *Encyclopedia Britannica*. <https://www.britannica.com/place/Angola>, last accessed on September 18, 2018.

Also see, Miles Litvinoff, Patrick Thornberry, and Alan Phillips, Bridget Anderson, *World Directory of Minorities* (London: Minority Rights Group International, 1997), 172.

On the Protestant activity, see:

Gerhard R. Andlinger, *The Encyclopedia of Politics and Religion* (Routledge, 2013), 40.

Note: Primary religion is coded as Christian (Roman Catholic) since the majority of European population of Angola are Portuguese, who are Roman Catholic.

Lunda-Chokwe

Christian (Roman Catholic, Protestant), Animism

Encyclopedia of the Peoples of Africa and the Middle East (Infobase Publishing, 2009), 148.; 421- 422.

Note: Based on the *Encyclopedia of African Religion* (Sage Publications, 2009), v 1, p. 165-167, the article on the Chokwe in Angola, we code primary religion as Syncretic (Roman Catholic and Animism).

Mbundu/Kimbundu

Animism, Christian (Roman Catholic, Protestant)

Onwuka N. Njoku, Mbundu (The Rosen Publishing Group, 1997), 54-56.

Muḥammad Zuhdī Yakan, *Almanac of African Peoples and Nations* (Transaction Publishers, 1999), 524.

James K. Wellman, Jr. and Clark Lombardi (eds.), *Religion and Human Security: A Global Perspective* (Oxford University Press, 2012), 193.

“The sole Protestant group active among the Mbundu was the Methodist Mission, largely sponsored by the Methodist Episcopal Church of the United States. Portuguese data for 1960 indicated that only 8 per- cent of the Mbundu considered themselves Protestants.”

Thomas Collelo (ed). 1991. *Angola: A Country Study*. Washington DC: Federal Research Division – Library of Congress, 97.

Note: Based on the information above, primary religion is coded as Christianity (Roman Catholic) as it suggests the success of Methodist Church in converting Mbundu was not as widespread as Roman Catholicism, despite important figures among Mbundu being from the Methodist Church.

“Lunda,” *Encyclopedia of World Cultures*, last accessed on April 25, 2014, <http://www.encyclopedia.com/topic/Lunda.aspx>.

Mestico

Christian (Roman Catholic)

John A. Shoup, *Ethnic Groups of Africa and the Middle East: An Encyclopedia* (ABC-CLIO, 2011), 78.

NOTE: Additional source is required.

Nganguela

The term Nganguela (or Ganguela) originated, according to Library of Congress country studies, as a Portuguese census category and was possibly based on the name of one small ethnic group but was applied as a broad category to many. The term carries pejorative connotations due to its use by Ovimbundu. All of the independent groups identified with this term trace back to a diverse number of peoples living in what would become the Southeastern part of Angola bordering Zambia. There is little unity otherwise.

Library of Congress Country Studies. (1989). Angola, Nganguela. [report file]. Retrieved from <http://lcweb2.loc.gov/frd/cs/aotoc.html>

Urquhart, A. W. (1963). Patterns of Settlement and Subsistence in Southwestern Angola. p. 10, footnotes. Retrieved from: http://books.google.co.zm/books?id=RzArAAAYAAJ&dq=luchazi&source=gbs_navlinks_s

Perry-Castañeda Library Map Collection. (2011). [Raster image of a map found in the library collection of the University of Texas.] Angola Tribes 1970. Retrieved from http://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Angola_tribes_1970.jpg

There is one source, that we could not corroborate, claiming missionary activity among Nganguela was limited. <http://www.islam4africa.net/en/more.php?catId=13&artId=232>, last accessed on September 18, 2018.

Note: We could not find a reliable source on Nganguela religion so far.

Nkumbi

The Nkumbi, also known as the Humbe, are one of many pastoral ethnic groups found in Southwestern regions of Angola and nearby regions of neighboring countries. Along with the Nyaneka, they had much more limited migration as a result of the process of colonialism than groups such as the Ovambo.

Library of Congress Country Studies. (1989). Angola, Ovambo, Nyaneka-Humbe, Herero and Others. [report file]. Retrieved from <http://lcweb2.loc.gov/frd/cs/aotoc.html> (Last accessed on November 7, 2014).

Angola overview. (n.d.). In Minority Rights Group Online. Retrieved from <http://www.minorityrights.org/3885/angola/angola-overview.html#peoples> (Last accessed on November 7, 2014).

“«Nyaneka-Nkhumbi»: uma carapuça que não serve aos Handa, nem aos Nyaneka, nem aos Nkhumbi,” <http://cea.revues.org/1074#tocto1n5> (Last accessed on November 7, 2014).

“Angola: A Country Study,” http://www.marines.mil/Portals/59/Publications/Angola%20Study_2.pdf (Last accessed on November 8, 2014).

Note: We could not find a reliable source on Nkumbi religion so far. We believe this is because they are the same group as Nyaneka-Humbe below.

Final note: We found a reliable source that says the Nkumbi is the same as Humbe, which is listed as Nyaneka-Humbe below. See Thomas Collelo. 1989. Angola. A Country Study. Library of Congress. p. 76. Available at: http://memory.loc.gov/master/frd/frdcstdy/an/angolacountrystu00coll_0/angolacountrystu00coll_0.pdf, last accessed on October 21, 2018.

Nyaneka-Humbe

Christian, Animism

“Angola,” <http://www.ethnologue.com/country/ao/languages> (Last accessed on November 8, 2014).

Note: We have not found another source to corroborate so far.

Final note: We believe this is two groups combined: Nkumbi above is actually Humbe. See Thomas Collelo. 1989. Angola. A Country Study. Library of Congress. p. 76. Available at: http://memory.loc.gov/master/frd/frdcstdy/an/angolacountrystu00coll_0/angolacountrystu00coll_0.pdf, last accessed on October 21, 2018.

Ovimbundu-Ovambo

Christian (Roman Catholic, Protestant Lutheran), Animism

Encyclopedia of African Peoples (The Diagram Group, Routledge, 2013), 176, 178.

Note: For a table of the number and percentage of followers of different religious denominations see, J. Gordon Melton, Martin Baumann, *Religions of the World: A Comprehensive Encyclopedia of Beliefs and Practices* (ABC-CLIO, 2010), 134.

“According to the 1960 census, about 21 percent of the Ovimbundu were Protestants, but later estimates suggest a smaller percentage.”

Thomas Collelo (ed). 1991. *Angola: A Country Study*. Washington DC: Federal Research Division – Library of Congress, 95.

Note: Following the information above, primary religion is coded as Christianity (Roman Catholic). Protestantism does not exceed 10% and the Ovimbundu are predominantly Christian.

ARGENTINA

Majority religion is Christian (Roman Catholic) according to CIA World Factbook.

Mestizo/White

Following Clifton Holland's piece in Melton and Baumann (2002), we code Christian Roman Catholic, Protestant (not code the sects since numbers are not high enough), Pentecostal (see below), Orthodox (Eastern).

"The Catholic Church was strengthened by a century of heavy immigration (four million from 1850 to 1950) from predominantly Catholic European countries (Poland, Ireland, Italy, and Spain). In addition, a number of Ukrainian Catholics also arrived and constitute the largest of the several Eastern Rite communities now present." (Holland 2002, p. 73)

"Today, Pentecostals (about 70 percent) outnumber all other Protestants in Argentina, due to substantial church growth resulting from revivals in the 1950s (especially the Tommy Hicks Crusade) and the 1970s (CHARISMATIC MOVEMENT). The largest Pentecostal denominations in Argentina in 1995 were the following: National Union of the Assemblies of God (118,000 members), Vision of the Future (111,000), Swedish-Norwegian Assemblies of God (82,700), Italian Christian Assemblies (44,400), Chilean Evangelical Pentecostal Church (36,300), Foursquare Gospel churches (28,100), CHURCH OF GOD (CLEVELAND, TENNESSEE) (22,200), Christian Pentecostal Church of God (21,100), and the United Evangelical Church of Argentina (20,500). All other Pentecostal groups had less than 20,000 members in 1995." (Holland 2002, p. 73).

"Colombia and Argentina have large numbers of Pentecostals." (Levinson 1996, p. 153)

Primary religion is coded as Christianity (Roman Catholics).

Indigenous peoples

We code both Christianity (Roman Catholic) and Animism.

"There are about 1,050,000 indigenous peoples mainly in the north many of who continue traditionalist religious practices." (Holland 2002, p. 72)

"Native Amerindian religions (which are animist) have declined in recent years but are still practiced by the Chiriguano as well as by the Guarani- and Quechua-speaking Bolivians who work on the sugarcane plantations in northern Argentina." (Holland 2002, p. 74).

Note: We code the primary religion Christian (Roman Catholic) since cited sources point to a decline in the practice of animism.

Arabs

We code both Christianity (Roman Catholic) and Islam (Sunni).

“The same migrations from North Africa and the Middle East that brought Jews to Argentina also brought a minority of Muslims, who formed mosques in Buenos Aires and Mendoza and have now adopted a missionary stance vis-à-vis the Spanish-speaking population.” (Holland 2002, p. 74).

We do not code Shi'i since a 2009 PEW report shows less than 10% for the Shi'i in Argentina. According to the report Argentina is the South American country with the highest number of Muslims; most of these Muslims are Sunni.
<http://www.pewforum.org/files/2009/10/Muslimpopulation.pdf> Last accessed on July 24, 2014.

“According to the Arab-Argentine chamber of commerce, there are Currently over 3.5 million Arab descendants in Argentina, notably including former President Carlos Menem. While his Syrian ancestry did not prevent him from being elected -- an important indicator of the lack of discrimination -- he was required to convert to Catholicism when he ran in 1989 (this prerequisite has since been abolished), and informal criticisms of him during his tenure were sometimes radicalized.”
<http://academic.udayton.edu/race/06hrights/GeoRegions/SouthAmerica/argentina01.htm> Last accessed on July 24, 2014.

If around 800,000 Muslims are present in the country and there are over 3 million Arabs, the rest belongs to other religions. When we deepened our research, we found that first Arab immigrants came to Argentina in the 19th cc from Syria-Lebanese territories ruled by Ottoman Empire. These were mostly Christian Roman Catholic (Klich 1992: 256-257), some Jewish but since those lost their Arab identity in time, they are tackled in the next section.

Klich, Ignacio. 1992. “Criollos and Arabic Speakers in Argentina: An Uneasy Pas de Deux, 1888-1914”. *The Lebanese in the World. A Century of Emigration*. Eds. Albert Hourani & Nadim Shehadi. London: Centre for Lebanese Studies. p. 243- 284.

“According to the Maronite bishop of Buenos Aires, for example, Argentina's 32 million inhabitants include 1.5 million of Lebanese-descent, while among Brazil's 132 million there would be as many as 8 million people born in Lebanon or Lebanese descended.⁵ Even more inflated are the numbers offered by those who choose to call themselves Argentine-Arabs. They push up the figure for those of Arab descent, mostly Syrian and Lebanese, to 2.5 million. In both cases the preeminence of Christian.”

Gladys Jozami. 1996. “The Manifestation of Islam in Argentina.” *The Americas* 53(1): 67-85.

Note: According to the numbers cited above, the primary religion for Arabs in Argentina is Christianity (Roman Catholic).

Jews

There are both Sephardic and Ashkenazi Jews in Argentina according to Levinson (1992, v. 4, p. 228-229). “As with Ashkenazic Jews, Sephardim follow the Babylonian tradition, and they view the Babylonian Talmud as the ultimate guide to belief and practice (p. 229).”

“Among them is found the largest Jewish community in South America and the fifth largest in the world.” (Holland 2002, p. 72)

Clifton Holland, 2002, “Argentina,” in J. Gordon Melton and Martin Baumann (eds), *Religions of the World. A Comprehensive Encyclopedia of Beliefs and Practices*. Volume 1. Santa Barbara, CA: ABC-CLIO, Inc.

Klich, Ignacio & Lesser, Jeffrey (eds.). 1998. *Arab and Jewish Immigrants in Latin America. Images and Realities*. London & Portland: Frank Cass.

ARMENIA

Majority religion is Christian (Orthodox) according to CIA World Factbook.

Armenians

Christian (Orthodox)

Stuart J. Kaufman, *Modern Hatreds: The Symbolic Politics of Ethnic War* (Cornell University Press, 2001), 50.

Yazidi

Yazidi

“Yazīdī,” *Encyclopaedia Britannica*, last accessed on April 26, 2014,
<http://global.britannica.com/EBchecked/topic/652325/Yazidi>.

AUSTRALIA

Majority religion is Christian (Roman Catholic) according to CIA World Factbook.

Note: In 2016 the percentage of no religion was 29%, higher than Roman Catholic population which was 22.3%.

Aborigines

We code Christian (Roman Catholic), Anglican, Protestant Evangelical (sects not coded), and no religion.

“Of those Indigenous people who responded to the question 24% reported they had no religious affiliation compared with 21% of the non-Indigenous population.”

Among Indigenous people 1% reported affiliation with an Australian Aboriginal traditional religion. Affiliation with a traditional Indigenous religion was highest in Very Remote areas (6%) than in all other areas (less than 1%).

In 2006, 73% of the Indigenous population reported an affiliation with a Christian denomination. Of these, approximately one-third reported Anglican and one-third Catholic.”

<http://www.abs.gov.au/ausstats/abs@.nsf/Lookup/5AD6E895236F6CDECA2578DB00283CBD?opendocument> Last accessed on July 24, 2014.

Mostly Christian Protestant Evangelical.

<http://www.philtar.ac.uk/encyclopedia/westoc/abor.html> Last accessed on July 24, 2014.

Note: We do not code sect for primary religion since it is not clear which of the sects of Protestant belong to aborigine groups or others in the census data.

Arabs

We found an official census list of all people with their country of origin and their religious affiliations. According to the data, the Lebanese make up the majority of the Arabs in Australia and 53% is Christian, 40% Muslim and 3% did not state their religion. Therefore, we code Christianity (no sects specified) and Islam (Sunni) for the Arabs.

http://www.abs.gov.au/ausstats/abs@.nsf/Lookup/3416.0Main%20Features22007?opendocument&tabname=Summary&prodno=3416.0&issue=2007&num=&view=#Anchor3_0 Last accessed on December 5, 2017.

Note: We code primary minority religion as Christianity since the above cite indicates: “The majority of Lebanese-born people in Australia report Christianity (53%) while 40% cited their religion as Islam.”

Caucasian/White Australians

We code no religion since according to the 2011 official census “Australians born in China had the highest rates of reporting no religion (63%), followed by those born in Japan (53%) and Macau (45%). Just over 23% of people born in Australia reported no religion.” In the chart, white Australians (i.e. coming from Norway, Sweden, Czech Republic, Canada, France etc.) make up the rest of the “no religion” category along with the Taiwanese.

<http://www.abs.gov.au/ausstats/abs@.nsf/Lookup/4102.0Main+Features30Nov+2013#whereyoulive> Last accessed on July 21, 2014.

The majority population is Catholic, Anglican and various sects of Protestantism (although we don't specify sect) according to the census data, so we code those as well as “no religion.” Primary religion is coded Christianity with no information on sect.

Chinese

We code no religion since according to the 2011 official census “Australians born in China had the highest rates of reporting no religion (63%), followed by those born in Japan (53%) and Macau (45%). Just over 23% of people born in Australia reported no religion.”

<http://www.abs.gov.au/ausstats/abs@.nsf/Lookup/4102.0Main+Features30Nov+2013#whereyoulive> Last accessed on July 24, 2014.

We also code Taoism, Buddhism, Christianity (Anglican, Wesleyan Methodist and Presbyterian). See http://www.nma.gov.au/collections/collection_interactives/endurance_scroll/harvest_of_endurance_html_version/explore_the_scroll/religion Last accessed on July 24, 2014.

For Buddhism, see below source for Vietnamese and this:

<http://www.buddhismtoday.com/english/world/country/018-Australia.htm> Last accessed on July 24, 2014.

Filipino

“Mostly Catholic” <http://museumvictoria.com.au/origins/history.aspx?pid=46> Last accessed on July 24, 2014.

“At the 2006 Census the major religious affiliations amongst Philippines-born were Catholic (96 570 persons), Christian, nfd (3140 persons) and Pentecostal (3100 persons).

Of the Philippines-born, 1.6 per cent stated 'No Religion'; this was lower than that of the total Australian population (18.7 per cent). 1.9 per cent of the Philippines-born did not state a religion.”

<http://www.picacnsw.org.au/sites/default/files/filipino%20cultural%20profile.pdf> Last accessed on July 24, 2014.

Therefore, we only code Christianity (Roman Catholic).

Greek

We found an official census list of all people with their country of origin and their religious affiliations. Thus, we code Christianity (Greek Orthodox) for the Greeks.

http://www.abs.gov.au/ausstats/abs@.nsf/Lookup/3416.0Main%20Features22007?opendocument&tabname=Summary&prodno=3416.0&issue=2007&num=&view=#Anchor3_0
Last accessed on September 25, 2020.

South Asians

Indian and other South Asians.

We code Buddhism for the Sri Lankans in this category (see Vietnamese separately below).

We code Hinduism for the Indians as “Apart from Judaism, the majority of people who reported non-Christian religions were born overseas: including 82% (121,300) of those recording Hinduism, 69% (288,100) recording Buddhism and 58% (198,400) recording Islam.” <http://www.picacnsw.org.au/sites/default/files/filipino%20cultural%20profile.pdf>
Last accessed on July 24, 2014.

ABS 2006 Census data show the religious affiliation of the Australian population born in India as: Hinduism (44%), Christianity (34%) and Other religions (13%).
http://www.abs.gov.au/ausstats/abs@.nsf/Lookup/3416.0Main%20Features22007?opendocument&tabname=Summary&prodno=3416.0&issue=2007&num=&view=#Anchor3_0
Last accessed on December 10, 2017.

Note: We found an official list of all people with their country of origin and their religious affiliations. So we code Hinduism, Christianity (no sects specified) and Islam (Sunni). Since the largest group among South Asians are Indians (Vietnamese and Chinese are coded separately in AMAR), we code Hinduism as the primary religion.

Vietnamese

“At the same time, Buddhism is an important bearer of identity for many immigrants to Australia. Some Sri Lankans, Burmese, Thai, Cambodians, Vietnamese, Chinese, Japanese and Koreans see Buddhism as part of their national and cultural heritage. As they seek to preserve something of their heritage in their new land, Buddhism provides the backdrop, the colour and, in some cases, the organisational structure.”

Adam, Enid and Hughes, Philip J. *The Buddhists in Australia*, Canberra, Bureau of Immigration, Multicultural and Population Research/Australian Government Publishing Service, 1996, pp 65-66.

http://www.multiculturalaustralia.edu.au/doc/bimprbuddhist_1.pdf Last accessed on July 24, 2014

We found an official list of all people with their country of origin and their religious affiliations. So we code Buddhism, Christianity (no sects specified) and no religion for the Vietnamese.

“Buddhism (59%), Christianity (26%), No religion (11%)”

http://www.abs.gov.au/ausstats/abs@.nsf/Lookup/3416.0Main%20Features22007?opendocument&tabname=Summary&prodno=3416.0&issue=2007&num=&view=#Anchor3_0
Last accessed on September 25, 2020.

Note: We checked the percentages of religions in each group in this last source and coded only those that pass our criteria. Buddhism is coded as the primary religion.

AUSTRIA

Majority religion is Christian (Roman Catholic) according to CIA World Factbook.

German-speaking Austrians

Christian (Roman Catholic, Protestant)

James Minahan, *One Europe, Many Nations: A Historical Dictionary of European National Groups* (Greenwood Publishing Group, 2000), 61, 288.

Note: We code primary religion Christian (Roman Catholic) since German-speakers are the majority and only 3.9% of the overall population subscribe to Protestantism according to the cite below.

Yugoslavs

Islam (Sunni), Christian (Roman Catholic, Orthodox)

“Religion: Austria’s Religious Landscape,” last accessed on May 2, 2014,

<http://www.austria.org/facts-figures/religion>.

NOTE: No reliable information about the religious identification of immigrants from Former Yugoslavia in Austria could be found. Official statistics on place of birth and nationality indicate very similar number of immigrants from Serbia and Bosnia Herzegovina. Since there is no data on religious affiliation of these people, it is not possible to code primary religion.

See,

http://www.statistik.at/web_de/statistiken/menschen_und_gesellschaft/bevoelkerung/bevoelkerungsstruktur/bevoelkerung_nach_staatsangehoerigkeit_geburtsland/index.html, last accessed on October 8, 2018.

Turks

Islam (Sunni)

Shireen Hunter, *Islam, Europe’s Second Religion: The New Social, Cultural, and Political Landscape* (Greenwood Publishing Group, 2002), 147.

Note: Roman Catholics account for 68% of the population, Muslims – 6%, atheist – 18%, Protestant, including Lutheran and Swiss Reformed churches account for 3.9% of Austria’s population. See, “Austria,” last accessed on May 2, 2014, <http://www.state.gov/documents/organization/171682.pdf>.

AZERBAIJAN

Majority religion is Muslim according to CIA World Factbook. We code Islam (Shi'i) following the State Department country study.

Armenians

Christian (Orthodox)

Stuart J. Kaufman, *Modern Hatreds: The Symbolic Politics of Ethnic War* (Cornell University Press, 2001), 50.

Azeris

Islam (Shi'i)

Stuart J. Kaufman, *Modern Hatreds: The Symbolic Politics of Ethnic War* (Cornell University Press, 2001), 50.

Lezgins

Islam (Sunni)

James Minahan, *Encyclopedia of the Stateless Nations: Ethnic and National Groups Around the World Volume IV L-R* (Greenwood, 2002), 1085.

Russians

Christian (Orthodox)

Stanley D. Brunn, Stanley W. Toops, and Richard Gilbreath, *The Routledge Atlas of Central Eurasian Affairs* (Routledge, 2012), 41.

Talysh

Islam (Shi'i)

NOTE: Talysh account for around 11% of the population of Azerbaijan, around 850,000 people. (See the source below.) According to the source, the majority of Talysh is Shi'i, with only a small minority being Sunni Muslim. Due to lack of specific numbers on Sunni Muslim Talysh in Azerbaijan, Islam (Sunni) is not coded in the data.

James Minahan, *Encyclopedia of the Stateless Nations: Ethnic and National Groups Around the World Volume IV S-Z* (Greenwood, 2002), 1838.

NOTE: According to the 2009 population census, Azeris represent 91,6%, Lezgins 2,0%, Armenians, Russians and Talysh 1,3% each, of the Azerbaijani population. See, *The State Statistical Committee of the Republic of Azerbaijan*, last accessed on April 26, 2014, <http://www.stat.gov.az/source/demography/indexen.php>.

BAHRAIN

Majority religion is Muslim according to CIA World Factbook. Islam (Shi'i) is the majority religion according to <http://www.britannica.com/EBchecked/topic/49072/Bahrain/256652/Languages> Last accessed on December 23, 2014.

NOTE: According to UN Refugee Agency "Christians and other religious communities such as Hindus are part of the migrant worker population. These populations do not form coherent and cohesive minority communities on the basis of religion."

See, "World Directory of Minorities and Indigenous Peoples - Bahrain: Overview," <http://www.refworld.org/cgi-bin/texis/vtx/rwmain?page=country&category=COI&publisher=MRGI&type=&coi=BH&rid=&docid=4954ce30c&skip=0> (Last accessed on July, 5, 2014).

See, *Encyclopedia of the Peoples of Africa and the Middle East: Facts on File Library of World History*, 90-93.

"Religion in Bahrain," <http://www.globalsecurity.org/military/world/gulf/bahrain-religion.htm> (Last accessed on July 5, 2014).

Apart from Sunni or Shi'i Bahrainis, most of the 10 percent of religious believers in Bahrain are immigrant workers from South Asia, Iran, and Southeast Asia. Thus we have not been able to find information on that particular population's religion in this particular country. As a result our codes reflect the assumption that these migrant diaspora communities will keep their home (majority) religion in this host country.

NOTE: A recent book on Gulf Migration and the Indian Community in Bahrain looks at different migrant workers in this state, however, however, little space is allocated to religion.

Andrew Gardner, *City of Strangers: Gulf Migration and the Indian Community in Bahrain* (Cornell University Press, 2010).

Indians

Hinduism

Shi'a Bahraini/Baharna

Islam (Shi'i)

Encyclopedia of the Peoples of Africa and the Middle East: Facts on File Library of World History, 90-93.

Iranian/Persians/Ajam

Islam (Shi'i)

Sunni Bahraini

Islam (Sunni)

Encyclopedia of the Peoples of Africa and the Middle East: Facts on File Library of World History, 90-93.

Pakistanis

Islam (Sunni)

Laurence Louer. 2013. "Sectarianism and Coup-Proofing Strategies in Bahrain." *Journal of Strategic Studies* 36(2): 245-260.

Note: The source notes majority of Pakistani immigrants in Bahrain have been hired to serve in different branches of Bahraini security forces and are Sunni Muslims.

Egyptians

Islam (Sunni)

Filipinos

Christian (Roman Catholic)

Jordanians/Palestinians

Islam (Sunni)

BANGLADESH

Majority religion is Muslim according to CIA World Factbook. Islam (Sunni) is coded as majority religion following

<http://www.britannica.com/EBchecked/topic/51736/Bangladesh/33432/Languages> Last accessed on December 23, 2014.

Arakanese

We found that some Arakanese have fled and migrated to Bangladesh until 1992. These are Muslim refugees from Northern Rakhine state in Burma:

“The Muslim population from the Northern Rakhine State in Burma is known as Rohingya.

In Burma, there are approximately 750,000 stateless Rohingya in Northern Rakhine State. Approximately 28,000 Burmese Rohingya are registered as living in two official refugee camps in Bangladesh, and more than 200,000 unregistered Rohingya live in surrounding towns and villages outside of the two camps.” p. 7

“At present, some 29,000 Muslim refugees from Northern Rakhine State in Burma, known as Rohingya, reside in two camps in the south-eastern district of Cox’s Bazar in Bangladesh. They represent the residual population of the 250,000 refugees who arrived in 1991, most of whom subsequently repatriated.” p. 8.

Danish Immigration Service, *Rohingya refugees in Bangladesh and Thailand*, May 2011, 1/2011, available at: <http://www.refworld.org/docid/4dd0d6f72.html> [Last accessed on 10 August 2014] We used this report since this was the most clear one describing the refugee situation between Burma and Bangladesh.

“Some 379,000 Rohingyas have fled to Bangladesh since violence began last month. Whole villages have burned down.

The Rohingya, a mostly Muslim minority in the Buddhist-majority Rakhine state, have long experienced persecution in Myanmar, which says they are illegal immigrants.”

“Rohingya crisis: Humanitarian situation catastrophic, UN says.” *BBC News*, September 14, 2017. <https://www.bbc.com/news/world-asia-41260767>, last accessed on September 14, 2018.

So we code the Rakhine Arakanese people Islam (Sunni).

Bengali Hindus

Hinduism

“Bengali,” *Encyclopedia Britannica*,
<http://global.britannica.com/EBchecked/topic/60782/Bengali> (Last accessed on August 5, 2014).

Salahuddin Ahmed, *Bangladesh: Past and Present* (APH Publishing, 2004), 30-31.

Bengali Muslims

Islam (Sunni)

Almost all of the Bangladeshi Muslims are of the Sunni branch.

Nanda R. Shrestha, *Nepal and Bangladesh: A Global Studies Handbook* (ABC-CLIO, 2002), 192.

Biharis/Stranded Pakistanis

Islam (Sunni)

“The term Bihari designates non-Bengali, Urdu-speaking Muslims who fled to Bangladesh from eastern India in 1947” (Kurian 2007, p. 178).

“Nearly 90% of a total of 1.5 million Biharis belonged to the Sunni sect of Islam and were considered a religious people.” (Umbricht 1989, p. 205)

Chittagong Hill Tribes/Tracts (aka, the Jumma)

Chakma	largest group. Buddhist (Levinson 1994, p. 60) (Kurian 2007, 187).
Magh/Arakanese	Buddhist (Levinson 1994, p. 331).
Tipperas/Tipras	
Mrus/Moorangs	

Buddhism, Christian, Animism “Among the Chittagong Hill Tracts, six tribes practice Buddhism, one adhere to Hinduism, two practice Christianity, one animism, and one tribe practices both Christianity and animism.” (Mohsin 2003, 18).

Amena Mohsin, *The Chittagong Hill Tracts, Bangladesh: On the Difficult Road to Peace* (Lynne Rienner Publishers, 2003).

Buddhism and Traditional Religion according to Unrepresented Nations and Peoples Organization, *UNPO Yearbook* (Martinus Nijhoff Publishers, 1998), p. 63.

“The group speaks multiple languages; it has different social customs than the dominant group; a small minority follows Animist and Christian religious traditions, while the majority practice Buddhist religious traditions; and it is racially related to the tribals in neighboring Burma, Northeast India, and Thailand (LANG06 = 2, CUSTOM06 = 1,

BELIEF06 = 2, RELIGS106 = 8, RACE06 = 1). The tribals consist of 13 tribes of which the Chakmas are the largest, making up almost half of the group's population.”

“Assessment for Chittagong Hill Tribes in Bangladesh.” Minorities at Risk Project, Group Assessments. <http://www.mar.umd.edu/assessment.asp?groupId=77101>, last accessed on September 14, 2018.

Note: Sources indicate both the largest tribe, which comprise half of the tribal population, and the majority of the whole tribal population practice Buddhism. Therefore, Buddhism is coded as the primary religion.

Garos

Christian, Hindu, traditional religion. <http://www.ethnologue.com/country/BD/languages> Last Accessed on August 9, 2014.

Christian and native religion (Levinson 1992, p. 84).

The Garo community is also predominantly Christian. - See more at: <http://www.minorityrights.org/?lid=5632#sthash.RtN95331.dpuf> Last Accessed on August 9, 2014.

Since we could not confirm Hindu, we code Christian (no sect specified) and Animism.

Note: Primary religion is coded as Christianity.

Santals

Animism

The vast majority still follows “old traditional pattern of culture and religious practices.” Some Santals have converted to Christianity but we did not find more specific information, so we only code Animism.

Joseph Marandy, “Evangelization of the Santals in Bangladesh,” *East Asian Pastoral Review* 43 (2006) (3).

“Santals have traditionally followed a religion called Sonaton, which means ‘that which existed from the beginning of time’ (The Sonaton Religion 2002:1). Today followers of this religion combine worship of nature with some of the more common Hindu worship ceremonies. Thus, Sonaton can be thought of as a mixture of animism and Hinduism, though there seems to be the crucial absence of a complex caste system among those who follow the Sonaton religion. In Bangladesh, however, perhaps 50% of the Santals have now embraced Christianity.”

Ahmed, S., Kim, S., Kim, A., & Sangma, M. (2010). The Santali cluster in Bangladesh: A sociolinguistic survey (SIL Electronic Survey Reports 2010-006). Retrieved from

https://www.sil.org/system/files/reapdata/85/39/32/85393268857150358467007206894440229270/silesr2010_006.pdf, last accessed on September 14, 2018.

BELARUS

Majority religion is Christian (Eastern Orthodox) according to CIA World Factbook.

Byelorussian

Christian (Orthodox), No religion

Carl Skutsch, *Encyclopedia of the World's Minorities* (Routledge, 2013), 199.

David Levinson, *Ethnic Groups Worldwide: A Ready Reference Handbook* (Greenwood Publishing Group, 1998), 12.

“Belarus,” *Encyclopedia Britannica*, last accessed on April 28, 2014,
<http://global.britannica.com/EBchecked/topic/59081/Belarus/33463/Plant-and-animal-life>.

“58.9 per cent of Belarusians consider themselves believers. 82 per cent of them are Orthodox, 12 per cent are Roman Catholic and 6 per cent are representatives of other denominations.”

Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Belarus. 2011. “Religion and denominations in the Republic of Belarus.” Web.

http://www.mfa.gov.by/upload/pdf/religion_eng.pdf, last accessed on September 29, 2018.

Primary religion is coded Christianity (Orthodox). Roman Catholicism is not coded since it could not be confirmed for majority Byelorussians.

Poles

Christian (Roman Catholic)

World and Its Peoples (Marshall Cavendish, 2010), 1054.

Russians

Christian (Orthodox)

Carl Skutsch, *Encyclopedia of the World's Minorities* (Routledge, 2013), 199.

Ukrainians

Christian (Orthodox)

Carl Skutsch, *Encyclopedia of the World's Minorities* (Routledge, 2013), 199.

BELGIUM

Majority religion is Christian (Roman Catholic) according to CIA World Factbook.

Note: There is a large group that does not subscribe to any religions in Belgium; however, we have not found any reference to the ethnic background for this group except for French speaker community. Belgium census does not ask ethnic background and religious affiliation and all we could find was a US Department of State Report (see below). Hence we were not able to code “no religion” in Belgium except for the French group.

See, United States Department of State, *2011 Report on International Religious Freedom – Belgium* Last accessed on April 28, 2014, <http://www.refworld.org/docid/502105d969.html>.

Fleming

Christian (Roman Catholic)

David Levinson, *Ethnic Groups Worldwide: A Ready Reference Handbook* (Greenwood Publishing Group, 1998), 13.

James Minahan, *One Europe, Many Nations: A Historical Dictionary of European National Groups* (Greenwood Publishing Group, 2000), 252.

French

These are the non-Walloon Francophones and French people living in Brussels according to AMAR.

“Majority Catholic or non-religious, with Muslim, Protestant and Jewish minorities.”
“French Community of Belgium” <http://www.mrif.gouv.qc.ca/en/relations-du-quebec/europe/belgique/communaute-francaise> Last accessed on June 30, 2015.

We code Christian (Roman Catholic) and no religion.

Italians

Christian (Roman Catholic)

David Levinson, *Ethnic Groups Worldwide: A Ready Reference Handbook* (Greenwood Publishing Group, 1998), 13.

Muslims

Islam (Sunni) (Kurian 200, 7p. 215)

Jørgen Schøler Nielsen, Samim Akgönül, Ahmet Alibašić, Brigitte Maréchal, and Christian Moe, *Yearbook of Muslims in Europe*, Volume 5 (BRILL, 2009), 100.

Walloon

Christian (Roman Catholic)

David Levinson, *Ethnic Groups Worldwide: A Ready Reference Handbook* (Greenwood Publishing Group, 1998), 13.

NOTE: According to a 2011 King Baudouin Foundation Report on Belgium states: “The government does not collect or publish statistics on religious affiliation. 50 percent of the population are Roman Catholics, 32 percent are with no affiliation, 9.2 percent atheist, 5 percent Muslim, and 2.5 percent other Christian.” See, United States Department of State, *2011 Report on International Religious Freedom – Belgium*, last accessed on April 28, 2014, <http://www.refworld.org/docid/502105d969.html>.

BENIN

Majority religion is Christian (Roman Catholic) according to CIA World Factbook.

NOTE: According to one source, the majority of people in Benin adhere to animistic religion. See, George Thomas Kurian, *Encyclopedia of The World's Nations and Cultures* (Facts on File, 2007), 243. We code with CIA World Factbook information.

NOTE: Nearly all Muslims in Benin are Sunni. Those few who are Shi'i are mostly Middle Eastern expatriates.

Bureau of Democracy, Human Rights, and Labor, "Benin," International Religious Freedom Report 2009 Report, <http://www.state.gov/j/drl/rls/irf/2009/127217.htm> (Last accessed on November 9, 2014).

Fon

Animism, Christian

Most Fon follow a religion similar to the one of the Ewe, however, some have converted to Christianity.

Encyclopedia of the Peoples of Africa and the Middle East: Facts on File Library of World History, 105.

"Benin," <https://www.ethnologue.com/country/bj/languages> (Last accessed on November 9, 2014).

Note: Animism is the primary religion among Fon despite some conversion to Christianity due to missionary activity.

"Vodoun remains the principal religion for 80 percent of the Fon and Aja people."

Toyin Falola, Daniel Jean-Jacques *Africa: An Encyclopedia of Culture and Society*. (ABC-CLIO, 2015), 55.

Barthelemy Zinzindohoue's paper also confirms Animism. Since we have not found any other source to confirm Christianity, we only code Animism.

Barthelemy Zinzindohoue. "Traditional Religion in Africa: The Vodun Phenomenon in Benin" Available at <http://www.afrikaworld.net/afrel/zinzindohoue.htm> (Last accessed on December 23, 2014).

Bargu

Islam (Sunni), Animism

Encyclopedia of the Peoples of Africa and the Middle East: Facts on File Library of World History, 101.

“Benin,” <https://www.ethnologue.com/country/bj/languages> (Last accessed on November 9, 2014).

“Many Bariba, like most ethnic groups in Northern Benin Republic today, are proselytized Muslims. The Dendi traders, who were preaching throughout the north of country, introduced them to Islam.”

Molefi Kete Asante, and Ama Mazama (eds). 2009. *Encyclopedia of African Religion, Volume 1*. Thousand Oaks: Sage Publications, 107.

Note: With the information above, primary religion is coded as Islam (Sunni).

Yoruba-Nagot

Christian, Islam (Sunni), Animism (Levinson 1998, p. 111.

Encyclopedia of the Peoples of Africa and the Middle East: Facts on File Library of World History, 750.

Many Yoruba take a pluralistic approach to religion, combining traditional beliefs with Christianity and Islam.

Kwame Anthony Appiah and Henry Louis Gates (eds.), *Africana: The Encyclopedia of the African and African American Experience* (Basic Books, 1999), 2036.

So we code Christian (sect not specified), Islam (Sunni) and Animism.

Note: Yoruba-Nagot in AMAR is an aggregate group that refers to several sub-group that speak Yoruba language in Benin. Just as larger Yoruba group in Nigeria, Yoruba speaking people in Benin also is heterogenous in terms of religious beliefs. But several sources indicate that most sub-groups of Yoruba language groups in Benin, particularly the Nagot-which is the largest, practice Vodun according to the following information. Therefore, primary religion of Yoruba-Nagot is coded as Animism.

“60% ATR, 12% Muslim, 4% (5,930) Protestant (CRWM); presumably 24% Catholic.”
“The Yoruba People of Benin.” *African Mission Resource Center*.
<http://www.africamissions.org/africa/fsyoruba.html>, last accessed on September 18, 2018.

“In Nagot, a branch of Yoruba, the religion is called *orisha*.”
Erika Kraus, Felicie Reid. 2010. *Benin: Discover the Real Benin*. Other Places Publishing, 28.

“In correspondence with the Research Directorate, a postdoctoral fellow in Anthropology at the University of Copenhagen, whose research partially focuses on religion in Benin, including Christianity and Vodun, stated that ethnic groups in the south who practice Vodun notably include the Fon, Yoruba, Mina/Adja, Goun, Toffin, Nagot and associated groups (Postdoctoral Fellow 19 Sept. 2013).”

Canada: Immigration and Refugee Board of Canada, Benin: Conflicts between Vodun practitioners and Christians; information on the group known as "Sakpata," as well as their initiation practices, including state protection for those who refuse to participate (2012-October 2013), 11 October 2013, BEN104596.E, available at: <http://www.refworld.org/docid/52eb873e4.html> [accessed 18 September 2018]

Peul (Fulani)

Islam (Sunni)

The majority of Fulani have adopted Islam, however, some pastoral Fulani still maintain traditional animist beliefs. We only code Islam (Sunni). During the 16th century, Fulani became adopting more radical, Sufi-influenced forms of Islam, including Qadiriyyah and Tijaniyyah.

Kwame Anthony Appiah and Henry Louis Gates (eds.), *Africana: The Encyclopedia of the African and African American Experience* (Basic Books, 1999), 794.

Adja/Adjara/Aja

Christian (Protestant), Animism

“Benin,” <https://www.ethnologue.com/country/bj/languages> (Last accessed on November 9, 2014).

“Vodun remains the principal religion for 80 percent of the Fon and Aja people.”

Toyin Falola and Daniel Jean-Jacques. 2015. *Africa: An Encyclopedia of Culture and Society, Vol I*. ABC-CLIO, 55.

Note: Primary religion is coded as Animism according to the information above.

Dendi

Islam (Sunni)

George Thomas Kurian, *Encyclopedia of The World's Nations and Cultures* (Facts on File, 2007), 243.

Dendi share cultural practices with the Songhai people. Around 100,000 people consider themselves Dendi.

Kwame Anthony Appiah and Henry Louis Gates (eds.), *Africana: The Encyclopedia of the African and African American Experience* (Basic Books, 1999), 587.

Lokpa

Christian (Protestant), Animism

“Benin,” <https://www.ethnologue.com/country/bj/languages> (Last accessed on November 9, 2014).

Final note: We found that Yao-Lokpa are dominantly Muslim when we were looking for primary religion info. As such, we change the religion coding and code primary religion Islam (Sunni) based on Toyin Falola and Daniel Jean-Jacques. 2015. *Africa: An Encyclopedia of Culture and Society*. ABC-Clio. p. 55.

Yom

Islam (Sunni), Animism

“Benin,” <https://www.ethnologue.com/country/bj/languages> (Last accessed on November 9, 2014).

“Some of the majority Muslim ethnolinguistic groups include the Peulh, Otamari, Yao-Lokpa, and Dendi. Islam is the majority religion for each of these groups. Otamari and Yao-Lokpa people include Muslim, Traditional, and Christian followers; while the Dendi are primarily Muslim with some Christians.”

Toyin Falola and Daniel Jean-Jacques. 2015. *Africa: An Encyclopedia of Culture and Society, Vol I*. ABC-CLIO, 55.

Note: Most sources put Yom (Yao) and Lokpa people under the same ethnic category. Primary religion of this aggregate ethnic category is described to be Islam, with some presence of Christianity and Animism. We could not confirm a large-scale presence of Islam among Lokpa and Christianity among Yom. Building on this information, we code primary religion of Yom as Islam (Sunni).

BHUTAN

Majority religion is Lamaistic Buddhism according to CIA World Factbook.

Bhote/Ngalop

Buddhism

David Levinson, *Ethnic Groups Worldwide: A Ready Reference Handbook* (Greenwood Publishing Group, 1998), 206.

Ethnic Nepalese/Lhotshampas

Hinduism

Miles Litvinoff, Patrick Thornberry, and Alan Phillips, Bridget Anderson, *World Directory of Minorities* (London: Minority Rights Group International, 1997), 548-549.

David Levinson, *Ethnic Groups Worldwide: A Ready Reference Handbook* (Greenwood Publishing Group, 1998), 206.

Bhutan: Land of the Thunder Dragon (Wisdom Publications Inc, 2005), 111.

Gil Loescher and James Milner, *Protracted Refugee Situations: Domestic and International Security Implications* (Routledge, 2013), 61.

NOTE: Some Nepalese in Bhutan have converted to Buddhism. See, Levinson, *Ethnic Groups Worldwide*, 206.

Sharchops

Buddhism

Awadhesh Coomar Sinha, *Himalayan Kingdom Bhutan: Tradition, Transition, and Transformation* (Indus Publishing, 2001), 31.

NOTE: Despite Sharchops' conversion to Buddhism (Brugpa Lamaism), some managed to retain several pre-Brugpa animist religious traditions. See, Sinha, *Himalayan Kingdom Bhutan*, 31.

BOLIVIA

Majority religion is Christian (Roman Catholic) according to CIA World Factbook.

We've read that animism is still quite widespread but amalgamated to Christianity due to majority of the population being indigenous in Bolivia. Since we only code one religion for majority, we decided to code Christianity Roman Catholic; however we note that we're aware of syncretic character of this Christianity.

Aymara

Animist (Levinson, 1996). Britannica argues Aymara are more animist than Christian in their beliefs but they are Catholic.

<http://global.britannica.com/EBchecked/topic/46515/Aymara> (Last accessed on July 25, 2014). Animist and Roman Catholic mixed for most of the population according to Klein (2003). So we code both religions. Primary religion is coded as Syncretic (Roman Catholic, Animism).

Herbert S. Klein. 2003. A Concise History of Bolivia. NY: Cambridge University Press.

Quechua

Similar to Aymara, Quechua religion is "an amalgam of Roman Catholicism and native folk beliefs." <http://global.britannica.com/EBchecked/topic/486737/Quechua> (Last accessed on July 25, 2014).

Primary religion is coded as Syncretic (Roman Catholic, Animism).

Mestizo/White

"According to a 2001 survey conducted by the National Statistical Institute, 78 percent of the population is Roman Catholic."

<https://www.state.gov/j/drl/rls/irf/2007/90243.htm>, last accessed on September 29, 2018.

Lowland indigenous

Guaraní communities, such as the Chimane, Mojeno, Guarayo, and Chiquitano.

Animism

http://lucy.ukc.ac.uk/EthnoAtlas/Hmar/Cult_dir/Culture.7843 (Last accessed on July 25, 2014).

Christianity and animism combined (Clastres 1995).

Helena Clastres. 1995. The Land-without-Evil: Tupí-Guaraní Prophetism. US: University of Illinois.

Also see <http://countrystudies.us/bolivia/41.htm> for a detailed account of how Catholicism progressed in the country and merged with Indian beliefs.

Note: Primary religion is coded Syncretic (Roman Catholic, Animism).

BOSNIA-HERZEGOVINA

Majority religion is Islam (Sunni) according to CIA World Factbook.

Bosnian Serb

Christian (Orthodox)

Stuart J. Kaufman, *Modern Hatreds: The Symbolic Politics of Ethnic War* (Cornell University Press, 2001), 166.

Croats

Christian (Roman Catholic)

Stuart J. Kaufman, *Modern Hatreds: The Symbolic Politics of Ethnic War* (Cornell University Press, 2001), 166.

Bosniaks

Islam (Sunni)

Stuart J. Kaufman, *Modern Hatreds: The Symbolic Politics of Ethnic War* (Cornell University Press, 2001), 166.

BOTSWANA

Majority religion is Christian according to CIA World Factbook (Christian 71.6%, Badimo 6%, other 1.4%, unspecified 0.4%, none 20.6%). We find that “Anglicans, Methodists, and members of the United Congregational Church of Southern Africa make up the majority of Christians.” <http://www.state.gov/documents/organization/208332.pdf> Last accessed on December 23, 2014. We code Christian (Anglican, Protestant (Methodist), Independent) for the majority religion variable. For the Alternative variable, we only code Christianity without sect.

European

We found Europeans ie. British migrating to Botswana.
<http://www.theguardian.com/global-development/2013/jan/30/great-escape-european-migrants-fleeing-recession> Last accessed on December 19, 2014.

There are also the British who have migrated there when the country became a protectorate as well as ex-pats temporarily living in Botswana. McIntyre (2010, p. 35) We’ve read about a very limited number of Jews left – Indian replacing most in trade.

Chris McIntyre. 2010. Botswana: Okavango Delta - Chobe - Northern Kalahari. New Delhi: Bradt Travel Guides Ltd.

However, we have not been able to find an academic source on Europeans and their religions in Botswana; hence we coded the majority religion of the British who are the major European population in Botswana: Christian (Anglican).

Indians

Islam, Hinduism

Initially, Indians came to Botswana from South Africa, and were mainly Gujarati Muslims. Later came Indians from the Punjab. Most are naturalized and involved in cultural and political life in Botswana.

See, “Other Countries of Africa,” <http://indiandiaspora.nic.in/diasporapdf/chapter8.pdf> (Last accessed on July 2, 2014).

Fred Morton, Jeff Ramsay, Part Themba Mgadla, *Historical Dictionary of Botswana* (Scarecrow Press, 2008), 148-150.

Saroj N. Parratt, “Muslims in Botswana,” *African Studies* 48 (1) (1989): 71-82.

James N. Amanze, “Islam in Botswana During the Colonial Period 1882-1966,” *Botswana Notes and Records* 30 (1998): 67-78.

J. Gordon Melton, Martin Baumann, *Religions of the World: A Comprehensive Encyclopedia of Beliefs and Practices* (ABC-CLIO, 2010), 381.

We found that Gujarati Muslims are Sunni https://www.uni-muenster.de/imperia/md/content/ethnologie/projekte/relpol/outline_gujarati_muslims.pdf
Last accessed on December 19, 2014 and we recoded the variable Islam (Sunni), Hinduism.

“According to the 2001 census, the country's Muslim community, primarily of South Asian origin, numbers slightly more than 5,000. The 2001 census also lists approximately 3,000 Hindus and 700 Baha'is. “

U.S. Department of State. 2007. “International Religious Freedom Report-Botswana.” <https://www.state.gov/j/drl/rls/irf/2007/90083.htm>, last accessed on October 8, 2018.

NOTE: Based on information about Gujarati immigrants being Muslim and numbers in International Religious Freedom Report of the US Department of State, primary religion is coded as Islam (Sunni). However, the Indian community in Botswana is numerically very small.

Kalanga

Animism

Kalanga practice a distinct form of religion called the Mwali Religion, which is according to several researchers a corrupted form of Judaism.

See <http://dice.missouri.edu/docs/niger-congo/Kalanga.pdf> (Last accessed on July 2, 2014).

Kgalagadi

Also called Khalagari.

Christian

“Botswana,” <https://www.ethnologue.com/country/bw/languages> (Last accessed on November 17, 2014).

“Within southeastern Botswana the other main ethnic identity besides Tswana, that of the Khalagari (Western Sotho), has become so incorporated as to be almost indistinguishable from the Tswana. Even their name is now usually rendered in the Tswana form as “Kgalagadi.” <http://www.britannica.com/EBchecked/topic/75170/Botswana/43880/Plant-and-animal-life> (Last accessed on December 23, 2014).

Christian according to Ethnologue, no other source found so we code primary religion as Christianity (no sect specified).

San

Animism, Christian

John Middleton and Amal Rassam (Vol. eds.), *Encyclopedia of World Cultures*, Volume IX, Africa and The Middle East (G.K. Hall & Co., 1995), 303.

Godfrey Mwakikagile. 2003. *Botswana: Profile of a Nation*. Dar es Salaam: Continental Press, 101-103.

Note: Both sources note that San people and their sub-groups such as Mbarakwengo, Gwikwe, Kung still retain their traditional beliefs to a large extent. Primary religion is coded as Animism.

Tswana

Christian (Independent)

Most Tswana have abandoned traditional beliefs for Christianity.

Kwame Anthony Appiah and Henry Louis Gates (eds.), *Africana: The Encyclopedia of the African and African American Experience* (Basic Books, 1999), 1891.

According to 2012 International Religious Freedom Report on Botswana, “Anglicans, Methodists, and members of the United Congregational Church of Southern Africa make up the majority of Christians.”

See http://www.ecoi.net/local_link/247483/357698_en.html (Last accessed on July 2, 2014).

Most Batswana today belong to Christian Independent Church, which incorporates both Christian as well as non-Christian beliefs, practices and symbols.

David Levinson (ed.), *Encyclopedia of World Cultures Volume 9: Africa and the Middle East* (Prentice Hall International, 1995), 363-364.

Yei/Bayei

Animism

James Raymond Denbow, Phenyio C. Thebe, *Culture and Customs of Botswana* (Greenwood Publishing Group, 2006), 46-47.

BRAZIL

Majority religion is Christian (Roman Catholic) according to CIA World Factbook.

White/Mestizo

Christian (Roman Catholic, Protestant, Pentecostal)

According to the recent (2010) Brazilian Census, Roman Catholicism is practiced by 66,41% of the Whites, Evangelical religion by 20,82% and Pentecostalism is practiced by 11,56% of the Whites.

NOTE: The Brazilian census does not differentiate between Mestizo and Mixed (Mulatto) population. Both these groups are put under one category entitled *Parda*, which translates from the Portuguese as *Brown*. For this reason, the religious denominations would be coded the same for both groups.

According to the Brazilian 2010 population census, 64,07% of Parda are Roman Catholic, 23,33% are Evangelical, and 14,97% are Pentecostal.

See, *Brazilian Population Census* (2010), last accessed on May 21, 2014, <http://www.sidra.ibge.gov.br/bda/tabela/protabl.asp?c=2094&z=cd&o=13&i=P>.

Afro-Brazilian

Christian (Roman Catholic, Protestant, Pentecostal), No religion

Roman Catholicism is practiced by 58,24% of the Blacks, Evangelical by 24,07%, Pentecostal by 14,89% of the Blacks. 11,84% of the Blacks consider themselves non-religious.

NOTE: The Brazilian census does not differentiate between Mestizo and Mixed (Mulatto) population. Both these groups are put under one category entitled *Parda*, which translates from the Portuguese as *Brown*. For this reason, the religious denominations would be coded the same for both groups.

According to the Brazilian 2010 population census, 64,07% of Parda are Roman Catholic, 23,33% are Evangelical, and 14,97% are Pentecostal.

Brazilian Population Census (2010), last accessed on May 21, 2014, <http://www.sidra.ibge.gov.br/bda/tabela/protabl.asp?c=2094&z=cd&o=13&i=P>.

Pentecostalism is considered one of the faster growing religions in contemporary Brazil. Pentecostalism is a recent religion among Afro-Brazilians, with the start of evangelizing activities in 1960s.

See, *World Directory of Minorities* (Minority Rights Group International, 1997), 70.

Johannes Wilbert (Vol. ed.), *Encyclopedia of World Cultures*, Volume VII, South America (G.K. Hall & Co., 1994), 10-11, 13.

NOTE: The aforementioned sources, give emphasis on traditional religions of Afro-Brazilians, such as Umbanda and Candomblé. However, according to the 2010 Census, these religions represent less than 10% of the Blacks. Primary religion is coded as Christianity (Roman Catholic) according to the information above.

Amazonian Indians

Christian (Roman Catholic, Protestant, Pentecostal), No religion

According to 2010 census, 51,16% of the indigenous population of Brazil is Roman Catholic, 25,58% belong to the Evangelical faith, 13,95% are Pentecostal, and the same percentage are non-religious.

Brazilian Population Census (2010), last accessed on May 21, 2014, <http://www.sidra.ibge.gov.br/bda/tabela/protabl.asp?c=2094&z=cd&o=13&i=P>.

NOTE: Primary religion is coded as Christianity (Roman Catholic) according to this information.

Roma

Christian (Roman Catholic)

David J. Phillips, *Peoples on the Move: Introducing the Nomads of the World* (William Carey Library, 2001), 420.

Asians

Christian (Roman Catholic, Protestant, Pentecostal), No religion

According to the recent census, 60% of Brazilian Asians (or *Amarela* in Portuguese) are Roman Catholic, 20% are Evangelical, 10,91% are Pentecostal, and 20% are non-religious.

Brazilian Population Census (2010), last accessed on May 21, 2014, <http://www.sidra.ibge.gov.br/bda/tabela/protabl.asp?c=2094&z=cd&o=13&i=P>.

Arabs

There is no subgroup listed in AMAR for this group. So we researched which Arab populations predominantly live in the country and code religion for those groups, of which the majority are Syrian and Lebanese.

“The original Arab settlers were mostly Christian Lebanese and Syrian immigrants who began arriving in the late 19th century, fleeing the Ottoman Empire.”

Read more: <http://www.washingtontimes.com/news/2005/jul/11/20050711-092503-1255r/#ixzz3L4YhrO70> Last accessed on December 5, 2014.

According to Karam (2007) Majority Orthodox-Christian Syrians and Eastern Roman Catholic (Maronite and Melkite branches) Lebanese (p. 99, 186), more Muslim Lebanese Arabs are immigrating today than Christians (p. 107) and they belong to Sunni, Shi'i, Alawi and Druze branches of Islam.

We code Christian (Roman Catholic, Orthodox) and Islam (Sunni, Shi'i).

John Tofik Karam. 2007. *Another Arabesque: Syrian-Lebanese Ethnicity in Neoliberal Brazil*. Philadelphia, PA: Temple University Press. For more information also see:

Leonardo Senkman. 2012. "The Latin American Diasporas: New Collective Identities and Citizenship Practices" in Mario Sznajder, Luis Roniger and Carlos A. Forment (eds), *Shifting Frontiers of Citizenship: The Latin American Experience*. Leiden, the Netherlands: Brill.

Paulo G. Pinto. 2015. "The Religious Dynamics of Syrian-Lebanese And Palestinian Communities in Brazil." *Mashriq and Mahjar* 3(1): 30-40.

Note: Despite increasing Muslim Arab immigration to Brazil, especially starting with Lebanese Civil War, most Arab Brazilians are Christian according to the sources. However, due to conversions and unavailability of the data on denominations, it is not possible to discern which denomination is the largest. Therefore, primary religion is coded as Christianity, without any information on denomination.

BULGARIA

Majority religion is Christian (Eastern Orthodox) according to CIA World Factbook.

Bulgarians

Christian (Orthodox)

James Minahan, *One Europe, Many Nations: A Historical Dictionary of European National Groups* (Greenwood Publishing Group, 2000), 135.

Pomaks/Muslim Bulgarian

Islam (Sunni)

James Minahan, *One Europe, Many Nations: A Historical Dictionary of European National Groups* (Greenwood Publishing Group, 2000), 300.

Tsvetana Georgieva, "Pomaks: Muslim Bulgarians," *Islam and Christian-Muslim Relations* 12 (3) (2001), 304, 313.

Mario Apostolov, "The Pomaks: A religious minority in the Balkans," *Nationalities Papers: The Journal of Nationalism and Ethnicity* 24 (4) (1996), 727-742.

Ulf Brunnbauer, "The Perception of Muslims in Bulgaria and Greece: Between the 'Self' and the 'Other'," *Journal of Muslim Minority Affairs* 21 (1) (2001), 39-61.

NOTE: The numbers of Pomaks in Bulgaria range between 150,000 and 200,000. A source of the percentage or number of Christian Orthodox Pomaks in Bulgaria is unknown hence they are not coded.

Roma

Islam (Sunni), Christian (Orthodox), No Religion

Joaquim Carvalho, *Religion and Power in Europe: Conflict and Convergence* (Edizioni Plus, 2007), 272.

Ilona Tomova, "The Roma in Bulgaria: Education and Employment," last accessed on May 4, 2014, http://www.suedosteuropagesellschaft.com/pdf_2008/roma/tomova_ilona.pdf.

"Amongst the persons who determine themselves as belonging to the Roma ethnic group the prevailing part are East - Orthodox - 84 867 or 37%. Protestants are 23 289 (10%) of the Roma population, Moslems - 42 201 (18%). 30 491 have pointed the answer "no religion" and 49 491 - 'not stated'."

“2011 Bulgarian Census Results.” Web.

http://www.nsi.bg/census2011/PDOCS2/Census2011final_en.pdf, last accessed on September 18, 2018.

Note: According to the last source, the largest group among the Roma who answered the census question on religion is Orthodox Christian. Christianity (Orthodox) is coded as the primary religion.

Turks

Islam (Sunni)

Joaquim Carvalho, *Religion and Power in Europe: Conflict and Convergence* (Edizioni Plus, 2007), 271.

BURKINA FASO

Majority religion is Muslim according to CIA World Factbook. The majority of Muslims in Burkina Faso are Sunni, with only a small minorities adhering to Shi'i Islam. So we code Islam (Sunni). See, Barbara Larkin, *International Religious Freedom (2000): Report to Congress by the Department of State* (DIANE Publishing, 2001), 5.

Bobo Madare/Bobo Julia

Christian (Catholic), Islam (Sunni), Animism

http://www.ethnologue.com/country/BF/languages/***EDITION*** (Last accessed on November 9, 2014).

Many in the villages around Bobo-Dioulasso converted to Catholicism when the missions were established, while the Zara clan converted to Islam.

Kwame Anthony Appiah and Henry Louis Gates (eds.), *Africana: The Encyclopedia of the African and African American Experience* (Basic Books, 1999), 276.

“The largest and most important of these peoples are the Zara, or Bobo-Jula, who arrived in the area from Mandé between about 1500 and 1700 to found Bobo-Dioulasso.”

Christopher D. Roy. Web. “The Art of Burkina Faso.”

<https://africa.uima.uiowa.edu/topic-essays/show/37?start=65>, last accessed on October 8, 2018.

NOTE: Based on information provided by Roy that the largest group of Bobo people are the Zara (or Bobo Julia) and Appiah and Gates' assertion that Zara are Muslim, we code Islam (Sunni) as the primary religion.

Buamu/Bwamu

Christian (Protestant), Animism

“Burkina Faso,” <http://www.ethnologue.com/country/BF/languages> (Last accessed on November 9, 2014).

“Only 5% of Bwa are Moslem, 10% are Christian, while fully 85% are traditional animists. For most Bwa, spiritual life centers on the congregation of Do, and on the myths that recount the founding of the clans.”

Christopher D. Roy. 1987. “Do in Leaves and Wood Among the Bobo and the Bwa.” Paper presented at Annual Meeting of the African Studies Association, Denver, Colorado, November 21, 1987. Retrieved from

https://web.archive.org/web/20080725100428/http://www.uiowa.edu/~africart/Mask_styles/Images/Do_masks/Do.htm#_ftn1, last accessed on September 18, 2018.

Busansi

“The Busansi, also known as Bisa, Bissa, Boussansé, Busanga, and Bousanou, primarily inhabit southern Burkina Faso, northern Ghana.”

<http://oxfordindex.oup.com/view/10.1093/acref/9780195337709.013.0745> (Last accessed on November 9, 2014).

Islam, Christian (Roman Catholic, Protestant), Animism

“Burkina Faso,” <http://www.ethnologue.com/country/BF/languages> (Last accessed on November 9, 2014).

Animism (Levinson 1995, p. 230)

Dagara/Dagari

Christian (Roman Catholic), Animism

David Levinson, *Encyclopedia of World Cultures, Volume 9: Africa and the Middle East* (1995), 185.

Richard Kuba and Carola Lentz, “The Dagara And Their Neighbors (Burkina Faso And Ghana),” *Electronic Journal of Africana Bibliography* (2001), (Last accessed on August 10, 2014).

NOTE: Ethnologue.com also states Protestantism and Islam as Dagara religion, however, according to Levinson, only some recent conversion has been made. We code Animism as the primary religion as Levinson suggests the effects of Catholicism and Islam had been limited and that of Protestantism had been even more so.

Fulani (Peul)

Islam (Sunni)

Encyclopedia of the Peoples of Africa and the Middle East: Facts on File Library of World History, 233.

New Encyclopedia of Africa, Vol. 1, p. 276.

Grunshi/Ghhgurunshi/Grusi/Nankansi

“...the southwest, the region between the Black and the Red Volta (present-day Mouhoun and Nazinon), is occupied by Gurunsi (a pejorative collective name for a number of smaller groups like Lela, Kasena, Nuna, Kusase, Ko, and Sisala).” (New Encyclopedia of Africa vol 1, p. 274)

“The Grusi are a Mole-Dagbane people, in fact the largest such group in northern Ghana and southern Burkina Faso.” Stokes 2009, p. 266

Animism (Asante and Mazama 2008, p. 301-302).

Molefi Kete Asante, Ama Mazama. 2009. *Encyclopedia of African Religion*. CA: Sage.

When we look at the subgroups of Grusi at Ethnologue, we find Christian (Protestant) and Islam (Sunni). So we code Animism, Christian (Protestant) and Islam (Sunni). Following Asante and Mazama (2008), we code Animism as the primary religion.

Gurma (Gubarma)

Animism, Islam (Sunni)

“Burkina Faso,” <http://www.ethnologue.com/country/BF/languages> (Last accessed on November 9, 2014).

“Adherents of traditional African religions (estimates range from 38% to more than 50% of the population) are most prevalent in the east (among the Gurmance),...”

John Middleton, and Joseph C. Miller. 2008. *New Encyclopedia of Africa*. Thomson-Gale, 275.

Note: Primary religion is coded as Animism according to the information above.

Jula/Dyula

Islam (Sunni)

Kwame Anthony Appiah and Henry Louis Gates (eds.), *Africana: The Encyclopedia of the African and African American Experience* (Basic Books, 1999), 644.

Nininsi

Also called Ninsi. They were assimilated by the Mossi people. We have not found any information except for repetition of how the Mossi came and invaded Ninsi tribes' land and assimilated them (see i.e. *Africana*).

Lobi

Animism

The Lobi largely retained their traditional religious beliefs, despite sharing the region with Muslim Mande communities.

Kwame Anthony Appiah and Henry Louis Gates (eds.), *Africana: The Encyclopedia of the African and African American Experience* (Basic Books, 1999), 1187.

Marka/Dafing

Also known as Dafi.

Islam, Animism

“Burkina Faso,” <http://www.ethnologue.com/country/BF/languages> (Last accessed on November 9, 2014).

Islam (Sunni) <http://www.everyculture.com/Bo-Co/Burkina-Faso.html> (Last accessed on November 9, 2014).

We have not been able to confirm this information from other sources. We only coded Islam (Sunni).

Note: Primary religion is coded as Islam (Sunni) according to following information.

“Islam only became very dominant in the late 1800s. During this period, a series of “jihad”s, or holy wars, were carried out to force conversion to Islam. One influential Muslim leader was Amadou Deme, who carried out his campaign in the 1880s (Ouonni 1995:4). These religious wars gave Islam a strong foothold in the Marka-Dafin area, an influence which has continued to the present time. According to Steve Clauser, a missionary who lived in Safané for over 5 years, the majority of the Marka-Dafin have embraced Islam, though many still continue animistic practices. To a certain extent, the Islam which the Marka-Dafin practice is undoubtedly syncretistic—a mixture of Muslim practices with traditional beliefs—as is seen, for example, by the importance of the traditional masks and rituals even to our day (Blegna 1986:147). Approximately 40% of the population hold strongly to animistic beliefs and traditions (Clauser, personal communication).”

Byron Harrison and Anette Harrison. *Sociolinguistic Survey Report for the Marka-Dafin Language*. (SIL Electronic Survey Reports, 2002), 9-10.

Mossi

Animism, Islam (Sunni)

Many of Mossi traders have converted to Islam over the years, however, the majority of Mossi and Burkina Faso population is less Islamized than the neighboring regions.

Kwame Anthony Appiah and Henry Louis Gates (eds.), *Africana: The Encyclopedia of the African and African American Experience* (Basic Books, 1999), 1346.

New Encyclopedia of Africa, Vol. 1, p. 276.

“The Mossi also are known historically for their staunch resistance first to Islam and later to Christianity. However, this is changing in Burkina Faso, where Mossi are approximately 40% of the population. The number of Mossi in this country who are Muslim is 50%, and the number who are Christian is 10%.” (Asante and Mazama 2008, p. 427).

So we code Animism, Islam (Sunni) and Christianity (sect not specified).

Note: Primary religion is coded as Islam (Sunni).

Northwestern Samo/Samo Matya

Christian, Animism

“Burkina Faso,” <http://www.ethnologue.com/country/BF/languages> (Last accessed on November 9, 2014).

We have not been able to confirm this information from another source.

Senufo

Islam (Sunni), Animism

Although the Dyula have converted many Senufo chiefs to Islam, the northern Senufo and central Senufo had less converts until the urban migration increased in the aftermaths of the Second World War.

Kwame Anthony Appiah and Henry Louis Gates (eds.), *Africana: The Encyclopedia of the African and African American Experience* (Basic Books, 1999), 1692.

James Stuart Olson. *The Peoples of Africa: An Ethnohistorical Dictionary*. (Greenwood Press, 1996), 515.

NOTE: Both sources indicate although there are large-scale conversions to Islam, traditional beliefs are still most common among Senufo. Therefore, primary religion is coded as Animism.

Songhay

Islam (Sunni)

Encyclopedia of the Peoples of Africa and the Middle East: Facts on File Library of World History, p. 643.

New Encyclopedia of Africa, Vol. 1, p. 276.

BURMA

Majority religion is Buddhism according to CIA World Factbook.

Akha

Christian (Roman Catholic) (von Geusau 2000, p. 125).

Leo Alting von Geusau. 2000. "Akha Internal History: Marginalization and the Ethnic Alliance System," in Andrew Turton (ed), *Civility and Savagery: Social Identity in Tai States*. Richmond, Surrey: Curzon Press, p. 122-158.

"According to Akha knowledgeable about the situation in Burma, from the city of Kengtung southward the largest group of Akha is Catholic, the second largest Protestant, and the third largest traditionalist."

Cornelia Ann Kammerer. 1990. "Customs and Christian Conversion among Akha Highlanders of Burma and Thailand." *American Ethnologist* 17(2): 277-291.

Note: According to the above information, primary religion of Akha in Burma are coded as Christian (Roman Catholic).

Arakanese/Rohingya

Also known as Bengali.

Islam (Sunni) (Kurian 2007, p. 1664), (Lintner 2003, p. 6).

Lintner, Beril. 2003. "The Plights of Ethnic and Religious Minorities and the Rise of Islamic Extremism in Bangladesh" available at http://asiapacificms.com/papers/pdf/ethnic_and_religious_minorities_bangladesh.pdf Last Accessed on August 9, 2014.

Also see Chan, Aye. 2005. The Development of a Muslim Enclave in Arakan (Rakhine) State of Burma (Myanmar), *SOAS Bulletin of Burma Research*, Vol. 3, No. 2, 396-420.

We code Islam (Sunni)

Note: The group definition in A-MAR explicitly refers to Rohingya Muslims living in Arakan as the Arakanese/Rohingya group. Therefore, the primary religion of the group is coded as Islam (Sunni) in line with the information above.

Burman

Buddhism

Theravada Buddhism is the dominant religion among the Burman ethnic group.

Barbara Larkin, *International Religious Freedom (2000): Report to Congress by the Department of State* (DIANE Publishing, 2001), 155.

Chinese

According to Than (1997, p. 119) Muslim Chinese (Panthays) are a small number so we do not include them in our coding. Yunnanese and Kokang are about 30-40% and Fukianese and Cantanese and others are the rest (p. 119-121). According to Than (p. 130), ethnic Chinese are more socially accepted in Myanmar because the majority are Buddhists; they converted from Mahayana Buddhism to Theravada Buddhism. So we code Buddhism.

Mya Than. 1997. "The Ethnic Chinese in Myanmar and their Identity" in Leo Suryadinata (ed), *Ethnic Chinese as Southeast Asians*, Singapore: ISEAS, p. 115-.

Indian

Hinduism

Barbara Larkin, *International Religious Freedom (2000): Report to Congress by the Department of State* (DIANE Publishing, 2001), 155.

Kachins

Christian (no sect specified)

Barbara Larkin, *International Religious Freedom (2000): Report to Congress by the Department of State* (DIANE Publishing, 2001), 155.

Kachin-Lisu are Christian (Kurian 2007, p. 1664; Hattaway 2004, p. 216).

Paul Hattaway. 2004. *Peoples of the Buddhist World: A Christian Prayer Diary*. CA: Piquant Editions Ltd.

Karens

Christian (Kurian 2007, p. 1664).

We code Christian (no sect specified).

Karenni

Christianity, Buddhism, Animism

Barbara Larkin, *International Religious Freedom (2000): Report to Congress by the Department of State* (DIANE Publishing, 2001), 155.

“There are also a mixture of religious beliefs in the territory. This includes Christian (mostly Baptist and Catholic), Buddhist and animist (locally known as Kay Htoe Boe) as well as small Hindu and Muslim populations, mostly in Loikaw.”

Tom Kramer, Oliver Russell, and Martin Smith. *From War to Peace in Kayah (Karenni) State A Land at the Crossroads in Myanmar*. (2018, Transnational Institute), 102.

NOTE: Only Christianity, Buddhism, and Animism is coded since Hindu and Muslim communities are referred to be very small in both sources. Denominations of Christianity are not coded due to lack of clear numbers. Primary religion is coded as Christianity according to the information below.

“Historically known as Karenni (“Red Karen”), they take their collective name from the red-coloured clothing of the largest group, the Kayah (see Chapter 7). Today a majority are Christians, predominantly Baptist and Catholic.”

Tom Kramer, Oliver Russell, and Martin Smith. *From War to Peace in Kayah (Karenni) State A Land at the Crossroads in Myanmar*. (2018, Transnational Institute), 12.

Lahu

We code Animism since despite introduction of Buddhism and Christianity Roman

Catholic and Protestant by different neighbors and missionaries, traditional religion is subscribed by the majority (Levinson 1993, p. 153).

“Their religion is Animist, though apparently influenced by (Tibetan) Buddhism. By 1950, American Baptist missionaries in Burma claimed 28,000 Lahu converts.”

Donald M. Seekins. 2006. *Historical Dictionary of Burma (Myanmar)*. Lanham: Maryland, 264.

Note: Following the information above, primary religion of Lahu is coded as Animist.

Lisu

Traditional religion, Christian.

http://www.ethnologue.com/language/lis/view/***EDITION*** Last Accessed on September, 12, 2014.

Traditional religion

Encyclopedia of World Cultures | 1996 | Dessaint, Alain cited in

<http://www.encyclopedia.com/topic/Lisu.aspx> Last Accessed on September 12, 2014.

“In China and proportionately more in Burma, Lisu have converted to Christianity in large numbers. While definitive statistics do not exist, scholars and missionaries agree that of Myanmar’s roughly 400,000 Lisu, 75 percent to 80 percent are Christians.”

Michele Zack. 2017. *The Lisu: Far from the Ruler*. Boulder: University Press of Colorado, 178.

Note: Following the information above, primary religion is coded as Christian. The information on denomination is missing.

Lu

Buddhism, Animism

Tai Lue spread across Myanmar, Thailand, China according to (Levinson 1993, p. 253) and they practice Theravada Buddhism and animism (p. 255).

Hattaway (2004, p. 169) also mentions the Lu are Buddhists following some animistic rituals especially in China and Vietnam.

According to Vets with a Mission website, Lu are polytheists and they follow animist beliefs and practices. See <http://www.vwam.com/vets/tribes/lu.html> Last accessed on November 14, 2014.

We code both Buddhism and Animism.

Paul Hattaway. 2004. *Peoples of the Buddhist World: A Christian Prayer Diary*. Carlisle, CA: Piquant Editions Ltd.

NOTE: Based on Levinson (1993, 253) we code Buddhism as the primary religion.

Maru

According to Levinson (1993, p. 149), “Other than Jinghpaw (Chinese spelling, Jingpo), the Kachin are comprised of Maru (own name, "Lawngwaw"), Atsi (Szi, Zaiwa-the majority Kachin population in Yunnan), Lashi, and speakers of the Rawang language of the Nung group, Achang (Burmese term, "Maingtha," meaning "people of the [Shan] state of M~ng Hsa"), and some in-resident communities of Lisu speakers (Yawyin, in Burmese). Lashi and Atsi-Mar (and smaller groups akin to Maru) are called 'Maru Dangbau' (the Maru branch) in Jinghpaw.”

Since we have only found Maru as a subgroup of Kachins, we code them Christian (no sect specified) as we did with the Kachins.

Mons

Buddhism (Mirante 1993).

Theravada Buddhism is the dominant religion among the Mon ethnic group.

Barbara Larkin, *International Religious Freedom (2000): Report to Congress by the Department of State* (DIANE Publishing, 2001), 155.

Edith T. Mirante. 1993. *Burmese Looking Glass: A Human Rights Adventure and a Jungle Revolution*. NY: Atlantic Monthly Press.

Nepali

Hinduism, Buddhism

This group is called “the Gurkha” who are forced to identify as Nepalis in the census although their ancestors migrated to Myanmar in the 19th cc. “Gurkhas live throughout Burma, including in Kachin, Chin and Shan states, as well as Rangoon and Mandalay divisions. They form a large minority in Myitkyina as well as the hill station of Maymyo (Pyin Oo Lwin) in Mandalay Division. Most practice Hinduism or Buddhism.”
<http://www.irrawaddy.org/burma/forgotten-gurkhas-burma.html>

See also

http://countryoffice.unfpa.org/myanmar/2014/04/11/9451/ethnic_gurkha_uses_right_to_self_identify_in_myanmar_census/

Last accessed on November 14, 2014.

Hindu and Buddhist coding confirmed by: <http://www.veergorkha.com/2013/11/gurkha-ethnic-peoples-history-in-burma.html> Last accessed on November 14, 2014.

“The second reason for the acceptance of Gorkhalis into Myanmar’s mainstream culture was cultural Buddha was born in Nepal, and therefore coming from the land of the Buddha gave Gorkhalis special privileges. Even when the majority of the Gorkhalis clearly identified as Hindus, these privileges were still accorded to them, due to the perceived connection between the land of birth of Buddha.”

Sushma Joshi. “The Religious Lives of the Gorkhalis of Myanmar.” Web. Retrieved from http://www.academia.edu/6451198/The_Religious_Lives_of_the_Gorkhalis_of_Myanmar, last accessed on September 21, 2018.

NOTE: The above source indicate that majority of Gurkhas are Hindu. Primary religion is coded as Hinduism.

Palaung

Buddhism (Hattaway 2004, p. 216).

Hattaway argues very few Palaung converted to Christianity despite Kachin Christians’ attempts in recent years. Palaung were converted to Buddhism by the Shans (p. 216).

Minahan (2012, p. 241) argues the majority of Palaungs is Theravada Buddhist with a small Christian minority and many still practice their traditional belief system.

We code Buddhism.

Paul Hattaway. 2004. *Peoples of the Buddhist World: A Christian Prayer Diary*. Carlisle, CA: Piquant Editions Ltd.

SHAN

Buddhism (Hattaway 2004, p. 216).

Theravada Buddhism is the dominant religion among the Shan ethnic group.

Barbara Larkin, *International Religious Freedom (2000): Report to Congress by the Department of State* (DIANE Publishing, 2001), 155.

Minahan (2012, p. 286) confirm that the Shans are mostly Theravada Buddhists with a small minority practicing traditional beliefs.

We code Buddhism.

Tai Khun

Buddhism

<http://www.ethnologue.com/language/kkh> Last Accessed on August 9, 2014.

Yuan Buddhism

Karlsson, Klemens. 2009. "Tai Khun Buddhism and Ethnic-Religious Identity" *Contemporary Buddhism: An Interdisciplinary Journal*, 10, 1, p. 75-83.

Wa, Parauk of Burma

Traditional religion, Buddhist, Christian.

<http://www.ethnologue.com/language/prk> Last Accessed on August 9, 2014.

According to Minahan (2012, p. 353), "the majority of the Wa now consider themselves Mahayana Buddhists, with sizeable Christian and animist minorities).

So we code all three religions: Buddhism, Christianity (no sect specified) and Animism.

NOTE: Based on Minahan (2012, 353), primary religion is coded Buddhism.

Yangbye

We could only find one reference to Yangbye's religion (as Christian) in Patrick (2011, p. 218).

So we code as Christianity (no sect specified).

Patrick, J. (2011). *The Future of the Global Church: History, Trends and Possibilities*, Authentic Publishers.

Zomis/Chins

Animism, Christianity

Chin-Lushai are Christian (Kurian 2007, p. 1664).

“The cultural characteristics of the Chin differ significantly from those of the Burmans, who form 68 percent of the country's population. Most importantly, the Chin are either Christians or animists whereas Burmans follow Theravada Buddhism.”

<http://www.cidcm.umd.edu/mar/assessment.asp?groupId=77502> Last Accessed on October 1, 2014.

“Although the Chin, Kachin and Karen (who were mostly Christian)...”

Mang, Pum Za. 2016. "Buddhist Nationalism and Burmese Christianity". *Studies in World Christianity* 22 (2): 148–167.

Note: Primary religion coded Christianity according to the information above.

BURUNDI

Majority religion is Christian (Roman Catholic) according to CIA World Factbook.

Hutu

Christian (Roman Catholic), Animism

Encyclopedia of the Peoples of Africa and the Middle East (Infobase Publishing, 2009), 300.

“Hutu,” *Encyclopedia Britannica*, last accessed on April 27, 2014,
<http://global.britannica.com/EBchecked/topic/277713/Hutu>.

Note: Majority Hutu were converted to Roman Catholicism. Primary religion is Roman Catholicism.

Timothy Longman. *Christianity and Genocide in Rwanda*. (Cambridge University Press, 2010), 45.

Tutsi

Christian (Roman Catholic), Animism

Encyclopedia of the Peoples of Africa and the Middle East (Infobase Publishing, 2009), 300.

“Tutsi,” *Encyclopedia Britannica*, last accessed on April 27, 2014,
<http://global.britannica.com/EBchecked/topic/610671/Tutsi>.

NOTE: Skutsch (2013) puts the number of Roman Catholics to 62% of the Burundi population, Christian Protestant to 5%, Animist to 23% and Muslims to 10%. See, Carl Skutsch, *Encyclopedia of the World's Minorities* (Routledge, 2013), 254.

See also, “Burundi,” Bureau Of Democracy, Human Rights, And Labor 2012 Report on International Religious Freedom, last accessed on April 27, 2014,
<http://www.state.gov/j/drl/rls/irf/2012/af/208124.htm>.

According to CIA World Factbook Protestant % is 23.9 hence there should be Protestants in one or both of these groups. However, since we do not have a source for it, we have not coded Protestant.

Note: Primary religion is Roman Catholic according to both sources.

CAMBODIA

Majority religion is Buddhism according to CIA World Factbook.

Chams

“Approximately 500,000 people (Ethnologue gives a figure of 220,000 based on 1992 Cambodian government sources; a 2004 Radio Free Asia report refers to as many as 700,000) concentrated around Kampong Cham, Kampot and Phnom Penh are ethnic Cham of Malay-Polynesian origins. Most are Muslims and speak the Cham language, which belongs to the Austronesian family. Another distinct group of Cham is sometimes called Chvea. They speak mainly Khmer and may have originated from Java. Both groups belong to the Shafi branch of Sunni Islam.” - See more at: <http://www.minorityrights.org/3287/cambodia/cham.html#sthash.4Uto7w.dpuf> Also see <http://countrystudies.us/cambodia/50.htm> Last accessed on July 28, 2014.

Chinese

“Mahayana Buddhism is the religion of the majority of Chinese and Vietnamese in Cambodia. Elements of other religious practices, such as veneration of folk heros and ancestors, Confucianism, and Taoism mix with Chinese and Vietnamese Buddhism.” <http://countrystudies.us/cambodia/49.htm> Last accessed on July 28, 2014.

“...ethnic Vietnamese and Chinese are eclectic, following Mahayana Buddhism and Daoism.”

“Cambodia-Religion.” *Encyclopedia Britannica*. Web. Retrieved from <https://www.britannica.com/place/Cambodia/Religion>, last accessed on September 21, 2018.

So we code both Taoism and Buddhism. Primary religion is coded Syncretic (Buddhism, Taoism).

Khmer

“Theravada Buddhism is the religion of virtually all of the ethnic Khmer, who constitute about 90 percent or more of the Cambodian population.” <http://countrystudies.us/cambodia/48.htm> Last accessed on July 28, 2014.

Vietnamese

“Mahayana Buddhism is the religion of the majority of Chinese and Vietnamese in Cambodia. Elements of other religious practices, such as veneration of folk heros and ancestors, Confucianism, and Taoism mix with Chinese and Vietnamese Buddhism.” <http://countrystudies.us/cambodia/49.htm> Last accessed on July 28, 2014.

“...ethnic Vietnamese and Chinese are eclectic, following Mahayana Buddhism and Daoism.”

“Cambodia-Religion.” *Encyclopedia Britannica*. Web. Retrieved from <https://www.britannica.com/place/Cambodia/Religion>, last accessed on September 21, 2018.

So we code both Taoism and Buddhism. Primary religion is coded Syncretic (Buddhism, Taoism).

Khmer Loeu

Theravada Buddhism is the religion of virtually all of the ethnic Khmer, who constitute about 90 percent or more of the Cambodian population.
<http://countrystudies.us/cambodia/48.htm> Last accessed on July 28, 2014.

Kuy is the largest group in Khmer Loeu and “In the late 1980s, about 160,000 Kuy lived in the northern Cambodian provinces of Kampong Thum, Preah Vihear, and Stoeng Treng as well as in adjacent Thailand. (Approximately 70,000 Kuy had been reported in Cambodia itself in 1978.) Most of the Kuy have been assimilated into the predominant culture of the country in which they live. Many are Buddhists, and the majority practice wet-rice cultivation. They have the reputation of being skilled blacksmiths.”
<http://countrystudies.us/cambodia/44.htm> Last accessed on July 28, 2014.

CAMEROON

Majority religion is Animism and Christian according to CIA World Factbook. We code Christian (Roman Catholic) following <http://www.britannica.com/EBchecked/topic/90925/Cameroon/55097/Plant-and-animal-life#toc55099> Last accessed on December 23, 2014.

Bamileke

Christian (Roman Catholic, Protestant), Islam, Animism

Prior to missionary activities among the Bamileke, they adhered traditional religious practices. However, despite the existence of animists among the Bamileke even today, many now belong to either Catholic or Evangelical churches. To a lesser degree, Baptist, Jehovah's Witness, and Adventist churches are also present. Still, due to lack of exact numbers of followers of these churches we only code Roman Catholicism and Protestantism.

John Middleton and Amal Rassam (Vol. eds.), *Encyclopedia of World Cultures*, Volume IX, Africa and The Middle East (G.K. Hall & Co., 1995), 39.

"In the Grassfields, major polities include Nsaw, Kom, Mankon, Bali, Wum, and Bamum. Christianity has been prevalent in all these Bamileke and Grassfields chiefdoms, except Bamum, from the early colonial period. The ruling stratum of Bamum was converted to Islam in the nineteenth century following contacts with Fulani (Fulbe) invaders and Hausa traders."

John Middleton, and Joseph C. Miller. 2008. *New Encyclopedia of Africa*. Thomson-Gale, 302.

"Christianity was introduced to the Bamileke during the colonial period and subsequently, there have been some conversions. Islam has also penetrated from the north where Fulani and Hausa have come into contact with the Bamileke. Most, however, adhere to the religion of their ancestors that focuses on the honoring of ancestors."

John A. Shoup, *Ethnic Groups of Africa and the Middle East: An Encyclopedia* (ABC-CLIO, 2011), 41.

NOTE: Sources other than Shoup (2011) note Christianity as the majority religion, with some Muslim minority among Bamileke. We code Christianity as the primary religion and code Islam. We also deduce Animism from Shoup (2011) but we do not code Animism as the primary religion because the information is not confirmed in any other sources.

Fulani-Hausa-Kanuri

Islam (Sunni)

Barbara Larkin, *International Religious Freedom (2000): Report to Congress by the Department of State* (DIANE Publishing, 2001), 8.

John Mukum Mbaku. 2005. *Culture and Customs of Cameroon*. CT: Greenwood Press. p. 39, 5.

Kirdi/Montagnard

“From time to time, the northern region suffers from ethnic tensions between the Fulani, an ethnic (or multiethnic) Muslim group that conquered most of the region 200 years ago, and the Kirdi, the descendents of groups that practiced traditional indigenous religions. The Fulani conquered or displaced many Kirdi as part of a westward expansion of Islam in Africa. Although some Kirdi subsequently adopted Islam, the Kirdi have remained socially, educationally, and economically disadvantaged relative to the Fulani. The slavery still practiced in parts of the north is reported to be largely enslavement of Kirdi (both Muslim and non-Muslim) by Fulani.”

Bureau of Democracy, Human Rights, and Labor, “Cameroon,” International Religious Freedom Report 2006, <http://www.state.gov/j/drl/rls/irf/2006/71290.htm> (Last accessed on November 7, 2014).

Muslim http://www.ethnologue.com/country/cm/languages/***EDITION*** (Last accessed on November 7, 2014).

According to Mkabu (2005, p. 6) “Kirdi and the Northern Hill Groups” have resisted to Fulani’s Sunni Islam and their resentment is still strong today. We confirm this with Levinson 1998, p. 115.

We code Animism.

Bassa-Bakoko

Christian, Animism

“Cameroon,” http://www.ethnologue.com/country/cm/languages/***EDITION*** (Last accessed on August 5, 2014).

We could not find another source for this group’s religion. We asked a country expert and learned that they are predominantly Roman Catholic. So we coded Christian (Roman Catholic and Animism).

Eastern Nigritic

No reliable source on Eastern Nigritic religion found so far. We are having hard time finding any information on the group since it seems to be the name given to a variety of forest tribes in the south.

Westerner/Anglophone/Southern Cameroons

Christian (Protestant, Catholic)

James Minahan, *Encyclopedia of the Stateless Nations: Ethnic and National Groups Around the World Volume IV S-Z* (Greenwood, 2002), 1773.

Fang-Pahouin

Christian, Animism

Fang are predominantly Christian, however, some elements of their animistic religion still exist today alongside Christianity.

Encyclopedia of the Peoples of Africa and the Middle East: Facts on File Library of World History, 227.

<http://dice.missouri.edu/docs/niger-congo/Fang.pdf> Last accessed on December 23, 2014.

“By 1939 the entire population was reportedly Christian. Since 1945, however, there has been a rapid growth of syncretistic sects combining animistic and Christian beliefs with a cargo-cult element.”

<http://www.britannica.com/EBchecked/topic/90925/Cameroon/55097/Plant-and-animal-life#toc55099> Last accessed on December 23, 2014.

Christian (Roman Catholic) http://www.nalrc.indiana.edu/brochures/Fang_Gambia.pdf Last accessed on December 23, 2014. Confirmed by Levinson 1998, p. 129 under Equatorial Guinea's Fangs but it is also noted that the same group is in Cameroon and Gabon, DRC and they are converted in large numbers to Roman Catholicism.

Note: Primary religion is coded as Christianity (Roman Catholic).

Gbaya/Baya

Islam (Sunni), Christian, Animism (Olson 1996, p. 193)

Philip Burnham, *The Politics of Cultural Difference in Northern Cameroon* (Edinburgh University Press, 1996), 83, 90.

John Mukum Mbaku, *Culture and Customs of Cameroon* (Greenwood Publishing Group, 2005), 44-48.

Molefi Kete Asante, Ama Mazama. 2009. *Encyclopedia of African Religion, Volume 1*. Thousand Oaks: Sage Publications, 116.

NOTE: Majority are Christian.

CANADA

Majority religion is Christian (Roman Catholic) according to CIA World Factbook.

White

Whites are the majority so looking at the official census numbers we code both Catholic and Protestant since majority population in white areas in Canada practice either of these two denominations. <http://www.statcan.gc.ca/tables-tableaux/sum-som/l01/cst01/demo30a-eng.htm>
Last accessed on August 1, 2014.

Blacks

Majority is Caribbean origin and the rest African.

Protestant Baptist (Scott 2012, p. 115). Baptist or Methodist.
<http://www.thecanadianencyclopedia.ca/en/article/black-canadians/> Last accessed on August 1, 2014. So we code both.

Indigenous

“At the same time, Aboriginal people in Canada are about as likely as the rest of the population to report some kind of religious affiliation. In 1991, 87% of all those identifying as Aboriginal people said they had some religious affiliation, while 13% said they had no such affiliation. As with the overall population, most Aboriginal people report affiliation with either the Catholic Church or Protestant denominations. In 1991, 51% of Aboriginal people said they were Catholic and 34% reported affiliation with a Protestant denomination, while 2% reported affiliation with another group, such as traditional Native Indian or Inuit religions.”

Religious Groups in Canada, 2001 Canadian Centre for Justice Report
<http://www.statcan.gc.ca/pub/85f0033m/85f0033m2001007-eng.pdf>
Last accessed on August 1, 2014. So we code Christian (Roman Catholic and Protestant).

South Asian

Majority East Indian, then Pakistani acc to official census data.

Sikhism (Mahmood 2005), Hinduism (Banerjee and Coward 2005), Islam Sunni (Scott 2012, p. 167, 188).

East Asian

Buddhism, Taoism, (Boisvert 2005, p. 83; Lai, Paper and Paper 2005)

Middle Eastern

Majority Lebanese and Iranian.

Islam Sunni, Shi'i (McDonough and Hoodfar 2005, p. 136). Majority Sunni but a significant Shii population lives in Canada as well according to Scott (2012, p. 184.)

“Arab Canadians belong to different religions and sects. The early immigrants were nearly all Christians; nine often were members of the Antiochian Orthodox, Melkite, or Maronite church. The Antiochian Orthodox Church is part of the Eastern Orthodox Church, which has some doctrinal disputes with the Catholic Church over the idea of immaculate conception, the primacy of the pope, and the nature of Jesus Christ. There are four Antiochian Orthodox churches in Canada—two in Montreal, one in Toronto, and one in Ottawa—with a total membership of around ten thousand people. Melkite and Maronite churches are Uniate churches and are part of the Catholic Church, although they have their own rites, liturgies, and patriarchs, who are beholden to the pope. There are Melkite churches in Montreal, Ottawa, and Toronto. At the turn of the millennium, the Montreal church had a membership of three thousand families, of which 60 percent were of Egyptian origin. The first Coptic Orthodox Church was founded in Toronto in 1965. The Coptic Orthodox followers are Monophysites who believe in the complete divinity of Jesus Christ. Some Arab Canadians have become Protestants, Catholics, or Russian Orthodox.

In 1931, only 645 Muslims lived in Canada. This number increased substantially during the second wave of immigration in the postwar period. The first mosque was built in Edmonton in 1938. By the end of the twentieth century, mosques and Islamic organizations could be found in almost all of Canada's provinces. Canada's Muslim sects include Sunnis, Shi'ites, and Druses. The Sunnis are the largest sect in the Arab world as well as in Canada. The Shi'ites, who split with the Sunnis in a dispute over Mohammed's successor, are from mostly Iraq and Lebanon. The Druse religion is based on the cult of al-Hakim, an eleventh-century religious leader who declared himself divine.” (Ember, Ember and Skoggard 2002, p. 17)

We code Christian (Roman Catholic, Orthodox) and Islam (Sunni, Shi'i)

Quebecois

We code only Catholic since the other denominations are below our threshold according to official data. <http://www.statcan.gc.ca/tables-tableaux/sum-som/101/cst01/demo30b-eng.htm> Last accessed on August 1, 2014.

Christian (Roman Catholic) (Fay 2012)

French Canadians

Christian (Roman Catholic) (Fay 2012, p. 53, 151)

Fay, Terence J. 2012. Catholic Christians. In Jamie S. Scott (ed) *The Religions of Canadians*. Toronto: University of Toronto Press.

CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC

Majority religion is Animism according to CIA World Factbook.

Indigenous beliefs 35%, Protestant 25%, Roman Catholic 25%, Muslim 15%. We code the majority variable Animism and the alternative majority variable Christian (Protestant and Roman Catholic).

Banda

Christian (Protestant, Catholic), Animism, Islam

According to the sources below, some Banda have converted to either Islam or Christianity.

“Banda,” <http://www.gurtong.net/Peoples/PeoplesProfiles/Banda/tabid/184/Default.aspx> (Last accessed on November 12, 2014).

“Banda-Linda,”

https://theseedcompany.org/sites/default/files/projects/pdfs/project_profile-banda-linda.pdf (Last accessed on November 12, 2014).

“Most Banda are Protestant (51.6 percent) or Catholic (38 percent) Christians, but a small minority are Muslims.”

Richard Bradshaw, Juan Fandos-Rius. 2016. *Historical Dictionary of the Central African Republic*. Lanham: Rowman & Littlefield, 93.

Note: With the information above, primary religion of the group is coded as Christian (Protestant).

Gbaya/Baja/Baya

Also called Numana/Nunku/Gwantu

Christian, Animism

Encyclopedia of the Peoples of Africa and the Middle East: Facts on File Library of World History, 105.

Molefi Kete Asante, Ama Mazama. 2009. *Encyclopedia of African Religion, Volume 1*. Thousand Oaks: Sage Publications, 116.

NOTE: Majority of Baya are Christian (Asante and Mazama 2009).

Riverene-Sango

Also known as Ubangians.

Christian, Animism

“Sango,” <http://www.nalrc.indiana.edu/brochures/Sango.pdf> (Last accessed on November 12, 2014).

NOTE: We have not been able to find additional information.

Sara

Christian (Protestant), Animism

According to Levinson, most Sara are Protestant, however, many traditional beliefs are followed as well. So we code both.

David Levinson, *Ethnic Groups Worldwide: A Ready Reference Handbook* (Greenwood Publishing Group, 1998), 117.

NOTE: Primary religion is coded Christian (Protestant) since Levinson (1998) indicates majority of Sara are nominally Protestant.

Mbum(Bum)

Islam (Sunni), Animism.

“Mbum-Language Profile.” *Ethnologue*. <https://www.ethnologue.com/language/mdd>, last accessed on September 21, 2018.

“Half are Muslims.”]

James Stuart Olson, *The Peoples of Africa: An Ethnohistorical Dictionary* (Greenwood Publishing Group, 1996), 386.

NOTE: Olson also notes that there is rising Protestant missionary activity among the Mbum people, however, it is not coded since size of the Protestants could not be corroborated by another scholarly source. Given existence of Animist and likely some Protestant Mbum, primary religion of Mbum is coded as Islam (Sunni).

Mbaka (Bwaka)/Ngbaga/Ngaka

Animism

“Ngbaka,” <http://africa.uima.uiowa.edu/peoples/show/Ngbaka> (Last accessed on August 8, 2014).

Yakoma

Christian (President Kolingba is Yakoman and Christian)

Babette Zoumara and Abdul-Rauf Ibrahim, Genesis of the crisis in the Central African Republic, Pambazuka News, 2014-01-30, Issue 663

<http://www.pambazuka.net/en/category/features/90348> (Last accessed on December 19, 2014).

Fulani/Fulbe

Islam (Sunni)

Carl Skutsch, *Encyclopedia of the World's Minorities* (Routledge, 2013), 471-476.
Melton and Bauman (2002, p. 227)

Kare/Kari

Alternate names: Kali, Kari, Karré

We could not find a reliable source on Kare religion so far.

CHAD

Majority religion is Muslim according to CIA World Factbook. We code Islam (Sunni) following <http://www.britannica.com/EBchecked/topic/104144/Chad/54927/Religion> (Last accessed on December 19, 2014).

Arab

Islam (Sunni)

James Minahan, *Encyclopedia of Stateless Nations: L-R* (Greenwood Publishing Group, 2002), 1388-1389.

Kanembu/Kanuri

Islam (Sunni)

James Stuart Olson, *The Peoples of Africa: An Ethnohistorical Dictionary* (Greenwood Publishing Group, 1996), 271.

Maba

Islam (Sunni)

The majority of Maba are Sunni Muslims, however, they retain many pre-Islamic traditions.

James Minahan, *Encyclopedia of Stateless Nations: L-R* (Greenwood Publishing Group, 2002), 1130.

Hadjarai

Islam (Sunni)

“Chad: A Background Report,” *Civil-Military Fusion Centre*, July, 2012, https://www.cimicweb.org/cmo/Documents/ASCOPE%20PMESII/Chad_FINAL%20merged.pdf (Last accessed on August 8, 2014).

Chad is predominantly Sunni Muslim according to PEW 2012 Report so although we have not found a specific source that shows the sect is Sunni, we safely assume that it is Sunni hence the Shi'i % in Chad does not pass our threshold.
<http://www.pewforum.org/files/2012/08/the-worlds-muslims-full-report.pdf> (Last accessed on December 19, 2014).

Mubi/Karbo

Islam (Sunni)

James Stuart Olson, *The Peoples of Africa: An Ethnohistorical Dictionary* (Greenwood Publishing Group, 1996), 275.

Chad is predominantly Sunni Muslim according to PEW 2012 Report so although we have not found a specific source that shows the sect is Sunni, we safely assume that it is Sunni hence the Shi'i % in Chad does not pass our threshold.

<http://www.pewforum.org/files/2012/08/the-worlds-muslims-full-report.pdf> (Last accessed on December 19, 2014).

Naba

Islam (Sunni)

“Chad,” https://www.ethnologue.com/country/td/languages/****EDITION**** (Last accessed on August 7, 2014).

Chad is predominantly Sunni Muslim according to PEW 2012 Report so although we have not found a specific source that shows the sect is Sunni, we safely assume that it is Sunni hence the Shi'i % in Chad does not pass our threshold.

<http://www.pewforum.org/files/2012/08/the-worlds-muslims-full-report.pdf> (Last accessed on December 19, 2014).

Southerners

Christian, Animism

“Chad: A Background Report,” *Civil-Military Fusion Centre*, July, 2012, https://www.cimicweb.org/cmo/Documents/ASCOPE%20PMESII/Chad_FINAL%20merged.pdf (Last accessed on August 8, 2014).

Christian Protestant Evangelical

“In 1969 resentment among the Muslim peoples of the north at the rule of Chad’s first president, a Christian from the south named Ngarta Tombalbaye, boiled over into civil war.” Tombalbaye belonged to Sara group the largest of the Southern tribes. (Melton, p.132)

Gordon Melton. 2005. *Encyclopedia of Protestantism*. NY: Facts on File.

Toubu

Islam (Sunni)

Also known as Tebu, Tubu or Teda.

David Levinson, *Ethnic Groups Worldwide: A Ready Reference Handbook* (Greenwood Publishing Group, 1998), 118.

Beri

Islam (Sunni)

James Stuart Olson, *The Peoples of Africa: An Ethnohistorical Dictionary* (Greenwood Publishing Group, 1996), 91-92.

Chad is predominantly Sunni Muslim according to PEW 2012 Report so although we have not found a specific source that shows the sect is Sunni, we safely assume that it is Sunni hence the Shi'i % in Chad does not pass our threshold.

<http://www.pewforum.org/files/2012/08/the-worlds-muslims-full-report.pdf> (Last accessed on December 19, 2014).

Fulani

Islam (Sunni)

David Levinson, *Ethnic Groups Worldwide: A Ready Reference Handbook* (Greenwood Publishing Group, 1998), 118.

Tangale (Tandjile)

Christian, Animism

Christine Zuchora-Walske, *Chad in Pictures* (Twenty-First Century Books, 2009), 47.

New Encyclopedia of Africa vol. 4 p. 43 – The Tangale group in Nigeria is Christian and Animists so we infer here that the group in Chad may also subscribe to the same religion as Zuchora-Walske corroborates. Also Ethnologue shows Tandjile subgroups in Chad are Christian and Animist. See <http://www.ethnologue.com/country/TD/languages> (Last accessed on December 19, 2014).

According to Johannes Harnischfeger, Tangale living around Lake Chad have protected their traditions despite the Fulani impact on the neighboring tribes. Primary religion is coded Animism according to this information.

Johannes Harnischfeger. 2002. "Tangale History and Culture." In Herrmann Jungraithmayr. 2002. *Sindi Tangale Folktales*. Cologne: Rudiger Koppe Verlag.

CHILE

Majority religion is Christian (Roman Catholic) according to CIA World Factbook.

White/Mestizo

Chile is a mestizo country (around 95%) and the religion for the majority is Christian Roman Catholic and Protestant population. So we code these two. See Crooker 2004, p. 52-56.

Crooker, Richard. 2004. Chile. US: Chelsea House Publishers.

NOTE: The predominant denomination in Chile is Catholicism. Primary religion is coded as Christianity (Roman Catholic).

Indigenous peoples

“Their socio-cultural and political relations have always been shaped and complemented by their spirituality, their religious beliefs and the strong relationship between man, land and nature. They have a deeply religious society. The Mapuche of today have managed to establish a new dimension of what is religious in a syncretism that includes the catholic religion as well as protestant evangelic movements. The Machi (shaman) is fundamental in the configuration of the Mapuche's myths and rites. He is the mediator between the natural and supernatural world and usually has a great knowledge of traditional medicine. Mapuche perform ritual ceremonies, such as: the nguillatun, a ceremony of prayer; the machitun, healing ritual; the wentripantu or celebration of the New Year; day of the winter solstice; funeral and initiation rites.” - See more at: <http://www.unpo.org/members/7895#sthash.gO3ziAcV.dpuf> Last accessed on July 28, 2014.

So we code Christian Roman Catholic, Protestant and Animism.

NOTE: The predominant denomination in Chile is Catholicism. Primary religion is coded as Christianity (Roman Catholic).

CHINA

Majority religion is Buddhism according to CIA World Factbook. However, 52.2% of the population is unaffiliated with any religion. So we code the Alternative Majority Religion variable no religion.

Bai

Buddhism, Animism, Taoism

Carl Skutsch, *Encyclopedia of the World's Minorities* (Routledge, 2013), 175.

Barbara A. West, *Encyclopedia of the Peoples of Asia and Oceania* (Infobase Publishing, 2009), 80.

“The main Bai religion is worship of local tutelary spirits. These included national heroes and ancestors, and national phenomena like fish, conches, the sun and moon, rivers, and mountains. Buddhism and Daoism have also penetrated Bai society.”
Edward L. Davis (ed). 2005. *Encyclopedia of Contemporary Chinese Culture*. Oxon: Routledge, 37.

Bouyei

Animism

The majority of Bouyei are animist, however, some are Daoist or Christian.

David Levinson, *Encyclopedia of World Cultures, Volume VI: Russia and Eurasia / China* (G.K. Hall & Company: New York, 1994), 423.

Dai

Buddhism

Zheng Qian, *China's Ethnic Groups and Religions* (Cengage Learning, 2010), 135.

David A. Palmer, Glenn Landes Shive, Glenn Shive, Philip L. Wickeri (eds.), *Chinese Religious Life* (Oxford University Press, 2011), 55.

Note: Both sources confirm majority of Dai follow different schools of Buddhism. Therefore, primary religion for the group is coded as Buddhism.

Daurs

Animism

According to Levinson, Daurs' polytheistic religion remains strong.
David Levinson, *Ethnic Groups Worldwide: A Ready Reference Handbook* (Greenwood Publishing Group, 1998), 211.

Dong

Animism

Carl Skutsch, *Encyclopedia of the World's Minorities* (Routledge, 2013), 408.

“China,” <https://www.ethnologue.com/country/cn/languages> (Last accessed on November 18, 2014).

Dongxiang

Islam (Sunni, Shii)

Zheng Qian, *China's Ethnic Groups and Religions* (Cengage Learning, 2010), 141.

According to Levinson, two thirds of Dongxiang were Sunni Muslims, with the rest being Shi'i and of Wahhabiyaa sect.

David Levinson, *Encyclopedia of World Cultures, Volume VI: Russia and Eurasia / China* (G.K. Hall & Company: New York, 1994), 423.

NOTE: Primary religion coded Islam (Sunni) based on Levinson (1994).

Filipino

Not in the books we surveyed since this is a migrant population who came to China for work. Thus we code the majority of their home country: Christian (Roman Catholic).

Gelos/Gelao

Animism

David Levinson, *Encyclopedia of World Cultures, Volume VI: Russia and Eurasia / China* (G.K. Hall & Company: New York, 1994), 435.

Barbara A. West, *Encyclopedia of the Peoples of Asia and Oceania* (Infobase Publishing, 2009), 227.

Han Chinese

No religion, Taoism, Buddhism, Animism

“Though many Han are nonreligious, the majority adhere to a mixture of Chinese folk religion, Confucianism, Daoism, and Buddhism.”

James Minahan, *Ethnic Groups of North, East, and Central Asia: An Encyclopedia (Ethnic Groups of the World)* (ABC-CLIO, 2014), 90.

“Prior to 1949 most Han engaged in a syncretic blend of Confucian, Taoist, and Buddhist practices that focused on their (patrilineal) ancestors, the emperor, local gods and spirits, the agricultural calendar, and, most important, harmony in all areas of social interaction. Today many of these ideas remain despite 1,000 years of cultural change and even a Communist revolution that sought to eliminate them more than half a century ago.”

Barbara A. West, *Encyclopedia of the Peoples of Asia and Oceania* (Infobase Publishing, 2009), 264-265.

Animism, Buddhism, Taoism, and No Religion coded for the group. Primary religion is coded Syncretic.

Hani

Animism

Carl Skutsch, *Encyclopedia of the World's Minorities* (Routledge, 2013), 546.

Hui

Islam (Sunni)

Zheng Qian, *China's Ethnic Groups and Religions* (Cengage Learning, 2010), 141.

David A. Palmer, Glenn Landes Shive, Glenn Shive, Philip L. Wickeri (eds.), *Chinese Religious Life* (Oxford University Press, 2011), 56.

Barbara A. West, *Encyclopedia of the Peoples of Asia and Oceania* (Infobase Publishing, 2009), 293-294.

Jingpo

Animism

One source defines the group religion as Buddhism but it cannot be confirmed.

Jingpo “The Jingpo Ethnic Group,”
<http://www.china.org.cn/english/features/EthnicGroups/136921.htm> (Last accessed on July 10, 2014).

There is some missionary activity among Jingpo, but no source confirms a sizeable conversion. Therefore, Christianity is not coded.

Edward L. Davis (ed.), *Encyclopedia of Contemporary Chinese Culture* (Taylor & Francis, 2009), 821.

The sources below confirm that majority of the Jingpo still follow their traditional beliefs despite marginal Buddhist and Christian influences.

Carl Skutsch, *Encyclopedia of the World's Minorities* (Routledge, 2013), 677.

James Stuart Olson, *An Ethnohistorical Dictionary of China* (Greenwood Publishing Group, 1998), 161.

David Levinson, *Encyclopedia of World Cultures, Volume VI: Russia and Eurasia / China* (G.K. Hall & Company: New York, 1994), 458.

Kazaks

Islam (Sunni)

David A. Palmer, Glenn Landes Shive, Glenn Shive, Philip L. Wickeri (eds.), *Chinese Religious Life* (Oxford University Press, 2011), 56.

Zheng Qian, *China's Ethnic Groups and Religions* (Cengage Learning, 2010), 141.

Kirgiz/Kyrgyz

Islam (Sunni)

David A. Palmer, Glenn Landes Shive, Glenn Shive, Philip L. Wickeri (eds.), *Chinese Religious Life* (Oxford University Press, 2011), 56.

Zheng Qian, *China's Ethnic Groups and Religions* (Cengage Learning, 2010), 141.

Koreans

Christian (Protestant)

Buddhism has almost disappeared among the Chinese Koreans, who have become Protestant. Still, some practice Catholicism.

David A. Palmer, Glenn Landes Shive, Glenn Shive, Philip L. Wickeri (eds.), *Chinese Religious Life* (Oxford University Press, 2011), 55.

Edward L. Davis (ed.), *Encyclopedia of Contemporary Chinese Culture* (Taylor & Francis, 2009), 141.

Lahu

Christian (Roman Catholic, Protestant), Buddhism, Animism

Barbara A. West, *Encyclopedia of the Peoples of Asia and Oceania* (Infobase Publishing, 2009), 448.

David Levinson, *Ethnic Groups Worldwide: A Ready Reference Handbook* (Greenwood Publishing Group, 1998), 212.

“The majority of Lahu retain their traditional spiritual beliefs that revolve around a supreme being, Geusha or Exia, who controls all other deities and the spirits that inhabit all living things. The large Buddhist minority often retain many of the customs and beliefs of their pre-Buddhist ancestors.”

James Minahan, *Ethnic Groups of North, East, and Central Asia: An Encyclopedia (Ethnic Groups of the World)* (ABC-CLIO, 2014), 160.

NOTE: Primary religion is coded as Animism according to information in Minahan (2014).

Li

Animism

Barbara A. West, *Encyclopedia of the Peoples of Asia and Oceania* (Infobase Publishing, 2009), 465.

Lisu

Animism, Christian (Catholic, Protestant)

David A. Palmer, Glenn Landes Shive, Glenn Shive, Philip L. Wickeri (eds.), *Chinese Religious Life* (Oxford University Press, 2011), 50.

Edward L. Davis (ed.), *Encyclopedia of Contemporary Chinese Culture* (Taylor & Francis, 2009), 141.

James Minahan, *Ethnic Groups of North, East, and Central Asia: An Encyclopedia (Ethnic Groups of the World)* (ABC-CLIO, 2014), 164.

NOTE: Minahan, contrary to Palmer et al. and Davis, argues that most of Lisu practice a religion that represents a kind of symbiosis of animism, ancestral veneration and partly place-based religion, while Christianity is practiced by a minority of Lisu. Since Minahan's claim could not be confirmed in any other source, primary religion is coded Christian, but, Animism is also coded for the group.

Manchus

Buddhism

Most Manchus are officially Buddhist, however, according to Minahan, there are sizable populations of Manchus practicing traditional religion, Confucianism or describe themselves as atheists or agnostics.

James Minahan, *Ethnic Groups of North, East, and Central Asia: An Encyclopedia (Ethnic Groups of the World)* (ABC-CLIO, 2014), 171.

Miao

Animism, Christian (Catholic, Protestant)

James Minahan, *Ethnic Groups of North, East, and Central Asia: An Encyclopedia (Ethnic Groups of the World)* (ABC-CLIO, 2014), 182.

David A. Palmer, Glenn Landes Shive, Glenn Shive, Philip L. Wickeri (eds.), *Chinese Religious Life* (Oxford University Press, 2011), 50.

“In religion, most Miao practice ancestor worship and believe in a wide variety of spirits. They have shamans who may exorcise malevolent spirits or recall the soul of a sick patient, and animal sacrifice is widespread. However, a complete lack of religious faith is common among educated Miao in China, while significant proportions of the A-Hmao in China and the Hmong in Southeast Asia have become Christian.”

“Miao People.” *Encyclopedia Britannica*. <https://www.britannica.com/topic/Miao>, last accessed on September 22, 2018.

NOTE: As with the Lisu, sources disagree on the religion of Miao, with Minahan arguing that the majority of Miao practice animism, while only a minority adheres to Christianity. We code Animism as the majority religion since sources other than Palmer et al. agree on that. We also code Christianity for the group.

Mongolian

Buddhism

David Levinson, *Ethnic Groups Worldwide: A Ready Reference Handbook* (Greenwood Publishing Group, 1998), 213.

Mulams

Animism, Taoism

David Levinson, *Ethnic Groups Worldwide: A Ready Reference Handbook* (Greenwood Publishing Group, 1998), 213.

“Mulam (Mulao) Nationality.” *Travel China Guide*.
<https://www.travelchinaguide.com/intro/nationality/mulam/>, last accessed on September 22, 2018.

NOTE: Primary religion is coded Animism as both sources indicate that Mulam retain their traditional beliefs with some influence of Taoism and Buddhism.

Naxi/Nakhi

Animism

David A. Palmer, Glenn Landes Shive, Glenn Shive, Philip L. Wickeri (eds.), *Chinese Religious Life* (Oxford University Press, 2011), 57.

Qiang

Animism

Ying Xu, 王宝琴, *Ethnic Minorities of China* (五洲传播出版社, 2007), 99-100.

She

Animism, Buddhism

Colin Mackerras, *The Cambridge Handbook of Contemporary China* (Cambridge University Press, 2001), 265.

“In the past, She religion recognized the existence of a variety of local and nature gods and spirits plus village ancestors. Each lineage branch had its own temple for lighting incense to its own ancestors, with each family within the temple having its own incense burner. The She also engaged in many Han ritual practices adopted from outside their community from the Ming period forward. From 1950 to the 1980s most religious activity was banned, but since that time the Chinese government has relaxed this rule, and ancestor worship has become a vibrant part of She community life.”

Barbara A. West, *Encyclopedia of the Peoples of Asia and Oceania* (Infobase Publishing, 2009), 727.

NOTE: Primary religion is coded Animism base on West (2009)/

Shui/Sui

Animism

Most of Shui are nature worshippers, as well as polytheists, however there are a few Catholics.

Colin Mackerras, *The Cambridge Handbook of Contemporary China* (Cambridge University Press, 2001), 265.

Tibetans

Buddhism

Zheng Qian, *China's Ethnic Groups and Religions* (Cengage Learning, 2010), 133.

Tu

Buddhism

Zheng Qian, *China's Ethnic Groups and Religions* (Cengage Learning, 2010), 134.

Tujia

Animism

Most Tujia practice their traditional animist beliefs, smaller number of people adhere to Daoism, Buddhism and Christianity.

James Minahan, *Ethnic Groups of North, East, and Central Asia: An Encyclopedia (Ethnic Groups of the World)* (ABC-CLIO, 2014), 270.

Buddhism is practiced to some extent among the Tujia. See, David A. Palmer, Glenn Landes Shive, Glenn Shive, Philip L. Wickeri (eds.), *Chinese Religious Life* (Oxford University Press, 2011), 55.

Uygur

Islam (Sunni)

David A. Palmer, Glenn Landes Shive, Glenn Shive, Philip L. Wickeri (eds.), *Chinese Religious Life* (Oxford University Press, 2011), 56.

Zheng Qian, *China's Ethnic Groups and Religions* (Cengage Learning, 2010), 141.

Va/Wa

Animism

David Levinson, *Ethnic Groups Worldwide: A Ready Reference Handbook* (Greenwood Publishing Group, 1998), 215.

Va/Wa also have some Buddhist communities.

David A. Palmer, Glenn Landes Shive, Glenn Shive, Philip L. Wickeri (eds.), *Chinese Religious Life* (Oxford University Press, 2011), 55.

Xibe

Animism

Barbara A. West, *Encyclopedia of the Peoples of Asia and Oceania* (Infobase Publishing, 2009), 894.

Yao

Taoism

David A. Palmer, Glenn Landes Shive, Glenn Shive, Philip L. Wickeri (eds.), *Chinese Religious Life* (Oxford University Press, 2011), 55.

There seems to be lack of clarity about this group's religion. It is Yao animism but is very heavily influenced by Taoism. So, some say it is Taoism, some say it is Animism.

https://books.google.com.tr/books?id=uai3o_DQmwQC&printsec=frontcover&hl=it&source=gbgbs_ge_summary_r&cad=0#v=onepage&q=yao&f=false

Yi

Animism, Taoism, Buddhism

Barbara A. West, *Encyclopedia of the Peoples of Asia and Oceania* (Infobase Publishing, 2009), 910.

Colin Mackerras, *The Cambridge Handbook of Contemporary China* (Cambridge University Press, 2001), 266.

According to Heberer (citing *Minzu* journal), The influence of traditional sects has grown greatly among the Yi in the recent years.

See, Thomas Haberer, *Doing Business in Rural China: Liangshan's New Ethnic Entrepreneurs* (University of Washington Press, 2013), 32.

NOTE: Yi religion is described as a syncretic belief based on traditional Yi Animism with influences of Animism and Buddhism. As one source also claims traditional sects have been gaining more influence, primary religion is coded Animism. Buddhism and Taoism are also coded for the group.

Zhuang

Taoism

“Among Chinese minorities, Daoism is particularly prominent among the Zhuang, the largest of the fifty-five ethnic minorities. Its population of more than seventeen million lives in the Guangxi Autonomous Region and neighboring provinces. Although shamanistic and animistic practices are not uncommon, their dominant religion is Daoism.”

David A. Palmer, Glenn Landes Shive, Glenn Shive, Philip L. Wickeri (eds.), *Chinese Religious Life* (Oxford University Press, 2011), 55.

Maonan

Animism, Taoism

“The Maonan Ethnic Minority,”
<http://english.people.com.cn/data/minorities/Maonan.html> (Last accessed on July 21, 2014).

“Maonan Religion,” <http://maonan.org/en/religion.asp> (Last accessed on July 21, 2014).

David A. Palmer, Glenn Landes Shive, Glenn Shive, Philip L. Wickeri (eds.), *Chinese Religious Life* (Oxford University Press, 2011), 55.

Maonan also practice Christianity, however, the number of adherents is less than a thousand, with no “strong, vibrant churches.” See, Edward L. Davis (ed.), *Encyclopedia of Contemporary Chinese Culture* (Taylor & Francis, 2009), 141.

NOTE: As is the case with most Chinese ethnic groups, Maonan Animism have become somewhat syncretic with influences from Taoism. Primary religion is coded as Animism but Taoism is also coded for the group.

Salar

Islam (Sunni)

David A. Palmer, Glenn Landes Shive, Glenn Shive, Philip L. Wickeri (eds.), *Chinese Religious Life* (Oxford University Press, 2011), 56.

Zheng Qian, *China's Ethnic Groups and Religions* (Cengage Learning, 2010), 141.

Chinese in Hong Kong

Buddhism, Taoism, Christian Roman Catholic (10%) acc. to World Factbook. So we code all three.

Chee Kiong Tong, *Rationalizing Religion: Religious Conversion, Revivalism and Competition in Singapore Society* (BRILL, 2007), 290-291.

Official info: <http://www.gov.hk/en/about/abouthk/factsheets/docs/religion.pdf> Last accessed on December 19, 2014.

Official source says both Buddhists and Taoists are over 1 million people in Hong Kong <https://www.gov.hk/en/about/abouthk/factsheets/docs/religion.pdf> last accessed on October 4, 2018.

Syncretic Taoist and Buddhist is coded as primary religion based on this article Joseph Bosco (2015) Chinese popular religion and Hong Kong identity, *Asian Anthropology*, 14:1, 8-20.

COLOMBIA

Majority religion is Christian (Roman Catholic) according to CIA World Factbook.

Mestizo/White

Roman Catholicism <http://countrystudies.us/colombia/37.htm> Last accessed on July 29, 2014.

Afro-Colombians

“Within the black population, there are various groups. The largest, and the one that could encompass all black Colombians, is Afro-Colombian. These groups are descendants of the slaves brought to the Americas in colonial times to work in sugar plantations and other agricultural production centers. Due to cultural, linguistic and religious differences, there are sub-groups within the Afro-Colombian population. These include raizals, who are Protestant (not Catholic like most of Colombia), live on the islands of San Andrés, Providencia and Santa Catalina, and speak an English Creole language. The raizals number around 40,000 and make up approximately 57% of the population of San Andrés, Providencia and Santa Catalina. These islands were part of the English-speaking Caribbean until the late Eighteenth Century when the Spanish conquered them and they became part of the Spanish colonies, and later Colombia. Another Afro-Colombian sub-group are the Palenqueros, from San Basilio de Palenque (known simply as Palenque), who are the direct descendants of escaped slaves who formed their own community near Cartagena, never came under Spanish control, practice their own religion, and speak the only Spanish Creole language in Latin America.”
Armed Conflict and Ethnic Diversity: Colombia. Background Essay
http://clacs.as.nyu.edu/docs/IO/28467/Downing_BackgroundEssay.pdf p.3 Last accessed on July 29, 2014.

“Despite the length of time during which Colombia had jurisdiction over them, most blacks on these islands retained their Protestant religion, continued to speak English, and regarded themselves as a group distinct from mainland residents.”
<http://countrystudies.us/colombia/37.htm> Last accessed on July 29, 2014.

So we code, Christian Protestant and Animism. Primary religion is coded Christianity (Protestant).

Indigenous peoples

Animism and Christian-Animist syncretic beliefs. Colombia 2012 International Religious Freedom Report
<http://www.state.gov/documents/organization/208678.pdf> Last accessed on July 29, 2014.

So we code Christian Roman Catholicism and Animism.

NOTE: The source notes that most indigenous population in Colombia profess Catholicism with small minorities having Animistic and/or syncretic beliefs. Primary religion is coded as Christianity (Roman Catholic).

COMOROS

Majority religion is Islam (Sunni) according to CIA World Factbook.

Antalotes

Islam (Sunni)

Carl Skutsch, *Encyclopedia of the World's Minorities* (Routledge, 2013), 325-326.

DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO

Majority religion is Christian (Roman Catholic) according to CIA World Factbook.

Alur/Lur

Christian, Animism

David Levinson, *Encyclopedia of World Cultures, Volume 9: Africa and the Middle East* (1995), 14-15.

“Democratic Republic of Congo,”

http://www.ethnologue.com/country/cd/languages/***EDITION*** (Last accessed on October 14, 2014).

AMAR notes: “1995 Olsen pop. est.; Alur, Lur, Luri 566,000 They speak a language of the same name and are predominantly Roman Catholic. Politically, the Alur are organized into overlapping and interlocking chiefdoms. They were not a unified system precolonially. They lost land in 1952 due to the creation of a national park. This would suggest geographic concentration (Byrnes). They are located along the northwest shores of Lake Albert in Uganda (Butt 12). No subgroups listed by name.”

So we code Christian Roman Catholic as the primary religion.

Azande-Mangbetu cluster

Animism

Mangbetu is also known as Manbetu.

Kwame Anthony Appiah and Henry Louis Gates (eds.), *Africana: The Encyclopedia of the African and African American Experience* (Basic Books, 1999), 153.

Encyclopedia of the Peoples of Africa and the Middle East: Facts on File Library of World History, 76, 78.

Mangbetu accepts Christianity very slowly and prefers to stay outside the system. (Levinson 1995, p. 217). So we only code Animism.

Bemba/Shila

Christian

Encyclopedia of the Peoples of Africa and the Middle East: Facts on File Library of World History, 109.

Christian (Protestant, Catholic)

Refugees from the DRC,” Cultural Orientation resource Center,
http://www.cdss.ca.gov/refugeeprogram/res/pdf/WhatsNew/CAL_CongoleseBackground_er_013014_highres.pdf Last accessed on December 30, 2014.

Final note: We code primary religion Christianity (Roman Catholic)
http://www.worldmap.org/uploads/9/3/4/4/9344303/republic_of_the_congo.pdf Last accessed on October 14, 2018.

Budu

Also known as Babudu

Animism , Christianity (Roman Catholic)

“Democratic Republic of Congo,”
http://www.ethnologue.com/country/cd/languages/***EDITION*** (Last accessed on October 14, 2014).

“Within the Budu region the traditional religion is widely practiced and still promoted through traditional chiefdoms. However, there are also two well-established churches in the Budu region. The Catholic Church was started in the Budu area of the territoire de Wamba in 1904 by the Sacré Coeur order²¹ (Avakubi 2005). The Diocese of Wamba was officially erected in 1949. The diocese counts 30.4% of the population as their Christians in 2010.”

Bettina Gottschlich. 2013. “Transformational Scripture Engagement Among the Budu of Congo-Kinshasa.” Unpublished PhD Diss., Fuller Theological Seminary, School of Intercultural Studies.

NOTE: Gottschlich (2013) also notes a very small Protestant congregation among the Budu, however, we do not code it since it is very small. Primary religion is coded as Animism.

Buja

Also known as Budja.

Animism

According to the source, some tribes have been converted to Christianity, however, they still practice most of their traditional religion. So, we code only Animism, until another source is more explicit in terms of the size of the followers of Christianity.

“Missionary effect: Some tribes have been converted to Christianity, but they still practice most of their RCR.”

“Budja,” <http://dice.missouri.edu/docs/niger-congo/Budja.pdf> (Last accessed on October 14, 2014).

Bwa/Boa/Bua

Alternate names: Boa, Boua, Bua, Kibua, Kibwa, Libenge, Libua, Libwali

Animism

New Encyclopedia of Africa Vol1, 2008, p. 276.

This is not a direct quote, the passage talks about traditional religion and how i.e. Bwa wear masks in their burials. So Bwa’s animism is strongly implied. We have not been able to find any other academic source on this group’s religion.

Chokwe/Koko/Tshokwe

Animism

John A. Shoup, *Ethnic Groups of Africa and the Middle East: An Encyclopedia* (ABC-CLIO, 2011), 73.

Jamie Stokes, *Encyclopedia of the Peoples of Africa and the Middle East: Facts on File Library of World History*, 148.

Molefi Kete Asante, Ama Mazama. 2009. *Encyclopedia of African Religion, Volume 1*. Thousand Oaks: Sage Publications, 166-167.

Note: All sources indicate that Chokwe traditional beliefs are still largely practiced by Chokwe despite some influence of Christianity due to missionary activity. Therefore, Animism is coded as the primary religion.

Congolese Hutu

Christian (Roman Catholic), Animism

Encyclopedia of the Peoples of Africa and the Middle East (Infobase Publishing, 2009), 300.

“Hutu,” *Encyclopedia Britannica*, last accessed on April 27, 2014, <http://global.britannica.com/EBchecked/topic/277713/Hutu>.

Final note: We code primary religion as Christian (Roman Catholic) as the Hutu in Rwanda, Burundi and Congo are Predominantly Roman Catholic according to Paul

Hedges. 2014. *Controversies in Contemporary Religion: Education, Law, Politics, Society and Spirituality*. ABC-Clio. p. 257.

Dzing/Ding

AMAR NOTE: "They speak Ding and are predominantly Christian. They are located in Southwestern DRC (Obenga, Appendix). They belong to the Yans-Mbum people of Bas-Kasaï. Generally, linguists consider the Ding to be a subgroup within the Yansi ethnicity. The Ngoli, Lori, Sakata nad Nzadi are often included amongst the Ding. Sometimes the Ding are also divided into three subgroups (Obenga 65). They are mainly agricultural and are involved in some trade. Socially, the Ding are organized based on matrilineal clans (Obenga 66)."

For this group, AMAR cites: James D. Fearon, "Ethnic and Cultural Diversity by Country," *Journal of Economic Growth* 8, 2 (June 2003): 195-222.

Final note: We code primary religion Christianity (Roman Catholic)
http://www.worldmap.org/uploads/9/3/4/4/9344303/republic_of_the_congo.pdf Last accessed on October 14, 2018.

Fuliro/Fulero

Fulero also known as Furiiru, Fuliro, Fuliiru, Bafulero.

We have not found religion information on this group. Thus, we are using AMAR notes to code religion as Christianity (Roman Catholic).

Hema/Congo Nyoro

Christian (Anglican)

Barbara F. Grimes, Joseph Evans Grimes, *Ethnologue: Languages of the world* (SIL International, 2000), 95.

Klaus Koschorke, Jens Holger Schjørring, *African Identities and World Christianity in the Twentieth Century: Proceedings of the Third International Munich-Freising Conference on the History of Christianity in the Non-Western World* (September 15-17, 2004) (Otto Harrassowitz Verlag, 2005), 58.

Titre Ande, *Leadership and Authority: Bula Matari and Life-community Ecclesiology in Congo* (OCMS, 2010), 76.

Emma Wild-Wood, *Migration and Christian Identity in Congo (DRC)* (BRILL, 2008), 34-38.

Kela/Lemba/Lembwe

Christian, Animism

“Democratic Republic of Congo,”

http://www.ethnologue.com/country/cd/languages/****EDITION**** (Last accessed on October 17, 2014).

Final note: We code primary religion Christianity (Roman Catholic)

http://www.worldmap.org/uploads/9/3/4/4/9344303/republic_of_the_congo.pdf Last accessed on October 14, 2018.

Kele/Kili

Christian, Animism

“Democratic Republic of Congo,”

http://www.ethnologue.com/country/cd/languages/****EDITION**** (Last accessed on October 17, 2014).

Final note: We code primary religion Christianity (no sect specified)

http://www.worldmap.org/uploads/9/3/4/4/9344303/republic_of_the_congo.pdf Last accessed on October 14, 2018.

Kivu

Christian (Catholic, Protestant), Islam

“Kivu: A Geopolitical And Economical View,”

http://www.fomeka.net/fom_Kivu_cadre_geophysique_en.htm (Last accessed on October 17, 2014).

Ibp Usa, *USA International Business Publications, Congo Democratic Republic Foreign Policy and Government Guide* (Int'l Business Publications, 2007), 102.

Denis Tull, *The Reconfiguration of Political Order in Africa: A Case Study of North Kivu (DR Congo)* (GIGA-Hamburg, 2005), 236-237.

Many people in Kivu follow Kimbanguism.

André Droogers, “Kimbanguism at the Grass Roots: Beliefs in a Local Kimbanguist Church,” *Journal of Religion in Africa* 11 (3) (1980): 188-211.

Kongo

Christian (Protestant, Catholic)

Kwame Anthony Appiah and Henry Louis Gates (eds.), *Africana: The Encyclopedia of the African and African American Experience* (Basic Books, 1999), 1104-1105.

Final note: We code primary religion Christianity (Roman Catholic)
http://www.worldmap.org/uploads/9/3/4/4/9344303/republic_of_the_congo.pdf Last accessed on October 14, 2018.

Kuba

Animism

According to Shoup, traditional religions have a greater appeal to Kuba than Christianity. Today there are only few converts.

John A. Shoup, *Ethnic Groups of Africa and the Middle East: An Encyclopedia* (ABC-CLIO, 2011), 158.

Also see http://www.worldmap.org/uploads/9/3/4/4/9344303/republic_of_the_congo.pdf Last accessed on October 14, 2018.

Kumu/Komo

Islam, Christian (Catholic, Protestant), Animism

“Komo - Democratic Republic of Congo.” *Ethnologue*
http://www.ethnologue.com/country/cd/languages/***EDITION*** (Last accessed on October 17, 2014).

L. -P. Dana, *International Handbook of Research on Indigenous Entrepreneurship* (Edward Elgar Publishing, 2007), 73.

Primary religion is Christianity (no sect specified)
http://www.worldmap.org/uploads/9/3/4/4/9344303/republic_of_the_congo.pdf Last accessed on October 14, 2018.

Lega/Shabunda Rega/Balega/Warega/Vuaregga/Valega, Balegga

Animism

“Rega,” <http://dice.missouri.edu/docs/niger-congo/Rega.pdf> (Last accessed on October 19, 2014).

Lengola/Lengora

Christian, Islam, Animism

Lengola are a subgroup of Mongo people, and according to the source many Mongo have converted to Christianity, however, traditional religious beliefs are still strong.

“Democratic Republic of Congo,”

http://www.ethnologue.com/country/cd/languages/****EDITION**** (Last accessed on October 17, 2014).

Encyclopedia of the Peoples of Africa and the Middle East (Facts on File Library of World History), 464.

Final note: We code primary religion Christianity (Roman Catholic)

http://www.worldmap.org/uploads/9/3/4/4/9344303/republic_of_the_congo.pdf Last accessed on October 14, 2018.

Logo/LogoKuli

Christian, Animism

“Democratic Republic of Congo,”

http://www.ethnologue.com/country/cd/languages/****EDITION**** (Last accessed on October 17, 2014).

Final note: We code primary religion Christianity (Protestant)

http://www.worldmap.org/uploads/9/3/4/4/9344303/republic_of_the_congo.pdf Last accessed on October 14, 2018.

Luba

Islam (Sunni), Christian (Catholic, Protestant), Animism

Around 12% of Luba in DRC are Muslim, the rest are either Christian or adhere to their traditional religion.

James Stuart Olson, *The Peoples of Africa: An Ethnohistorical Dictionary* (Greenwood Publishing Group, 1996), 345.

David Levinson, *Encyclopedia of World Cultures, Volume 9: Africa and the Middle East* (1995), 192.

Final note: We code primary religion Animism based on our final source: “The Luba religion shares a common cosmology and basic religious tenets with many other types of African religions. Although the Kiluba language does not have a specific word for religion, it has an extensive lexicon that describes the nature of the Supreme Being, the supernatural world, and various religious activities. The Luba belief system includes the belief in the existence of a Universal Creator (Shakapanga), the afterlife, the communion between the living and the dead, and the observance of ethical conduct as a sine qua non condition for being welcomed in the village of the ancestors after death.”

<https://www.britannica.com/topic/Luba-people> Last accessed on October 13, 2018.

Songe/Songye/Songwe

Animism

Nkamany Kabamba, *Songye of the Democratic Republic of Congo* (Aglob Pub, 2004), 59.

Lugbara

Christian (Catholic)

David Levinson, *Encyclopedia of World Cultures, Volume 9: Africa and the Middle East* (1995), 195.

Lunda-Yeke

Also known as Katangans.

Christian (Roman Catholic), Animism

Most Lunda-Yeke are now Christians, mainly Roman Catholic, however, pre-Christian religious beliefs remain strong.

David Levinson, *Ethnic Groups Worldwide: A Ready Reference Handbook* (Greenwood Publishing Group, 1998), 122.

James Minahan, *Encyclopedia of the Stateless Nations: D-K* (Greenwood Publishing Group, Jan 1, 2002), 967.

Mayogo/Abanga

Christian, Animism

“Democratic Republic of Congo,”
http://www.ethnologue.com/country/cd/languages/***EDITION*** (Last accessed on October 20, 2014).

“Mayogo,” https://theseedcompany.org/sites/default/files/projects/pdfs/project_profile-mayogo.pdf (Last accessed on October 20, 2014).

Final note: We code primary religion Christianity (Roman Catholic)
http://www.worldmap.org/uploads/9/3/4/4/9344303/republic_of_the_congo.pdf Last accessed on October 14, 2018.

Mongo-Nkunde

Christian, Animism

Most Mongo have converted to Christianity, still many Mongo beliefs and practices have survived.

Jamie Stokes, *Encyclopedia of the Peoples of Africa and the Middle East: Facts on File Library of World History*, 464.

David Levinson, *Encyclopedia of World Cultures: Africa and the Middle East, Vol 9*. (G.K. Hall & Company, 1994), 225-226.

Final note: We code primary religion Christianity (Roman Catholic)
http://www.worldmap.org/uploads/9/3/4/4/9344303/republic_of_the_congo.pdf Last accessed on October 14, 2018.

Mbandja

Also known as Mbanza or Mbanja.

Christian, Animism

According to the following source, the majority of Mbandja adhere to traditional religion, with only around 30% practicing Christianity.

“Project Profile: Mbandja Old Testament,”
https://theseedcompany.org/sites/default/files/projects/pdfs/project_profile-mbandja_ot.pdf (Last accessed on October 18, 2014).

Final note: We do not find this source very reliable. Instead we code the primary religion Christianity (Roman Catholic) based on another source. “The Mbanzas, also known as the Mbanjas (Mbandja), are a relatively large ethnic group in the DRC. The Mbanzas speak Banda, which is classified as an Adamawa-Eastern language. Most Mbanzas are small farmers, living between the DRC and Ubangi rivers in the Equateur Region of the DRC. Like other ethnic groups in the region, they do not have well-defined geographic boundaries. Mbanza communities are dispersed throughout far northwestern DRC.³⁷ The Mbanza people practice primarily Roman Catholicism and had a New Testament published in their language in 1998.”
http://www.worldmap.org/uploads/9/3/4/4/9344303/republic_of_the_congo.pdf, last accessed on October 12, 2018.

Nande/Nandi/Yira

Christian (Catholic)

According to the source, Catholicism is very important among the Nande, however, most Nande traders are Baptist. We only code Catholicism for now.

Patience Kabamba, “Economic Empowerment without the State: Lesson from the Nande,” *Africana* 5 (2) (2011).

“Democratic Republic of Congo,”
http://www.ethnologue.com/country/cd/languages/***EDITION*** (Last accessed on October 19, 2014).

Ngala/Bangala

Animism

Molefi Kete Asante, Ama Mazama, *Encyclopedia of African Religion* (2008), 608.

Ngando/Ngandu

Christian (Roman Catholic), Animism

“The Ngando People of the Democratic Republic of Congo,”
<http://orvillejenkins.com/profiles/ngando.html> (Last accessed on October 10, 2014).

Jun Takeda, “Plants and Animals Used on Birth and Death of the Ngandu (Bongando) in Central Zaire,” *African Study Monographs*, Supplementary Issue 25 (1998), 135-148.
Available at http://repository.kulib.kyoto-u.ac.jp/dspace/bitstream/2433/68388/1/ASM_S_25_135.pdf (Last accessed on October 10, 2014).

Final note: We code primary religion Christianity (Roman Catholic)
http://www.worldmap.org/uploads/9/3/4/4/9344303/republic_of_the_congo.pdf Last accessed on October 14, 2018.

Ngbandi

Christian, Animism

“Ngbandi-Ngiri,” https://theseedcompany.org/sites/default/files/language/project_profile-ubangi_cluster-ngbandi-ngiri.pdf (Last accessed on October 18, 2014).

Final note: We code the primary religion as Christianity (Roman Catholic).
http://www.worldmap.org/uploads/9/3/4/4/9344303/republic_of_the_congo.pdf, last accessed on October 12, 2018.

Ngbaka

Also known as Mbaka, Bwaka.

Christian, Animism

“Democratic Republic of Congo,”
http://www.ethnologue.com/country/cd/languages/***EDITION*** (Last accessed on October 18, 2014).

“Ngbaka,” <http://africa.uima.uiowa.edu/peoples/show/Ngbaka> (Last accessed on October 18, 2014).

Marcel Henrix. “Croyances et Rites des Ngbaka-Minagende (Rdc).” <http://www.ngbaka.ugent.be/file/1>, last accessed on September 25, 2018.

NOTE: Henrix notes that Ngbaka have been largely evangelized by Catholic and Protestant missions and even the rituals of the Animists have traces of Christianity. Therefore, primary religion is coded as Christianity.

Okebu/Kebu

Christian

“Democratic Republic of Congo,” http://www.ethnologue.com/country/cd/languages/***EDITION*** (Last accessed on October 18, 2014).

Kwame Anthony Appiah and Henry Louis Gates (eds.), *Africana: The Encyclopedia of the African and African American Experience* (Basic Books, 1999), 277.

Final note: We code primary religion Christianity (Roman Catholic)
http://www.worldmap.org/uploads/9/3/4/4/9344303/republic_of_the_congo.pdf Last accessed on October 14, 2018.

Pende/Phende

Christian

According to Levinson, most Pende have become Christians.

David Levinson, *Encyclopedia of World Cultures, Volume 9: Africa and the Middle East* (1995), 274.

Plains Bira/Bera

Christian (Roman Catholic)

The Bira are predominantly Catholic Christians. There apparently are some Bira who are Protestant, and some forms of their traditional religion still persist. However until we get the sizes confirmed, we only code Christian (Roman Catholic).

Raija Warkentin, “Traditional African Religion and Modern Christianity in Zaire: The Case of the Bira,” *Anthropologica* 38 (1) (1996), available at <https://www.questia.com/library/journal/1P3-704772411/traditional-african-religion-and-modern-christianity> (Last accessed on October 10, 2014).

Sanga

Also known as Sangos, Sanghas, Bosangos.

Christian (Roman Catholic), Animism

The following source also identifies that not much has been published on the Sanga people in the recent years and the existing material is quite old.

J. Kabamba Kiboko, *Divination in 1 Samuel 28 And Beyond: An African Study in the Politics of Translation* (A Dissertation Presented to the Faculty of The University of Denver and the Iliff School of Theology Joint PhD Program, 2010), 5-6.

Final note: We code primary religion Christianity (Roman Catholic)

http://www.worldmap.org/uploads/9/3/4/4/9344303/republic_of_the_congo.pdf Last accessed on October 14, 2018.

Tabwa/Taabwa

Christian (Roman Catholic), Animism

Allen F. Roberts, “‘Fishers of Men’: Religion and Political Economy Among Colonized Tabwa,” *Africa: Journal of the International African Institute* 54 (2) (1984): 49-70.

“Tabwa,” <http://africa.uima.uiowa.edu/peoples/show/Tabwa> (Last accessed on October 18, 2014).

“Democratic Republic of Congo,”

http://www.ethnologue.com/country/cd/languages/***EDITION*** (Last accessed on October 18, 2014).

NOTE: The following source, citing Taabwa Network, states that Tabwa are 1% Muslim, 39% are adherents to Christianity and 60% are animists. Therefore, primary religion is coded Animism.

“The Taabwa People of Zambia and the Democratic Republic of Congo,”

<http://orvillejenkins.com/profiles/taabwa.html> (Last accessed on October 18, 2014).

Tembo-Kivu

Alternate Names: Chitembo, Kitembo, Nyabungu, Motembo.

Christian

<http://www.christianpersecution.info/news/civil-war-cannot-stop-bible-translation-in-congo-15125/> Last accessed on December 30, 2014.

Final note: We code primary religion Christianity (Roman Catholic)
http://www.worldmap.org/uploads/9/3/4/4/9344303/republic_of_the_congo.pdf Last accessed on October 14, 2018.

Tetela –Kusu

Islam, Christian, Animism

Many of Tetela have converted to Islam.

James Stuart Olson, *The Peoples of Africa: An Ethnohistorical Dictionary* (Greenwood Publishing Group, 1996), 555.

Emizet Francois Kisangani, Scott F. Bobb, *Historical Dictionary of the Democratic Republic of the Congo* (Scarecrow Press, 2009), 292.

“Democratic Republic of Congo,”
http://www.ethnologue.com/country/cd/languages/***EDITION*** (Last accessed on October 14, 2014).

Final note: We code primary religion Christianity (Roman Catholic)
http://www.worldmap.org/uploads/9/3/4/4/9344303/republic_of_the_congo.pdf Last accessed on October 14, 2018.

Tutsi-Banyamulenge

Christian (Roman Catholic, Protestant Evangelical, Independent Pentecostal)

“The Banyamulenge Tutsi Survivors of the Gatumba Refugee Camp Massacre,”
<https://secure2.convio.net/cws/PDFs/refugees/BanyamulengeTutsi.pdf> (Last accessed on October 7, 2014).

“The Banyamulenge are a very religious people. Perhaps 80% are evangelical or Pentecostal Protestants, while about 20% are Catholic.”
<https://secure2.convio.net/cws/PDFs/refugees/BanyamulengeTutsi.pdf> (Last accessed on December 18, 2014).

Yaka

Christian (Catholic, Protestant)

“These movements and Christianization have gradually undermined the integrity of the traditional system. At present, what is left are discrete bits and pieces of it, operating in conjunction with various Western Christian (Catholic and Protestant) and modern Afro-Christian beliefs.”

David Levinson, *Encyclopedia of World Cultures, Volume 9: Africa and the Middle East* (1995), 320-322.

Note: No information could not be found about the size of Catholic and Protestant adherents. Primary religion is coded Christianity with no information on denomination.

Yansi

Animism

Animism (Le Roy 1922, p. 256)

Alexandre Le Roy. 1922. *The Religion of the Primitives*. NY: MacMillan Company.

<http://strategyleader.org/profiles/yansi.html> (Last accessed on December 23, 2014).

Note: Although some sources cite missionary activity, the above source notes Christian activity is virtually non-existent among Yansi. We code Animism as the primary religion.

Zimba

Islam, Christian, Animism

“Democratic Republic of Congo,”

http://www.ethnologue.com/country/cd/languages/***EDITION*** (Last accessed on October 14, 2014).

Marc Leo Felix, *100 Peoples of Zaire and their Sculpture: The Handbook* (Zaire Basin Art History Research Foundation, 1987).

Final note: We code primary religion Christianity as we can’t find any source that is not a missionary site with stats on this group’s religious sect.

See for missionary sources:

http://www.worldmap.org/uploads/9/3/4/4/9344303/republic_of_the_congo.pdf Last accessed on October 14, 2018.

The report below cites Joshua Project as the source and indicates the Zimba are 96% Christian, of this 76% are Catholic.

<https://www.justice.gov/sites/default/files/eoir/legacy/2013/06/11/Banyamulenge%20tribe.pdf>, p. 7. Last accessed on October 14, 2020.

REPUBLIC OF CONGO (CONGO, REP. Of)

Majority religion is Christian (Roman Catholic) according to CIA World Factbook.

Lari/Lali

Christian (Roman Catholic)

David Levinson, *Ethnic Groups Worldwide: A Ready Reference Handbook* (Greenwood Publishing Group, 1998), 120.

Kongo

Christian (Roman Catholic)

David Levinson, *Ethnic Groups Worldwide: A Ready Reference Handbook* (Greenwood Publishing Group, 1998), 120.

Mbete/Mbeti

Christian, Animism

“Congo,” <https://www.ethnologue.com/country/CG/languages> (Last accessed on November 17, 2014).

M'boshi, Mbosi

“Mbochi, also called Boubangui, who currently inhabit the Cuvette and Likoula regions and constitute about 12 percent of the population.” (Kurian 2007, p. 563).

Christian, Animism

“Congo,” <https://www.ethnologue.com/country/CG/languages> (Last accessed on November 17, 2014).

Final note: We code primary religion Animism based on thereferences to traditional religion in an article we found. We were not able to find any other sources as of October 2018. Mesmin Obah and Luo Lianggong. 2017. “Definition and Portrait of Twere in Mbosi Oral Literature in Congo-Brazzaville. *International Journal of Language, Literature and Culture*, 4 (2): 6-11.

Sanga

Also known as Sangha.

We have not found information on this group. This is a region in Congo that inhabits several groups but we have not been able to single out a group named Sanga.

Teke

Also called Bateke, Ibali, Iteghe, Kiteke, Ngungwel.

Animism

Encyclopedia of the Peoples of Africa and the Middle East: Facts on File Library of World History, 689.

Stokes (200, p. 689)

“A corollary ruler is the Ngantsii-bi, who has her own court in Ngabe on the Congo River where she is the guardian over the most important Nkwembali shrine. Nkwembali is the religion of the Teke based around regular devotion to nature spirits (nkira) and important ancestors (inkwii). The Nga-ntsii-bi plays a vital role during the process of investiture of a new Makoko, working in close collaboration with several other specialists. The Teke thus possess vital religious authority in the region, distinct from the politics of the nation, with the Teke cultural zone crossing the national borders of Gabon, Republic of the Congo and the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC).”

James Green. “Material Values of the Teke Peoples of West Central Africa (1880–1920).” Unpublished PhD Diss. Sainsbury Research Unit, University of East Anglia, Norwich. Retrieved from https://ueaeprints.uea.ac.uk/67911/1/James_Green_-_Material_Values_of_the_Teke_Peoples_of_West_Central_Africa_Complete_5_31_18.pdf, last accessed on September 17, 2018.

Vili

Christian (Roman Catholic)

David Levinson, *Ethnic Groups Worldwide: A Ready Reference Handbook* (Greenwood Publishing Group, 1998), 120.

COSTA RICA

Majority religion is Christian (Roman Catholic) according to CIA World Factbook.

White/Mestizo

Christian Roman Catholicism <http://philip.greenspun.com/cr/moon/people> Last accessed on July 29, 2014. Also population is 98% white/mestizo so we code the majority religion for this group.

BLACK

“English-speaking and Protestant, the West Indians have always varied greatly in education and income.” <http://www.cidcm.umd.edu/mar/assessment.asp?groupId=9401> Last accessed on July 29, 2014.

Christian Protestant Pentecostal (“approximately 92% of Protestants are Pentecostal and 8% are Baptist” p.1. we only code Pentecostal due to our threshold)
<http://www.state.gov/documents/organization/208680.pdf> Last accessed on July 29, 2014.

NOTE: We have taken Pentecostalism as an independent Christian movement, since it has become one in time and surpassed Protestantism. Thus, we code here both Protestant and Pentecostal as the sources suggest.

Indigenous peoples

Animism <http://www.minorityrights.org/4109/costa-rica/indigenous-peoples.html> Last accessed on July 29, 2014.

Animism <http://www.state.gov/documents/organization/208680.pdf> Last accessed on July 29, 2014.

Catholicism and Animism <http://philip.greenspun.com/cr/moon/people> Last accessed on July 29, 2014.

The above info is referenced to Christopher Baker’s Costa Rica Handbook. See Baker, Christopher. 1996. Costa Rica Handbook. Moon Travel Handbooks.

Also see the following to confirm the above:
http://www.nationsencyclopedia.com/knowledge/Indigenous_peoples_of_the_Americas.html Last accessed on July 29, 2014.

NOTE: Primary religion is coded as Animism since different sources confirm that indigenous peoples in Costa Rica still retain their traditional beliefs.

COTE d'IVOIRE

Majority religion is Islam (Sunni) according to CIA World Factbook.

Kru

Also known as Krou. Christian (Roman Catholic)

“Roman Catholicism was the largest Christian religion, but Methodist, Baptist, and a number of smaller mission churches also existed.” <http://countrystudies.us/ivory-coast/31.htm> Last accessed on December 19, 2014. We code Christians Roman Catholic following this source.

Dan Halvorson, *States of Disorder: Understanding State Failure and Intervention in the Periphery* (Ashgate Publishing, Ltd., 2013).

Mossi/Burkinabe

Islam (Sunni)

“Most Ivoirian Muslims are Sunni, following the Maliki version of Islamic law.” <http://countrystudies.us/ivory-coast/30.htm> Last accessed on December 19, 2014. Thus we code Muslims as Sunni.

“The French conquered the Mossi in 1896–1897. Conversion to Islam increased dramatically as Islam was seen as an alternate means of resistance to the Europeans. Conversion to Islam continues...”

John A. Shoup, *Ethnic Groups of Africa and the Middle East: An Encyclopedia* (ABC-CLIO, 2011), 199.

“Muslim traders from the north helped to introduce Islam to West Africa in the early years of the second millennium. Since this date, most [Mossi] have converted to Islam, nevertheless many Mossi people have remained faithful to the Mossi religion, which is based on the devotion to ancestors and spirits.”

Jamie Stokes, *Encyclopedia of the Peoples of Africa and the Middle East: Facts on File Library of World History*, 477.

Note: The prevalence of Animism could not be confirmed. Islam (Sunni) is coded as the primary religion as suggested by the citations above.

Southern Mande/Mande-fu

Animism, Christian

J. Tyler Dickovick, *Africa 2013* (Rowman & Littlefield, 2013), 81.

Dan and Gouro are two large sub-groups of Southern Mande-speaking linguistic group in Cote D'Ivoire. Both groups are predominantly Animist in their beliefs (see below). Accordingly, primary religion is coded Animism.

“Christian proselytism proved difficult as well, as the Dan have preferred to maintain their own religious beliefs.”

“Dan People.” *Encyclopedia Britannica*. <https://www.britannica.com/topic/Dan-African-people>, last accessed on October 10, 2018.

“The Guro retain their own religion, involving many cults and deities. An earth master makes sacrifices to the earth for the benefit of the village and its inhabitants. Each village also has a diviner who is consulted before important decisions are made.”

“Guro People.” *Encyclopedia Britannica*. <https://www.britannica.com/topic/Guro>, last accessed on October 10, 2018.

Northern Mande/Mande-tan

Islam (Sunni)

John A. Shoup, *Ethnic Groups of Africa and the Middle East: An Encyclopedia* (ABC-CLIO, 2011), 184.

Gur

Animism, Islam (Sunni)

“Traditional religion, Muslim.”

“Guro – Language Profile.” *Ethnologue*. <https://www.ethnologue.com/language/goa>, last accessed on September 17, 2018.

“The Guro retain their own religion, involving many cults and deities.”

“Guro.” *Encyclopedia Britannica*. <https://www.britannica.com/topic/Guro>, last accessed on September 17, 2018.

“Islam finds followers among Mande- and Gur-speaking peoples.”

John Middleton, *New Encyclopedia of Africa, Volume 1* (Thomson Gale, 2008), 522.

Note: Two sources confirm Gur speaking peoples mostly retain their religious beliefs while Islam has penetrated the Gur to some extent. Primary religion, therefore, is coded as Animism while Islam (Sunni) is also coded.

Akan

Christian (Roman Catholic), Islam (Sunni), Animism

“The Akan have largely been Christian since the nineteenth century, except for most kings, who have had to retain their indigenous religious status and practices.”

David Levinson, *Encyclopedia of World Cultures, Volume IX: Africa and the Middle East* (1995), 12.

“Most Ivoirian Muslims are Sunni, following the Maliki version of Islamic law.” <http://countrystudies.us/ivory-coast/30.htm> Last accessed on December 19, 2014. Thus we code Muslims as Sunni.

“Military expertise probably provided the basis for their regional dominance, but their dramatic success from A.D. 1600 on also resulted from their use of slaves in gold mining and agriculture and from the spread of Islam.” <http://countrystudies.us/ivory-coast/23.htm> Last accessed on December 19, 2014.

“Most representatives of East Atlantic cultures are Akan peoples, speakers of languages within the Kwa branch of the Niger-Congo language family. Many are descendants of eighteenth-century migrants from the kingdom of Asante. The largest Akan populations in Côte d'Ivoire are the Baoulé, who make up nearly 15 percent of the total population, and the Agni (Anyi), who make up only about 3 percent of the total.” <http://countrystudies.us/ivory-coast/20.htm> Last accessed on December 19, 2014.

“The Agni have remained heavily Catholic, for example, whereas the neighboring Baoulé have evolved a variety of syncretisms, following prophets that promise good fortune as a reward for allegiance to them.” <http://countrystudies.us/ivory-coast/32.htm> Last accessed on December 19, 2014.

"Some 'mixed' Akan-Mandé societies of the eastern forest/savanna contact zone such as the Anno-Mango (related to the Baoulé) and Barabo (related to the Agni) are Muslim in majority, but they are the exception. On the village level, however, there are quite a few localities with a native Muslim majority."

Marie Miran-Guyon. 'Native' Conversion to Islam in Southern Côte d'Ivoire: The Perils of Double Identity. *Journal of Religion in Africa*, Brill Academic Publishers, 2012, 42 (2), pp.95-117.

NOTE: Based on Levinson (1995) and information in the country study of the US Library of Congress, primary religion is coded Christianity (Roman Catholic).

Lagoon Type

Christian (Roman Catholic)

John Middleton, *New Encyclopedia of Africa, Volume 1* (Thomson Gale, 2008), 522.

CROATIA

Majority religion is Christian (Roman Catholic) according to CIA World Factbook.

Croat

Christian (Roman Catholic)

“4. Population by Ethnicity and Religion, 2011 Census,” Croatian Bureau of Statistics, http://www.dzs.hr/default_e.htm.

Stuart J. Kaufman, *Modern Hatreds: The Symbolic Politics of Ethnic War* (Cornell University Press, 2001), 166.

Serb

Christian (Orthodox)

“4. Population by Ethnicity and Religion, 2011 Census,” Croatian Bureau of Statistics, http://www.dzs.hr/default_e.htm.

Stuart J. Kaufman, *Modern Hatreds: The Symbolic Politics of Ethnic War* (Cornell University Press, 2001), 166.

CUBA

Majority religion is Christian (Roman Catholic) according to CIA World Factbook.

White

“Some sources estimate that as much as 80 percent of the population consults with practitioners of religions with West African roots, such as the form of Santeria derived from ethnic Yorubas (Regla de Ocha) and the form of Santeria with origins in the Congo River basin (Regla de Palo), for assistance with specific immediate problems such as bearing children, curing illness, or ensuring safe passage.”

“Catholic Church officials estimate that 10 percent of baptized Catholics regularly attend Mass. Membership in Protestant churches was estimated at 550,000 persons. The Baptists, represented in four different conventions, are possibly the largest Protestant denomination, followed closely by the Pentecostal churches, particularly the Assemblies of God. The number of Pentecostals is believed to be rising sharply. Jehovah's Witnesses reported more than 90,000 members, the Seventh-day Adventists 30,000, Anglicans 22,000, Methodists 21,000, Presbyterians 15,000, Quakers 300, and Mormons 50. The Mormons meet in Havana in space rented from another church. The Jewish community has 1,500 members, 1,200 of whom reside in Havana.”

State Department Report at <http://www.state.gov/j/drl/rls/irf/2009/127386.htm> Last accessed on July 21, 2014.

“Since the time of colonialism, Catholicism has maintained its affiliation with the white ruling class while Santeria remains the faith of the black/mestizo working class in Cuba.” Carol Burgman. “Santeria: Race and Religion in Cuba.” Retrieved from <http://crsp.pitt.edu/sites/default/files/Paper-Santeria-Burgman.pdf>, last accessed on September 25, 2018.

NOTE: Primary religion is coded Roman Catholicism, while other denominations noted in State Department report are also coded for the group.

Mulatto/Black

“Afro-Cuban religious rituals-mostly of Yoruba and Bantu origins-which are quite important in Cuba although with a high degree of syncretism. These African religions merged in Cuba with Catholicism to produce what is known as Cuban santerid (cult of the saints) Nodal (1979).” Nodal (1986, p. 264)

Roberto Nodal. 1986. The Black Man in Cuban Society: From Colonial Times to the Revolution. *Journal of Black Studies*, Vol. 16, No. 3 (Mar., 1986), pp. 251-267.

Syncretic Catholic-African religions (p. 824).

Davies, Boyce Carol. (2008). Encyclopedia of the African Diaspora: Origins, Experiences, and Culture, ABC-CLIO.

NOTE: Primary religion is coded Syncretic (Catholic-Animism) according to the information above.

Chinese

“Sanfancon” a syncretic Chinese/Hispanic religion mixing Taoism, Buddhism, Confucianism (known as Three Ways) and African animism and Christianity according to Scherer (2001, p. 164).

Frank F. Scherer. 2001. “Sanfancon: Orientalism, Self-Orientalization, and Chinese Religion” in Cuba.” Patrick Taylor (ed.) *Nation Dance. Religion Identity and Cultural Difference in the Caribbean*. Bloomington, IN: Indiana University Press.

“A syncretic form of worship combining Chinese with Afro-Cuban traditions developed around Chinese deity San Fan Con.”

Kathleen M. López. 2013. *Chinese Cubans: A Transnational History*. University of North Carolina Press, 105.

NOTE: Primary religion is coded Syncretic (Taoism, Buddhism, Animism, Christianity) according to Scherer (2001) and Lopez (2013).

CYPRUS

Majority religion is Christian (Orthodox) according to CIA World Factbook.

Turks

Islam (Sunni)

Jeffrey E. Cole, *Ethnic Groups of Europe: An Encyclopedia* (ABC-CLIO, 2011), 96

Greeks

Christian (Orthodox)

David Levinson, *Ethnic Groups Worldwide: A Ready Reference Handbook* (Greenwood Publishing Group, 1998), 20.

CZECHREP (CZECH REPUBLIC)

Majority religion is Christian (Roman Catholic) according to CIA World Factbook. We code the alternative majority religion “no religion” because according to 2011 World Factbook estimates, unaffiliated are higher than Christian (Roman Catholic).

Czech

No religion, Christian (Roman Catholic)

James Minahan, *One Europe, Many Nations: A Historical Dictionary of European National Groups* (Greenwood Publishing Group, 2000), 200.

“About seven-in-ten Czechs (72%) do not identify with a religious group, including 46% who describe their religion as “nothing in particular” and an additional 25% who say “atheist” describes their religious identity. When it comes to religious belief — as opposed to religious identity — 66% of Czechs say they do not believe in God, compared with just 29% who do.”

Jonathan Evans. “Unlike their Central and Eastern European neighbors, most Czechs don’t believe in God.” *Pew Research Center*, June 19, 2017.

<http://www.pewresearch.org/fact-tank/2017/06/19/unlike-their-central-and-eastern-european-neighbors-most-czechs-dont-believe-in-god/>, last accessed on September 25, 2018.

NOTE: Following Minahan (2000) and the Pew Center report, no religion is coded as the primary religion.

Moravian/Silesian

Christian (Roman Catholic)

James Minahan, *One Europe, Many Nations: A Historical Dictionary of European National Groups* (Greenwood Publishing Group, 2000), 483.

Roma

Christian (Roman Catholic)

“Roma,” last accessed on May 2, 2014, <http://www.everyculture.com/wc/Norway-to-Russia/Roma.html#b>.

“Religion among the Roma,” February 26, 2000, last accessed on May 2, 2014, <http://romove.radio.cz/en/clanek/18906>.

James Minahan, *One Europe, Many Nations: A Historical Dictionary of European National Groups* (Greenwood Publishing Group, 2000), 558.

NOTE: There are around 250,000 Roma in Czech Republic. See, David J. Phillips, *Peoples on the Move: Introducing the Nomads of the World* (William Carey Library, 2001), 439.

Slovak

Christian (Roman Catholic)

James Minahan, *One Europe, Many Nations: A Historical Dictionary of European National Groups* (Greenwood Publishing Group, 2000), 626.

NOTE: The majority of Slovaks (60%) are Roman Catholic, with other 40% being spread among Protestant, Orthodox, Uniate and atheist minorities. See, Minahan, *One Europe*, 626.

NOTE: “Religious Diversity Index Scores by Country,” *Pew Research Religion & Public Life Project*, last accessed on May 2, 2014,
<http://www.pewforum.org/2014/04/04/religious-diversity-index-scores-by-country/>.

DENMARK

Majority religion is Christian (Evangelical Lutheran) according to CIA World Factbook.

Muslims

Islam (Sunni)

Jørgen Schøler Nielsen, Samim Akgönül, Ahmet Alibašić, Brigitte Maréchal, and Christian Moe, *Yearbook of Muslims in Europe*, Volume 5 (BRILL, 2009), 210.

Danes

Christian (Protestant)

Zoe Weiner, "Homogenous Danish Culture Makes Room for Outsiders," *Berkley Center for Religion, Peace & World Affairs*, Georgetown University, last accessed on April 26, 2014, <http://berkleycenter.georgetown.edu/letters/homogenous-danish-culture-makes-room-for-outsiders>.

"Danes," last accessed on April 26, 2014, <http://www.everyculture.com/wc/Costa-Rica-to-Georgia/Danes.html#b>.

DJIBOUTI

Majority religion is Muslim according to CIA World Factbook. We code Islam (Sunni) following

<http://global.britannica.com/EBchecked/topic/166928/Djibouti/280736/Religion> Last accessed on December 24, 2014.

Afar

Islam (Sunni)

John Middleton and Amal Rassam (Vol. eds.), *Encyclopedia of World Cultures*, Volume IX, Africa and The Middle East (G.K. Hall & Co., 1995), 8.

Werner Ende and Udo Steinbach, *Islam in the World Today: A Handbook of Politics, Religion, Culture, and Society* (Cornell University Press, 2010), 444.

Arabs

Islam (Sunni)

Werner Ende, Udo Steinbach, *Islam in the World Today: A Handbook of Politics, Religion, Culture, and Society* (Cornell University Press), 449.

Europeans

Christian (Roman Catholic)

“Djibouti,” *Bureau Of Democracy, Human Rights, and Labor*, International Religious Freedom Report 2010, November 17, 2010, <http://www.state.gov/j/drl/rls/irf/2010/148683.htm> (Last accessed on August 8, 2014).

Somali

Islam (Sunni)

David Levinson, *Ethnic Groups Worldwide: A Ready Reference Handbook* (Greenwood Publishing Group, 1998), 125.

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

Majority religion is Christian (Roman Catholic) according to CIA World Factbook.

White/Mixed

“Despite the African and indigenous ancestral mixtures that constitute the population, Dominicans perceive themselves and Dominican culture as essentially urban, modernist, Catholic, Spanish-European and superior. In contrast, Haitians and their culture are perceived as being rural, backward, animist, African with a French veneer and inferior. Although both societies are Roman Catholic, most Haitians practise the syncretistic African-based religion of Vodun, which Dominicans look down upon.” See more at: <http://www.minorityrights.org/?lid=2565#sthash.XttMXBHo.dpuf> Last accessed on July 30, 2014.

Also see: Howard, D. (2001). Coloring the Nation: Race and Ethnicity in the Dominican Republic, Signal Books. White skin is both a religion and class indicator. p. 23.

Blacks

Haitian blacks and Afro Dominicans.

“They also practice distinct customs, primarily related to the importance of voodoo to Haitian identity, syncretized with Roman Catholicism”
<http://www.cidcm.umd.edu/mar/assessment.asp?groupId=4201> Last accessed on July 30, 2014.

Also see: Howard, D. (2001). *Coloring the Nation: Race and Ethnicity in the Dominican Republic*, Signal Books.

Davies, Boyce Carol. (2008). *Encyclopedia of the African Diaspora: Origins, Experiences, and Culture*, ABC-CLIO.

NOTE: While noting some syncretic beliefs, all sources cited here indicate majority of Blacks in Dominican Republic profess Roman Catholicism. Primary religion is coded as Christianity (Roman Catholic) while Animism is also coded for the group.

ECUADOR

Majority religion is Christian (Roman Catholic) according to CIA World Factbook.

Highland (Andean) Indigenous Peoples

“Sierra and coastal Indians also tend to be Roman Catholic, with a mixture of indigenous and tribal traditions.” <http://www.cidcm.umd.edu/mar/assessment.asp?groupId=13002>
Last accessed on July 30, 2014.

Syncretic Catholic and Animist religion. Also see Hemetek, U. (2004). Manifold Identities: Studies on Music and Minorities, Cambridge Scholars Press. p. 224.

We code Christian Roman Catholicism and Animism. Primary religion is coded as Syncretic.

Lowland (Amazonian) Indigenous Peoples

“Their religion and traditions are a mixture of Roman Catholic and animist beliefs.” <http://www.cidcm.umd.edu/mar/assessment.asp?groupId=13002> Last accessed on July 30, 2014.

“Some groups, particularly those in the Amazonian jungle and Choco regions, combine indigenous beliefs with Catholicism.”

Department of State. 2014. “International Religious Freedom Report: Ecuador.” <https://www.state.gov/documents/organization/238754.pdf>, last accessed on September 25, 2018.

We code Christian Roman Catholicism and Animism. Primary religion is coded as Syncretic.

Mestizo/White

Ecuador is a mestizo nation and Roman Catholicism is not only the majority religion but also the religion of the state.

Lauderbaugh, G. (2012). *The History of Ecuador*, The Greenwood histories of the modern nations, ABC-CLIO, LLC.

Blacks

Roman Catholic, however Jehovah’s Witnesses and Mormons are becoming active (p. 413). However since we have not found that their share is above 10% of the group, we only code Catholic.

Davies, Boyce Carol. (2008). Encyclopedia of the African Diaspora: Origins, Experiences, and Culture, ABC-CLIO.

EGYPT

Majority religion is Islam (Sunni) according to CIA World Factbook.

Bedouin

Islam (Sunni)

“No Arab Spring for Egypt's Bedouin,” Al Jazeera, February 1, 2012, last accessed on April 26, 2014,

<http://www.aljazeera.com/indepth/opinion/2012/02/201221413149992744.html>.

Also see http://www.bedawi.com/Bedouin_Culture_EN.html last accessed on December 20, 2014.

Coptic Egyptian

Christian (Orthodox)

Carl Skutsch, *Encyclopedia of the World's Minorities* (Routledge, 2013), 331.

Arab Egyptian

Islam (Sunni)

Oxford Business Group, *The Report: Egypt 2008* (Oxford Business Groups, 2008), 8.

Gypsies, Domari

Islam (Sunni)

David J. Phillips, *Peoples on the Move: Introducing the Nomads of the World* (William Carey Library, 2001), 236.

Also see <http://www.30-days.net/muslims/muslims-in/north-african/egypt-dom/> last accessed on December 20, 2014. The source says the Gypsies call themselves Sunni Muslims; however they rather have a mixed belief. We code them as Sunni; however, we will research their belief further in the future.

Nubian

Islam (Sunni)

Carl Skutsch, *Encyclopedia of the World's Minorities* (Routledge, 2013), 306.

EL SALVADOR

Majority religion is Christian (Roman Catholic) according to CIA World Factbook.

Indigenous peoples

We code Roman Catholic, Protestant Baptist, Seventh Day Adventist, and Independent Pentecostal following the source above. Also see:

“In one area, the Indian feels superior to the ladino: he is "closer to God." It is generally believed that the ladino is "without faith." He practices a "social religion" in which he goes to church on Sunday, mainly because he feels he has to, "but he doesn't understand the words of the Bible." Many ladinos concur.

Indian communities throughout El Salvador maintain what are termed *cofradías*, or religious brotherhoods. It is the purpose of these brotherhoods to maintain the upkeep of the local church and to manage all of the religious ceremonies during the course of the year. In the "Indian" town of Panchimalco, the yearly round of religious ceremonies is presently a joint effort of ladinos and Indians: the ladinos provide the financing and the Indians carry out the ceremonies. Indian religious leaders note that "the ladinos don't know how to carry off the rituals, so we help them out."

<https://www.culturalsurvival.org/publications/cultural-survival-quarterly/el-salvador/500000-invisible-indians-el-salvador> Last accessed on July 21, 2014.

<http://www.cidcm.umd.edu/mar/assessment.asp?groupId=9201> also confirms Catholicism and Protestantism but does not give the details of the sects. Last accessed on July 30, 2014.

NOTE: Primary religion is coded Christianity with no detail on denomination according to the information above.

Mestizo/White

We code no religion since there are more than 10% who have no religious affiliation in polls. Since the indigenous population is strictly religious (see below), we code no religion only for the Mestizo/White.

Additionally, we code Christian Roman Catholic, Protestant and Independent following Clifton L. Holland's piece in Melton and Baumann (2002, v. 1) below:

“The earliest Protestant groups to enter El Salvador were the newly formed Central American Mission (now known as CAM International), whose first missionaries arrived in 1896, the California FRIENDS Mission (Quakers) in 1902, the American Baptists in 1911, and the SEVENTH-DAY ADVENTIST CHURCH in 1915, in addition to an independent Canadian Pentecostal missionary, Frederick Mebius (1869– 1944), who arrived in 1904.

By 1936, these Protestant church bodies were well established in El Salvador and had achieved some notable success among the general population of Spanish-speaking mestizos (people of mixed Spanish and Indian blood) and the remnant of early Amerindians who had settled in the territory now known as El Salvador: the Pipil (Uto-Aztecan), the Lenca (Micro-Chibchan, the largest Indian group in the country), and the Kekchí (Mayan). The Quakers developed an extensive ministry among the Kekchí in a region known as the Three-Nation Triangle (El Salvador, Guatemala, and Honduras), which includes northwestern El Salvador. However, the Quakers have not prospered as well as other Protestant groups in El Salvador.” p. 426

Mormons and Jehovah’s Witnesses numbers are not enough to code in the data. p. 427.

Clifton Holland, 2002, “El Salvador,” in J. Gordon Melton and Martin Baumann (eds), *Religions of the World. A Comprehensive Encyclopedia of Beliefs and Practices*. Volume 1. Santa Barbara, CA: ABC-CLIO, Inc.

NOTE: Primary religion is coded Christianity with no detail on denomination according to the information above.

EQUATORIAL GUINEA

Majority religion is Christian (Roman Catholic) according to CIA World Factbook.

Pahouin

Also called the Fang, the majority of the EG and are also present in Cameeroon. They “practice Bwiti, a blend of Christianity and homegrown spiritualism” (Stokes 2009, p. 135).

Christian (Roman Catholic), Animism

Anthony Appiah, Henry Louis Gates (eds.), *Encyclopedia of Africa*, Volume 2 (Oxford University Press, 2010), 460.

The country is “Nominally Christian and predominantly Roman Catholic” according to <http://www.state.gov/outofdate/bgn/equatorialguinea/106170.htm> Last accessed on December 20, 2014. “Almost all Equatorial Guineans are Roman Catholic” according to Stokes 2009, p. 211. So we code Christian denomination as Roman Catholic based on this information.

NOTE: Fang is the predominat ethnic group in the country (85 %). Primary religion is coded as Christianity (Roman Catholic) but Animism is also coded as suggested by Stokes (2009) and Appiah and Gates (2010).

Playeros/Ndowe

Christian (Roman Catholic)

“Equatorial Guinea,”

http://www.ethnologue.com/country/gq/languages/***EDITION*** (Last accessed on August 8, 2014).

Bube

Animism

Kwame Anthony Appiah and Henry Louis Gates (eds.), *Africana: The Encyclopedia of the African and African American Experience* (Basic Books, 1999), 325.

<http://global.britannica.com/EBchecked/topic/190664/Equatorial-Guinea/55148/Plant-and-animal-life> Last accessed on December 20, 2014.

Interrnational Business Publications.

ERITREA

Majority religion is Islam (Sunni) and Christianity (Coptic, Roman Catholic and Protestant) according to Britannica; 50% each. CIA World Factbook does not provide percentages for this country's religions. We code Islam Sunni and Christian (no sect specified).

NOTE: The population in Eritrea is divided between the Sunni Muslims, Coptic Christians and adherents of traditional beliefs. Thus, if a source provides only general religious denomination (ex. Muslim or Islam) we code Islam (Sunni). See, Dan Connell and Tom Killion, *Historical Dictionary of Eritrea* (Scarecrow Press, 1998).

Afar

Islam (Sunni)

John Middleton and Amal Rassam (Vol. eds.), *Encyclopedia of World Cultures*, Volume IX, Africa and The Middle East (G.K. Hall & Co., 1995), 8.

Werner Ende and Udo Steinbach, *Islam in the World Today: A Handbook of Politics, Religion, Culture, and Society* (Cornell University Press, 2010), 444.

Awgni/Agau/Awi

Christian (Roman Catholic), Islam (Sunni)

John A. Shoup. 2011. *Ethnic Groups of Africa and the Middle East: An Encyclopedia*, 63.

James Stuart Olson, *The Peoples of Africa: An Ethnohistorical Dictionary* (Greenwood Publishing Group, 1996), 13.

NOTE: According to Shoup (2011), two-thirds of Bilen are Muslim today. Primary religion is coded Islam (Sunni).

Beja/Bedawi

Islam (Sunni), Animism

Most Beja were converted to Islam by the 14th century, mostly as a result of their intermarriages with the Arabs, who came to the region after the discovery of gold mines on the Beja territory. Still, many Beja groups continue to practice traditional religion.

Willie F. Page (ed.), *Encyclopedia of African History and Culture, Volume II: African Kingdoms (500 to 1500)* (Facts On File, Inc., 2005), 31-32.

NOTE: Primary religion is coded Islam (Sunni).

Kunama

Christian (Roman Catholic), Islam (Sunni), Animism

According to International Religious Freedom Report 2007, a large minority of Kunama is Muslim, with only some practicing traditional religion.

United States Bureau of Democracy, Human Rights and Labor, *International Religious Freedom Report 2007: Eritrea*, <http://www.state.gov/j/drl/rls/irf/2007/90096.htm> (Last accessed on November 10, 2014).

Most Kunama still adhere to their ancient religion centered on a creator god, Anna, and a complex of local spirits and ritual healers. Currently, around 70% of Kunamas maintain their traditional faith, while a little over 30% have converted to Catholicism, Evangelicalism and Islam in the late 19th century.

See, Dan Connell and Tom Killion, *Historical Dictionary of Eritrea* (Scarecrow Press, 1998), 337.

Note: Another source puts the number of Christian Kunama at one third but does not state what religion the remaining Kunama belong to. See, Miles Litvinoff, Patrick Thornberry, and Alan Phillips, Bridget Anderson, *World Directory of Minorities* (London: Minority Rights Group International, 1997), 412. We code primary religion Animism based on these sources.

Nara

Islam (Sunni)

Dan Connell and Tom Killion, *Historical Dictionary of Eritrea* (Scarecrow Press, 1998), 391.

NOTE: Also called Barya or Baria as Tigrinya or Tigre name for the Nara group in Eritrea (the connotation of “slave”).

Saho

Islam (Sunni)

Many Saho converts to Islam chose to follow the Sufism. Still, a small minority of Saho was converted to Christianity by the Amhara people. We code only Islam (Sunni).

Willie F. Page (ed.), *Encyclopedia of African History and Culture, Volume II: African Kingdoms (500 to 1500)* (Facts On File, Inc., 2005), 191.

Tigre

Islam (Sunni)

Tigre became predominantly Muslim by the 19th century.

NOTE: This group is sometimes erroneously called Tigray. Tigre could not be confused with Tigrinya, which is mostly Christian in religion.

Kwame Anthony Appiah and Henry Louis Gates (eds.), *Africana: The Encyclopedia of the African and African American Experience* (Basic Books, 1999), 1846.

Tigrinya

Christian (Orthodox)

Kwame Anthony Appiah and Henry Louis Gates (eds.), *Africana: The Encyclopedia of the African and African American Experience* (Basic Books, 1999), 1846-1847.

ESTONIA

Majority religion is Christian (Orthodox) according to CIA World Factbook. We code Alternative Majority Religion variable no religion since 54.1% of the population does not follow a religion.

Estonian

Christian (Protestant Lutheran), No Religion

Joyce Miller, Kevin O'Grady, and Ursula McKenna, *Religion in Education: Innovation in International Research* (Routledge, 2013), 76.

According to Estonian population census of 2011, more than half of the ethnic Estonians reported that they “do not feel an affiliation to a religion.”

See, <http://pub.stat.ee/px-web.2001/Dialog/varval.asp?ma=PC0454&lang=1>, last accessed on September 25, 2018.

Russian-speakers

Christian (Orthodox), No Religion

Joyce Miller, Kevin O'Grady, and Ursula McKenna, *Religion in Education: Innovation in International Research* (Routledge, 2013), 76.

NOTE: According to the source, the majority of the Estonian population is not adherents to a particular church. Among the largest denominations, however, are Lutheran and Orthodox, comprising of 12-13% of the population each. Other religious denominations are also present in Estonia, including Baptists (4,507 adherents, 2011), Roman Catholics (4,501 adherents, 2011), Pentecostals (1,855 adherents, 2011), Methodists (1,098 adherents, 2011), Old Believers (2,605 adherents, 2011), Mormons (185 adherents, 2011), Muslims (1,508 adherents, 2011) and others. However, due to the fact that the number of their followers is not large, they are not coded in the data.

According to Estonian population census of 2011, the primary religion of ethnic Russians as well as the Ukrainians and Byelorussians (who might be included under Russian-speaking category) is Orthodox Christianity.

See, <http://pub.stat.ee/px-web.2001/Dialog/varval.asp?ma=PC0454&lang=1>, last accessed on September 25, 2018.

ETHIOPIA

Majority religion is Christian (Ethiopian Orthodox) according to CIA World Factbook.

NOTE: Some of the sources put religion of some groups as simply Muslim, without denomination. However, according to Ende and Steinbach apart from Christian Orthodox Church, the second largest religious denomination in Ethiopia is Sunni Islam. None of the sources mention Shi'i denomination. For this reason, if a source only gives Muslim as group religion, it was coded as Islam (Sunni).

Werner Ende and Udo Steinbach, *Islam in the World Today: A Handbook of Politics, Religion, Culture, and Society* (Cornell University Press, 2010), 444.

Afar

Islam (Sunni)

John Middleton and Amal Rassam (Vol. eds.), *Encyclopedia of World Cultures*, Volume IX, Africa and The Middle East (G.K. Hall & Co., 1995), 8.

Werner Ende and Udo Steinbach, *Islam in the World Today: A Handbook of Politics, Religion, Culture, and Society* (Cornell University Press, 2010), 444.

Amhara

Christian (Orthodox)

Kwame Anthony Appiah and Henry Louis Gates (eds.), *Africana: The Encyclopedia of the African and African American Experience* (Basic Books, 1999), 86.

Awgni/Agau/Awi

Animism, Islam (Sunni), Judaism, Christianity (Orthodox)

Note: The general name of this group is given as *Agew*, with *Awgni* being their language. A-MAR group lists have four subgroup for this group. These include Bilen, Kemant, Kwara, Awi. Levine has different spelling for these subgroups: Bilen→ Bilin (=Bogos), Kemant→ Kimant (=Qemant), Awi equals Southern Agew. Levinson does not have a Kwara subgroup for Agew, instead he puts Beta Israel (=Falasha) here, which language is Kwarinya. Beta Israel practice Judaism.

Donald N. Levine, *Greater Ethiopia: The Evolution of a Multiethnic Society* (The University of Chicago Press, 2000), 189 (Appendix, Roster of the Peoples of Ethiopia).

For more information on Beta Israeli see, R. Hunt Davis, Jr., *Encyclopedia of African History and Culture, Volume V: Independent Africa (1960 to Present)* (Facts On File, Inc., 2005), 50.

“The Agaw are now devoted Christians, and have developed a profound Christian identity. So deep-seated has this become, that even some of their ancestor-heroes who are known violently to have resisted the early evangelization of their people have been divested of their authentic pagan characters and canonized as Christian martyrs.”

Taddesse Tamrat. 1988. “Process of Ethnic Interaction and Integration in Ethiopian History: The Case of the Agaw.” *The Journal of African History* 29(1): 5-18.

Note: Following Tamrat (1988) primary religion is coded Christianity (Orthodox) like the majority of the population.

Bench

Animism

Bencho according to Levine.

Bencho are a subgroup of *Gimira-Maji* Group, which is under Omotic ethnic group, according to Levine, 2000, 192.

Donald N. Levine, *Greater Ethiopia: The Evolution of a Multiethnic Society* (The University of Chicago Press, 2000), 192 (Appendix, Roster of the Peoples of Ethiopia).

“Traditional Religion.”

“Bench-Language Profile.” *Ethnologue*. <https://www.ethnologue.com/language/bcq>, last accessed on September 17, 2018.

Note: Primary religion of the group is coded as Animism according to the information above.

Berta

Islam (Sunni)

Donald N. Levine, *Greater Ethiopia: The Evolution of a Multiethnic Society* (The University of Chicago Press, 2000), 194 (Appendix, Roster of the Peoples of Ethiopia).

John Middleton and Amal Rassam (Vol. eds.), *Encyclopedia of World Cultures*, Volume IX, Africa and The Middle East (G.K. Hall & Co., 1995), 414.

Gambella

Christian (Protestant), Christian (Orthodox)

A-MAR codes two subgroups of Gambella group, Anuak and Nuer. These two groups make up around 70 % of the population in Gambella region according to 2007 census results. The census report does not cross-reference religion and ethnicity; however, it records about 70 % Protestant and 17 % Orthodox Christian respondents. Accordingly,

Christian (Protestant) is coded as primary religion and Christian (Orthodox) is also coded for the group.

Ethiopia Central Statistical Agency - Ministry of Finance and Economic Development. 2010. "Population and Housing Census 2007 Report, Gambela Region." Retrieved from <http://catalog.ihsn.org/index.php/catalog/3583/download/50090>, last accessed on September 17, 2018.

Gedeo

Christian (Protestant), Animism

According to this source, 90% of Gedeo are Proestant. Ayalew Gebre, Abeje Berhanu and Amaha Kenenie, *Ethiopian Village Studies: Adado: Gedeo* (Department of Sociology, Addis Ababa University, Ethiopia, Centre for the Study of African Economies, Oxford, UK, and UK Overseas Development Administration, 1996), 22, last accessed on May 23, 2014, <http://www.csae.ox.ac.uk/evstudies/pdfs/adado/adado-nophotos.pdf>.

Another sources provides different data, and puts Protestants among Gedeo at 43,2% and Animists at 24,6%. Thus, we code both.

Asebe Regassa Debel, *Ethnicity and inter-ethnic relations: The 'Ethiopian experiment' and the case of the Guji and Gedeo* (Master's thesis in indigenous studies, University of Tromsø, 2007), 52, last accessed on May 23, 2014, <http://munin.uit.no/bitstream/handle/10037/990/thesis.pdf?sequence=1>.

NOTE: Although exact number of Protestants among Gedeo is reported differently in the sources, they agree that Protestantism has the largest number of followers among Gedeo. Therefore, primary religion is coded Christianity (Protestant).

Gumuz

Animism

Donald N. Levine, *Greater Ethiopia: The Evolution of a Multiethnic Society* (The University of Chicago Press, 2000), 194 (Appendix, Roster of the Peoples of Ethiopia).

Gurage

Islam (Sunni), Christian (Orthodox), Animism

According to Levine, the Gurage group consists of 16 ethnic groups. This larger group belongs in its turn, to the *Lacustine* group. Catholicism is only partially practiced by Chana subgroup, which is why it was not coded.

Donald N. Levine, *Greater Ethiopia: The Evolution of a Multiethnic Society* (The University of Chicago Press, 2000), 191 (Appendix, Roster of the Peoples of Ethiopia).

Christianity, Islam and traditional beliefs coexist among Gurage.

Miles Litvinoff, Patrick Thornberry, and Alan Phillips, Bridget Anderson, *World Directory of Minorities* (London: Minority Rights Group International, 1997), 415.

“The Silti subgroup of the eastern Gurage lands is predominantly Sunni Muslim (nearly 95 % of its population), as are the Walani, Ulbarag, Innekor and Gogot groups. Soddo, Muher, Masqan, and Zeway are Christian.”

Carl Skutsch (ed). *Encyclopedia of the World's Minorities*. (Routledge, 2005), 532.

“The Gurage are mainly Christian—members largely of the Ethiopian Orthodox Tewahedo Church—and Muslim.” <https://www.britannica.com/topic/Gurage> Last accessed on October 4, 2018. Thus primary religion is coded as Christian Orthodox.

Konso

Animism

There were no attempts made at converting this group to Coptic Orthodox Christianity. A Norwegian Lutheran Mission came to the region in 1954, and established a school and a clinic there. There is no information on Konso conversion to Lutheran faith.

John Middleton and Amal Rassam (Vol. eds.), *Encyclopedia of World Cultures*, Volume IX, Africa and The Middle East (G.K. Hall & Co., 1995), 169-171.

“The Norwegian Lutheran Church has not been very successful in truly converting the Konso. They still practice their traditional religion even though they have added aspects of Christianity onto it.”

<http://dice.missouri.edu/docs/afro-asiatic/Konso.pdf>, last accessed on September 17, 2018.

NOTE: There are approximately 100,000 people who identify themselves as Konso. They are closely related to the Oromo people. See, Kwame Anthony Appiah and Henry Louis Gates (eds.), *Africana: The Encyclopedia of the African and African American Experience* (Basic Books, 1999), 1105.

Note: Primary religion is coded as Animism with the following information.

Omotic

Animism, Christian (Orthodox)

Donald N. Levine, *Greater Ethiopia: The Evolution of a Multiethnic Society* (The University of Chicago Press, 2000), 39.

“Except for the Kefa--long influenced by Orthodox Christianity--and a small number of Muslims, Omotic speakers have retained their indigenous religious systems, although a few have been influenced by European missionaries.” “Ethiopia's Peoples” http://lcweb2.loc.gov/frd/etsave/et_02_04.html last accessed on October 4, 2018. We code primary religion Animism based on this last source.

Oromo

Islam (Sunni), Christian (Orthodox), Animism

According to the source, more than half of Oromo are Sunni Muslims, some practice Christianity, and the rest still practice traditional religion. Christian Orthodox Church received land grants from the Ethiopian government in order to encourage proselytization among Oromo in late 19th, beginning of the 20th century, who at that time were Animist and Sunni Muslim. Today, Oromo group is comprised of four subgroups according to their location. The majority of western Oromo has been Christianized. Thus, we code Islam (Sunni), Christian (Orthodox) and Animism.

“The Chair of the Oromia Support Group quotes sources that state that 55% - 60% of the Oromo are Muslim, 40% - 45% are Christian, and up to 15% Animist. Most rural Oromo, 80% of Oromo population, retain Animist Oromo beliefs.”

United States Bureau of Citizenship and Immigration Services, *Ethiopia and the Oromo People: Is it possible to determine whether an Ethiopian is an ethnic Oromo by the individual's last name? What religion or religions are practiced by ethnic Oromos in Ethiopia*, 28 April 1998, ETH98001.ZNY, available at: <http://www.refworld.org/docid/3df0a18e4.html> [accessed 25 September 2018]
Also see,

Kwame Anthony Appiah and Henry Louis Gates (eds.), *Africana: The Encyclopedia of the African and African American Experience* (Basic Books, 1999), 1466.

Miles Litvinoff, Patrick Thornberry, and Alan Phillips, Bridget Anderson, *World Directory of Minorities* (London: Minority Rights Group International, 1997), 413.

NOTE: According to the 2007 census, **Oromia region** has a large Protestant population, however, the sources do not associate this group in general with Protestantism. Primary religion is coded as Islam (Sunni) following the information above.

Sadama

Christian (Protestant), Animism

NOTE: Sources refer to this group as *Sidama*, which in the language of Oromo group means “foreigner”. Levinson puts Sidama into *Sidamo* group cluster. (See, David Levinson, *Ethnic Groups Worldwide: A Ready Reference Handbook* (Greenwood Publishing Group, 1998), 133.)

Yohannes Mekonnen, *Ethiopia: the Land, Its People, History and Culture* (2013), 333.

See, Miles Litvinoff, Patrick Thornberry, and Alan Phillips, Bridget Anderson, *World Directory of Minorities* (London: Minority Rights Group International, 1997), 414.

Some Sadama are Christian (Orthodox) and Sunni Muslim, however, Mekonnen (see above) referring to 1994 census states their percentage as being less than 10%. Ibp Usa, *Ethiopia Country Study Guide* (Int'l Business Publications, 2009), 70.

David H. Shinn, Thomas P. Ofcansky, *Historical Dictionary of Ethiopia* (Scarecrow Press, 2013), 154.

NOTE: Majority of Sadama retain their traditional beliefs according to *Encyclopedia of African Peoples*, Shinn and Ofcansky (2013). Primary religion is coded Animism.

Somali (Ogaden)

Islam (Sunni)

John Middleton and Amal Rassam (Vol. eds.), *Encyclopedia of World Cultures*, Volume IX, Africa and The Middle East (G.K. Hall & Co., 1995), 318.

Kwame Anthony Appiah and Henry Louis Gates (eds.), *Africana: The Encyclopedia of the African and African American Experience* (Basic Books, 1999), 1745.

Tigre

Islam (Sunni)

Tigre became predominantly Muslim by the 19th century.

NOTE: This group is sometimes erroneously called Tigray. Tigre could not be confused with Tigrinya, which is mostly Christian in religion.

Kwame Anthony Appiah and Henry Louis Gates (eds.), *Africana: The Encyclopedia of the African and African American Experience* (Basic Books, 1999), 1846.

Tigrinya

Christian (Orthodox)

Kwame Anthony Appiah and Henry Louis Gates (eds.), *Africana: The Encyclopedia of the African and African American Experience* (Basic Books, 1999), 1846-1847.

Donald N. Levine, *Greater Ethiopia: The Evolution of a Multiethnic Society* (The University of Chicago Press, 2000), 189 (Appendix, Roster of the Peoples of Ethiopia).

Walayita, Sado

Also known as Welamo.

Animism, Christian (Protestant)

Ibp Usa, *Ethiopia Country Study Guide* (Int'l Business Publications, 2009), 71.

Lovise Aalen, *The Politics of Ethnicity in Ethiopia: Actors, Power and Mobilisation Under Ethnic Federalism* (BRILL, 2011), 77.

“... Protestant religion, which dominated Wolaitta community...”

Abesha Shirko Lambebo. 2016.” Discourses on The Influence of Protestant Religious Groups On Indigenous Wolaitta Culture.” *Asian Journal of Social Sciences, Arts and Humanities* 4(3): 1-10.

Also see,

Dena Freeman. 2013. “Pentecostalism in a rural context: dynamics of religion and development in Southwest Ethiopia.” *PentecoStudies: An Interdisciplinary Journal for Research on the Pentecostal and Charismatic Movements* 12 (2): 231-249.

NOTE: Primary religion is coded Christianity (Protestant) following Lambebo (2016) and Freeman (2013).

Yemsa (Yemma)

Christian (Orthodox), Islam (Sunni)

Note: Yem is how these people prefer to be called, while Yemsa is their language. They argue that the term Janjero refers to the land rather than people. Levine puts Janjero group under *Kefa-Janjero* group, which in turn is under *Omotic* group.

“Christian, Muslim.”

“Yemsa – Language Profile.” *Ethnologue*. <https://www.ethnologue.com/language/jnj>, last accessed on September 17, 2018.

Note: Orthodox Christianity was introduced to Yem during the reign of Haile Selassie, when Kingdom of Janjero got under the control of Ethiopian Empire. It is not possible to discern exact percentages, however, sources indicate while Orthodox Christianity has taken root among Yem, there are some people (especially Fuga and Yirfo clans) still retaining their animistic beliefs. Given that around 70% of the population identified as Orthodox

Christian in Yem Special Woreda, the homeland of Yem people, in 2007 census; primary religion is coded as Christian (Orthodox). Islam (Sunni) is also coded for the group since about 25% reported Muslim in the same census. Animism could not be confirmed to be actively practiced by a sizeable population. Therefore, it is not coded.

Dena Freeman and Alula Pankhurst, *Peripheral People: The Excluded Minorities of Ethiopia* (Ethiopia: The Red Sea Press, 2003), 46-47.

Donald N. Levine, *Greater Ethiopia: The Evolution of a Multiethnic Society* (The University of Chicago Press, 2000), 53, 192(Appendix, Roster of the Peoples of Ethiopia).

Ethiopia Central Statistical Agency - Ministry of Finance and Economic Development. 2010. "Population and Housing Census 2007 Report, SNNPR." <http://catalog.ihsn.org/index.php/catalog/3583/download/50104>, last accessed on September 17, 2018.

FIJI

Majority religion is Christian (Protestant Methodist) according to CIA World Factbook.

European – Mixed

Christian (Protestant Methodist)

Edward P. Lipton, *Religious Freedom in Asia* (Nova Publishers, 2002), 109-110.

Barbara Larkin, *International Religious Freedom (2000): Report to Congress by the Department of State* (DIANE Publishing, 2001), 183.

Fijians

Christian (Protestant Methodist, Roman Catholic)

Edward P. Lipton, *Religious Freedom in Asia* (Nova Publishers, 2002), 109-110.

Fiji Bureau of Statistics, “Population by Religion and by Race - 1996 Census of Population,” <http://www.statsfiji.gov.fj/index.php/social/9-social-statistics/social-general/147-religion> (Last accessed on July 20, 2014).

Primary religion coded Christianity, with no information on sect.

Indian

Hinduism, Islam (Sunni)

Edward P. Lipton, *Religious Freedom in Asia* (Nova Publishers, 2002), 109-110.

“Hinduism and Islam were introduced by nineteenth century Indian labourers -the ancestors of modern Indian Fijians- and maintained by their descendants. Hinduism remains the largest religion among Indian Fijians.”

Gary D. Bouma, Rod Ling, Douglas Pratt, *Religious Diversity in Southeast Asia and the Pacific: National Case Studies* (Springer Science & Business Media, 2009), 131.

NOTE: Following Bouma et al. (2009), primary religion of Indians in Fiji is coded Hinduism.

Pacific Islander

Christian, Animism

Carl Skutsch, *Encyclopedia of the World's Minorities* (Routledge, 2013), 939.

“Christian.”

Gary D. Bouma, Rod Ling, Douglas Pratt, *Religious Diversity in Southeast Asia and the Pacific: National Case Studies* (Springer Science & Business Media, 2009), 131.

Rotuman

Christian (Protestant Methodist, Roman Catholic)

“Religion,” adapted from A. Howard, “Speak of the Devils: Discourse and Belief in Spirits on Rotuma,” in *Spirits in Culture, History and Mind*, J. Mageo and A. Howard (eds.) (New York: Routledge, 1996), 121-145,
<http://www.hawaii.edu/oceanic/rotuma/os/Religion.html> (Last accessed on July 20, 2014).

NOTE: For governmental statistics on ethnic groups on Fiji, see
<http://www.statsfiji.gov.fj/index.php/2007-census-of-population> (Last accessed on July 20, 2014).

FINLAND

Majority religion is Christian (Protestant Lutheran) according to CIA World Factbook.

Finns

Christian (Protestant Lutheran) (Evangelical Lutheran)

James Minahan, *One Europe, Many Nations: A Historical Dictionary of European National Groups* (Greenwood Publishing Group, 2000), 246.

Swedes

Christian (Protestant Lutheran) (Evangelical Lutheran)

James Minahan, *One Europe, Many Nations: A Historical Dictionary of European National Groups* (Greenwood Publishing Group, 2000), 655.

NOTE: 89% of the Finland's population are Evangelical Lutheran, 1.1% belong to the Orthodox Church, while 7% do not belong to organized religion. See, Minahan, *One Europe*, 246.

FRANCE

Majority religion is Christian (Roman Catholic) according to CIA World Factbook.

Afro-French

Cape Verdeans, Caboverdian, Mestico, Congolese, Creoles, Eurafrican, Fon, Mandyak, Majaco

We code Christianity, mainly Roman Catholic. Maxwell (2012, p. 45-46) argues that black Caribbeans came to France and adapted to the culture since they share the same religion with the mainstream French as opposed to the Muslim Maghrebians.

“Most Antilleans in France are Catholic and they are more likely to participate actively in religious life than other French.” (David Beriss in Cole 2011, p. 147).

We also code Islam (no sect specified) since Constant (2009, p. 149) establishes that younger Black population in France is increasingly Muslim.

Constant, Fred. “Talking Race in Color-Blind France: Equality Denied, “Blackness” Reclaimed,” Hine, D. C., T. D. Keaton and S. Small (eds), *Black Europe and African Diaspora*. IL: University of Illinois. p. 145-160.

Armenian

We code Christian Orthodox (Eastern). See <http://www.armenweb.org> for more information on the Armenian diaspora in France. Last accessed on July 27, 2014.

Asians

Cham, Chinese, Euro-asian, Giay, Hmong, Khamet, Lamet, Khmer, Korean, Lao, Pa D, Tai, Vietnamese, Yao

Since we could not find a generic group as “Asians in France,” and there is no ethnicity/religion info in the census data, we’re coding the religions of the largest group i.e. Chinese and Vietnamese: Buddhism, Taoism, No religion, Christianity (no sect specified).

Basques

Jan Mansvelt Beck writes “Most Basques are Roman Catholics, though secularization is increasing.” (in Cole 2011, p. 38)

Bretons

“Bretons are of Celtic cultural origin, the primary language linked to the ethnic group is Breton (although all Breton speakers also speak French), and their religion is predominantly Roman Catholic” (David Maynard in Cole 2011, p. 52).

Catalans

“Deeply Catholic” (Gary Wray McDonogh in Cole 2011, p. 65).

Corsicans

Christian Roman Catholic (Sarah H. Davis in Cole 2011, p. 76).

French

Christian Roman Catholic (David Beriss in Cole 2011, p. 143).

German-speakers

Alsations and Germans. Christian Protestant (Atwood D. Gaines in Cole 2011, p. 144).

Jews

Sephardic Jews (Maxwell 2012, p. 45-46). And Ashkenazim in northern France (Levinson 1994, p. 31).

Italians

Christian Roman Catholic (Jaro Stacul in Cole 2011, p. 203-209).

Muslim

Algerians, Bambara, Bengalis, Berber, Comorian, Diola, Fulani, Kurd, Malagasy, Maninka, Moor, Moroccans, Mossi, Pashtuns, Persians, Senufo, Soninke, Syrian, Tukolor, Tunisian, Turks, Wolof

A majority of Sunni Muslims with a minority of Shi'i Muslims (Paul A. Silverstein in Cole 2011, p. 146).

Shi'i population is about 2-3% of the Muslim population in France so we do not code them. <http://www.ahl-ul-bayt.org/en.php/page,3708A4799.html>
Last accessed on July 27, 2014.

We code Sunni Muslim.

Occitan-speakers

Christian Roman Catholic after a long conversion period and resistance (Levinson 1991, p. 182-185).

Poles

Overwhelmingly Roman Catholic (Levinson 1991, p. 201-204).

Portuguese

Christian Roman Catholic (Carlos Cunha in Cole 2011, p. 290).

Roma/Gypsies

Catholic and Protestant (Arayici 1998, p. 255).

Arayici, Ali. 1998. "The Gypsy Minority in Europe – some considerations." *International Social Science Journal*, 50: 253–262.

Spaniards

Christian Roman Catholic (Alejandro Quiroga in Cole 2011, p. 355)

GABON

Majority religion is Christian according to CIA World Factbook. Encyclopedia Britannica specifies Roman Catholics as the majority Christian sect.

Eshira

Also called Shira, Sira, Gisira, Yichira.

Christian, Animism

“Gabon,” <http://www.ethnologue.com/country/GA/languages> (Last accessed on October 28, 2014).

Animism

Gabon Country Study Guide, volume 1, DC: International Business Publications, p. 27.

Fang-Pahouin

Christian (Roman Catholic), Animism

James Stuart Olson, *The Peoples of Africa: An Ethnohistorical Dictionary* (Greenwood Publishing Group, 1996), 477.

John A. Shoup, *Ethnic Groups of Africa and the Middle East*, 60-61.

“The majority of Fang are Christians.”

Jamie Stokes, *Encyclopedia of the Peoples of Africa and the Middle East: Facts on File Library of World History*, 227.

Also see,

Kevin Shillington, *Encyclopedia of African History* (Routledge, 2013), 547.

Stanislaw Swiderski, “Notion of the Trinity and Triadic Thought in the Fang People of Gabon,” *Canadian Journal of African Studies/La Revue Canadienne des études Africaines* 9 (2) (1975).

Bwiti religion (Animism) (Hickendorff 2014, p. 18).

<http://www.britannica.com/EBchecked/topic/223148/Gabon> (Last accessed on December 28, 2014).

So we code both Christian (Roman Catholic) and Animism. Christianity (Roman Catholic) is the primary religion.

French

Christian (Catholic, Protestant)

Kevin Shillington, *Encyclopedia of African History* (Routledge, 2013), 547.

Kota

Animism

“Kota,” <http://www.ethnologue.com/language/koq> (Last accessed on October 28, 2014).

Bwiti religion (Animism) (Hickendorff 2014, p. 18).

So we code Animism.

Massangos

Also known as Sangous, Sangos or Sangus.

Animism

“Gabon,” <http://www.ethnologue.com/country/GA/languages> (Last accessed on October 31, 2014).

James Stuart Olson, *The Peoples of Africa: An Ethnohistorical Dictionary* (Greenwood Publishing Group, 1996), 477.

M'bete

Animism

“Gabon,” <http://www.ethnologue.com/country/GA/languages> (Last accessed on October 31, 2014).

“Raskin Tribal Art Collection (A-C),” <http://www.zyama.com/Collection/pics%20A-C.htm> (Last accessed on October 31, 2014).

“Ambete, Gabon,” http://www.forafricanart.com/Ambete-Gabon_ep_285-1.html (Last accessed on October 31, 2014).

Mpongwe

Animism, Christian

Rich (2002) provides some information on Mpongwe and their association with Catholic and Protestant missions of 19th century.

Jeremy Rich, "King or Knave?: Felix Adende Rapontchombo and Political Survival in the Gabon Estuary," *African Studies Quarterly* 6 (3) (2002), available at <http://asq.africa.ufl.edu/files/Rich-Vol6-Issue3.pdf> (Last accessed on October 31, 2014).

"Mpongwe," <http://encyclopedia2.thefreedictionary.com/Mpongwe> (Last accessed on October 31, 2014).

"Gaboon: Vicariate Apostolic Of Gabun," <http://www.newadvent.org/cathen/06328c.htm> (Last accessed on October 31, 2014).

James Stuart Olson, *The Peoples of Africa: An Ethnohistorical Dictionary* (Greenwood Publishing Group, 1996), 408.

"The Mpongwe are only one of the six peoples belonging to the Myèné-speaking group of Gabon. The other five are the Orungu, Nkomi, Galoa, Adyumba, and Enenga. Only the Mpongwe are patrilineal. Myèné is purely a linguistic classification, a subdivision of the Bantu language. All six of these societies fit into a circle whose circumference includes the three largest cities in Gabon today—Libreville, Port Gentil (formerly Cape Lopez), and Lambaréné (Map 1). From the seventeenth to the nineteenth centuries, Myèné was the coastal lingua franca between the southern Cameroun and Cabinda. The Myèné societies in general, and the Mpongwe in particular, have played a key role in Gabon's past, and continue to be an influential minority in modern Gabon."

Henry H. Bucher (1975). Mpongwe Origins: Historiographical Perspectives . *History in Africa*, 2, pp 59-89. doi:10.2307/3171465.

There is scarce information on Mpongwe religion, we code Animism and Christian (Protestant, Catholic) based on above sources.

Final note: Information on Mpongwe is still limited however we found an implicit reference to Christianity Catholic as the dominant religion and code it as such for primary religion. David E. Gardinier and Douglas A. Yates, *Historical Dictionary of Gabon* (Lanhan, Toronto, and Plymouth, UK: 2006).

Njebi

Also known as Nzebi, Injebi, Yinzebi, Yinjebi, Njabi, Bandzabi, Ndjabi, Ndjebi.

We have not found a reliable source on this group's religion.

Nkomi

Kurian (2007, p. 864) identifies Orungu, Mpongwe, Galoa and Nkomi as "the Myene group" as occupying the Ogooue and the coast. (also used as Omyene).

We have not found a reliable source on this group's religion.

Orungou

Also known as Orungu.

Skutsch (2005, p. 477) identifies Orungou and the Mpongwe as “the Myene group” and argues that the group is small now but was quite important in the history of Gabon.

We have not found a reliable source on this group’s religion.

Teke

Christian, Animism

“Gabon,” <http://www.ethnologue.com/country/GA/languages> (Last accessed on October 28, 2014).

Animism

Molefi Kete Asante, Ama Mazama, *Encyclopedia of African Religion* (2008), 651-652.

Jamie Stokes, *Encyclopedia of the Peoples of Africa and the Middle East: Facts on File Library of World History*, 689.

We only code Animism since we could not confirm ethnologue’s info on Christianity.

Tsogo

Bwiti (a syncretic religion of Animism and Christian (Roman Catholic) rules.

“Tsogo,” <http://dice.missouri.edu/docs/niger-congo/Tsogo.pdf> (Last accessed on October 31, 2014).

Referred to Animism through Tsogo art.

Manuel A. Junco, “Negro,”

<http://pendientedemigracion.ucm.es/info/memorias/culturaydeporte/NEGRO/traducci%F3n%20ingl%E9s.pdf> (Last accessed on October 31, 2014).

“Over the last twenty years, however, we have witnessed the development of a local cult, the Bwiti. Originally located in the central part of Gabon, among the Mitsogos, the Bwiti cult was transmitted by forest workers to the Estuary region and to the area around Libreville.”

Jacques Binet. 1983. “Drugs and Mysticism: The Bwiti Cult of The Fang.” Retrieved from http://horizon.documentation.ird.fr/exl-doc/pleins_textes/pleins_textes_5/b_fdi_04-05/03800.pdf, last accessed on September 29, 2018.

Primary religion, Bwiti, is coded as Syncretic (Christianity, Animism).

GAMBIA (GAMBIA, THE)

Majority religion is Muslim according to CIA World Factbook. According to p.1 <http://www.state.gov/documents/organization/192927.pdf> (Last Accessed on December 26, 2014), 90% of the population is Sunni and a great majority is Malikite Sufi sect.

NOTE: As about the majority of Gambians are Sunni Muslims we code Sunni in case none of the sources found specify a sect.

Diola-Jola

Islam (Sunni), Christian (Catholic), Animism

John A. Shoup, *Ethnic Groups of Africa and the Middle East*, 82-83.

David Levinson, *Ethnic Groups Worldwide: A Ready Reference Handbook* (The Oryx Press, 1998), 135.

“Many Diola practice traditional beliefs, while others are Christians and a smaller number are Muslim. Christians and Muslims often mix those rites with traditional beliefs.”

Minority Rights International. “Diola (Jola) Profile.” <https://minorityrights.org/minorities/diola-jola/>, last accessed on September 29, 2018.

“While Christianity has made substantial inroads since that time, Diola religion remains dominant. This may partly result from the south's escape from the devastation of the Mandinka invasions and its slower integration into the colonial economy.”

Robert M. Baum. 1987. "Diola Religion." *Encyclopedia of Religion*. Retrieved from <http://www.encyclopedia.com/environment/encyclopedias-almanacs-transcripts-and-maps/diola-religion>, last accessed on September 29, 2018.

According to Levinson, Baum, and Minority Rights International, most have resisted Islam and Christianity retaining their traditional religion. On the other hand, Shoup argues that around 50 percent of Diola today are Muslims, with a “good number” being Catholic. So we code Islam, Christian (Roman Catholic) and Animism. Also according to Saine (2012, p. 12) the group was converted to Christianity or Islam only in the mid-1950s. Since the conversion of the Diola to Islam and Christianity has been rather recent and has not been very successful and no other source confirms Shoup’s claim that about half of Diola are Muslims today, we code Animism as the primary religion.

Fulani

Islam (Sunni)

David Levinson, *Ethnic Groups Worldwide: A Ready Reference Handbook* (The Oryx Press, 1998), 135.

Mandingo

Islam (Sunni)

Mandinka were massively converted to Islam in the 19th century.

Kwame Anthony Appiah and Henry Louis Gates (eds.), *Africana: The Encyclopedia of the African and African American Experience* (Basic Books, 1999), 1246.

David Levinson, *Ethnic Groups Worldwide: A Ready Reference Handbook* (The Oryx Press, 1998), 135.

Mandjak

Also known as Manjago, Manjaco, Mandyako.

According to Mwakikagile, Manjago “are usually animist or Christian rather than Muslim.” (p. 117). Janson (p. 13) also confirms these and remarks the group is generally associated with ‘traditional religion’.

Marloes Janson. 2014. *Islam, Youth and Modernity in the Gambia: The Tablighi Jama'at*. NY: Cambridge University Press.

Godfrey Mwakikagile, *Ethnic Diversity and Integration in the Gambia: The Land, the People and the Culture* (Intercontinental Books, 2010).

Following these sources, we code both Christian (no sect specified) and Animism. Primary religion is coded Animism.

Serahuli (Sarakohe)

Islam (Sunni)

Serahuli are almost entirely Muslim.

George Thomas Kurian, *Encyclopedia of The World's Nations and Cultures* (Facts on File, 2007), 876.

Serer

Godfrey Mwakikagile, *Ethnic Diversity and Integration in the Gambia: The Land, the People and the Culture* (Intercontinental Books, 2010), 223.

Jamie Stokes, *Encyclopedia of the Peoples of Africa and the Middle East: Facts on File Library of World History*, 627.

Abdoulaye Saine, *Culture and Customs of Gambia*. (ABC-CLIO, 2012), 13.

“Serer People.” *Encyclopedia Britannica*. Web. <https://www.britannica.com/topic/Serer>, last accessed on September 29, 2018.

According to Stokes, by the early 1990s more than 80 percent of Serer were Muslims. However, Saine (2012) and Encyclopedia of Britannica indicate that although there have been conversions to Islam and Christianity, most Serer still retain their traditional beliefs. Mwakikagile (2010) does not talk about extent of conversions but remarks that even among nominally Roman Catholic Serer, veneration of their traditional deities survive. Accordingly, primary religion of the group is coded Animism, while Islam (Sunni) and Christianity (Roman Catholic) are also coded in group religions.

Wolof

Islam (Sunni)

Kwame Anthony Appiah and Henry Louis Gates (eds.), *Africana: The Encyclopedia of the African and African American Experience* (Basic Books, 1999), 2006.

David Levinson, *Ethnic Groups Worldwide: A Ready Reference Handbook* (The Oryx Press, 1998), 135.

Aku (Creoles)

“As with other ethnic groups in The Gambia, Aku identity is also constructed or imagined and united by Christianity and their de-ethnicized status, for the most part.” (Saine 2012, p. 15). “The Muslim element among the Aku are generally referred to as the Oku-marabout and are of Yoruba and Hausa element.” (Saine 2012, p. 15)

We code Christian (Roman Catholic) as we do not find how large the Muslim element is and Saine (2012, p. 56) highlights Roman Catholic Christianity for the Akus. Also Mwakikagile argues Aku constitutes the majority of the Christian population in the Gambia (p. 172).

Abdoulaye Saine. 2012. *Culture and Customs of Gambia*. CA: ABC-CLIO, LLC.

George Thomas, *Encyclopedia of The World's Nations and Cultures* (Facts on File, 2007), 876.

Godfrey Mwakikagile, *Ethnic Diversity and Integration in the Gambia: The Land, the People and the Culture* (Intercontinental Books, 2010), 259.

GEORGIA

Majority religion is Christian (Orthodox) according to CIA World Factbook.

Abkhazians

Islam (Sunni)

Stuart J. Kaufman, *Modern Hatreds: The Symbolic Politics of Ethnic War* (Cornell University Press, 2001), 87.

“Abkhaz,” *Encyclopaedia Britannica*, last accessed on April 27, 2014, <http://global.britannica.com/EBchecked/topic/1352/Abkhaz>.

James Minahan, *Encyclopedia of the Stateless Nations: Ethnic and National Groups Around the World Volume IV A-C* (Greenwood, 2002), 8.

According to the two sources above, most Abkhaz people are Sunni Muslim, and only some are Christian Orthodox. Taking into consideration the lack of statistics regarding Christian Orthodox among the Abkhaz and the 10% threshold, Christian (Orthodox) was not coded here.

Adzhars

Islam (Sunni)

Stuart J. Kaufman, *Modern Hatreds: The Symbolic Politics of Ethnic War* (Cornell University Press, 2001), 87.

NOTE: other transliterations of the name include Ajarians.

Armenians

Christian (Orthodox) – Armenian Apostolic Church

Gia Nodia and Álvaro Pinto Scholtbach (eds.), *The Political Landscape of Georgia: Political Parties: Achievements, Challenges and Prospects* (Eburon Uitgeverij B.V., 2006), 69.

Azeri

Islam (Shi'i)

United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, *Azerbaijani And Greek Populations In Georgia*, January-September, 2003, last accessed on April 26, 2014, <http://www.una.ge/pdfs/publications/rcg/Azerbaijani%20and%20Greek%20Populations%20in%20Georgia.pdf>.

Georgian

Christian (Orthodox)

Stuart J. Kaufman, *Modern Hatreds: The Symbolic Politics of Ethnic War* (Cornell University Press, 2001), 86-87.

Ossetians (South)

Christian (Orthodox)

Charles T. Call, *Why Peace Fails: The Causes and Prevention of Civil War Recurrence* (Georgetown University Press, 2012), 112.

Russians

Christian (Orthodox)

Gia Nodia and Álvaro Pinto Scholtbach (eds.), *The Political Landscape of Georgia: Political Parties: Achievements, Challenges and Prospects* (Eburon Uitgeverij B.V., 2006), 69.

NOTE: According to the 2002 census, 284,761 ethnic Azeris and 248,929 ethnic Armenians live in Georgia, making in total 12.2 per cent of the population. *Georgia's Armenian And Azeri Minorities*, Europe Report N°178, 2006, last accessed on April 26, 2014, http://www.crisisgroup.org/~media/Files/europe/178_georgia_s_armenian_and_azeri_minorities.pdf.

GERMANY

Majority religion is Christian (Protestant Lutheran and Roman Catholic) according to CIA World Factbook (both 34%). We also check Encyclopedia Britannica and it confirms these two religions are in equal standing. State.gov on the other hand argues Roman Catholic Church has slightly higher membership:
<http://www.state.gov/documents/organization/171696.pdf> (Last accessed on December 28, 2014). Thus we code the first majority religion as Christian (Roman Catholic) and the alternative majority religion variable as both Protestant and Roman Catholic.

Important note: We have not been able to find distinct religion information on some immigrant groups. Thus, when we have not been able to find information on a particular immigrant population's religion in this particular country, we had to make a decision: our codes reflect the assumption that these migrant diaspora communities will likely keep their home (majority) religion in this host country.

Afro-Germans

Books and academic articles on blacks in Germany neglected religious background of Afro-Germans so we note here that we gathered that Afro-Germans are mostly Christian due to texts referring to church however since we do not have a citation that indicates denomination, we only code Christian.

See for example: Poikāne-Daumke, A. (2004). *African Diasporas: Afro-German Literature in the Context of the African American Experience*, Literary Collections.

Mazón, P. M. and R. Steingröver (2005). *Not So Plain as Black and White: Afro-German Culture and History, 1890-2000*, University of Rochester Press.

UPDATE, December 2014: We have found that there is a significant number of West African i.e. Nigerian and Ghanaian migrants in Germany that established Pentecostal/modernist churches in the country. See Nina Glick Schiller, Boris Nieswand, Günther Schlee, Ayşe Çağlar, Evangelos Karagiannis, Tsypylma Darieva, Lale Yalçın-Heckmann, and László Fosztó, *Pathways of Migrant Incorporation in Germany*
<http://www.eth.mpg.de/cms/en/people/d/nieswand/pdf/bericht2003-s-31-52.pdf> (Last accessed on July 30, 2014). So we changed the coding as follows: We still code Christian, but also code Pentecostal 1, however leave other Christian sects vacant for this group instead of coding them 0.

German

Roman Catholic, Protestant and no religion (Johannes Moser in Cole 2011, p. 172).

The number of Catholic and Protestant adherents in Germany are very close. Given that some segments of the immigrants also adhere to one of these two churches, it is not possible to code a denomination as the predominant for ethnic Germans. Therefore, primary religion is coded as Christianity with no information on sects.

Greeks

Greek Orthodox (Anastasia Karakasidou in Cole 2011, p. 183).

Italians

Italians in Germany have emigrated to this country after the WW2. Sicilians and the South is the majority of the Italian migrants in Germany.

<http://www.italplanet.it/interna.asp?sez=303&info=9461> (Last accessed on June 29, 2015).

We have established that Italians are immigrants and diaspora in Germany. However, we have not been able to find distinct religion information on the group. Thus, when we have not been able to find information on a particular immigrant population's religion in this particular country, we had to make a decision: our codes reflect the assumption that these migrant diaspora communities will likely keep their home (majority) religion in this host country.

We code Christian (Roman Catholic).

Jews

We code Judaism. See for example Tillem, Ivan L., ed. 1987. *The 1987-88 Jewish Almanac*. New York: Pacific Press.

North Africans

Moroccan, Tunisian, Algerian.

“Nearly half of Germany's foreign-born Muslim immigrants (estimated at more than 3 million) have been from Turkey, but they also include substantial numbers from Kosovo, Iraq, Bosnia-Herzegovina, Morocco and Iran.”

<http://www.pewforum.org/2012/03/08/religious-migration-muslim-migrants/> (Last accessed on July 30, 2014).

We code Islam Sunni since Moroccans, Tunisians and Algerians in their host countries subscribe to Sunni Islam.

Poles

Overwhelmingly Roman Catholic (Levinson 1991, p. 201-204).

Portuguese

Roman Catholic (Carlos Cunha in Cole 2011, p. 290).

Romanians

Christian Eastern Orthodox (Levinson 1991, p. 214).

Russian-speakers

“Migrants from Russia in Germany who speak and read Russian constitute a new and significant group. Members of this linguistic group have different ethnic identifications and are officially recognised as Kontingentflüchtlinge of Jewish and Spätaussiedler of German descent.” Nina Glick Schiller, Boris Nieswand, Günther Schlee, Ayşe Çağlar, Evangelos Karagiannis, Tsypylma Darieva, Lale Yalçın-Heckmann, and László Fosztó, Pathways of Migrant Incorporation in Germany <http://www.eth.mpg.de/cms/en/people/d/nieswand/pdf/bericht2003-s-31-52.pdf> (Last accessed on July 30, 2014)

According to the census data, Eastern Orthodox Christianity is the third largest denomination in Germany. Since Russian speakers elsewhere follow Eastern Orthodox Christianity, Russian migrants in Germany can be considered to be in this group. However, there have been large migration of Volga Germans, ethnic Germans who had been settled in Russian-speaking areas, since the 1950s. Therefore, we code Christianity with no information on denomination as primary religion and Judaism for this group.

Also see,

“Immigration to Germany: Ethnic German Repatriates.” *The Center for Volga German Studies at Concordia University*. <http://cvgs.cu-portland.edu/immigration/Germany.cfm>, last accessed on September 29, 2018.

Turkish

Islam Sunni (Levent Soysal in Cole 2011, p. 175).

Romanies

Sinti and Balkan Romas.

For example, ongoing field research carried out by László Fosztó in Transylvania shows that the Roma have adopted charismatic Christianity as a strategy of inclusion into Central European societies. Nina Glick Schiller, Boris Nieswand, Günther Schlee, Ayşe Çağlar, Evangelos Karagiannis, Tsypylma Darieva, Lale Yalçın-Heckmann, and László Fosztó, Pathways of Migrant Incorporation in Germany <http://www.eth.mpg.de/cms/en/people/d/nieswand/pdf/bericht2003-s-31-52.pdf> (Last accessed on July 30, 2014)

Other reading also points to Christianity, some to Pentecostal evangelical sects. So we code Christianity Independent and Independent Pentecostalism in particular.

See for example: Saul, N. and S. Tebbutt (2004). The Role of the Romanies: Images and Counter-images of "Gypsies"/Romanies in European Cultures, Liverpool: Liverpool University Press.

<http://www.gfbv.it/3dossier/sinti-rom/de/rom-de.html> (Last accessed on July 30, 2014)

Yugoslavs

Islam Sunni, Christian Orthodox and Catholic (Levinson 1991, p. 36).

Ethnic Serbs constitute the largest former Yugoslavian group in Germany. Therefore, primary religion of Yugoslavs is coded Christianity (Orthodox).

GHANA

Majority religion is Christian (Pentecostalism/Charismatic) according to CIA World Factbook.

Akuapem

An Akan group. Also known as Akwapim.

Christian (Presbyterian)

“Chapter 2. The Society and its Environment,”
http://www.marines.mil/Portals/59/Publications/Ghana%20Study_2.pdf (Last accessed on November 14, 2014), 104.

Akyem

Another Akan group.

Islam (Sunni), Christian (no sect specified), Animism

Akyem practice Christianity, traditional religion and to a lesser extent Islam. We code all three, as the source does not provide more specific information on religious adherence. “Akyem,” <http://www.ghanavisions.com/articles/6435-akyem.html> (Last accessed on November 18, 2014).

We read that Akan group, which includes the Akyem subgroup subscribes to a religion where Christianity, Islam and Animism live side by side, sometimes one person believes all three.

According to Levinson (1995, p. 12) most Akan peoples largely converted to Christianity. According to this information, we code primary religion of Akyem (one of the largest Akan group) as Christianity.

Anyi-Baule

Islam, Christian (Roman Catholic), Animism

According to Minahan, 50% of Anyi are Roman Catholics, 15% are Muslims, 5% Protestant and the rest are Animist.

James Minahan, *Encyclopedia of the Stateless Nations: A-C* (Greenwood Publishing Group, 2002), 147.

Most of Baule today are either Christian or Animism, and only 2% are Sunni Muslims.

John A. Shoup III, *Ethnic Groups of Africa and the Middle East: An Encyclopedia* (ABC-CLIO, 2011), 47.

We only code Christian Roman Catholic and Animism until we can confirm the % of Islam (Sunni) from another source. Primary religion is Christianity (Roman Catholic).

Ashanti

Second largest Akan group.

Christian (Catholic)

“Chapter 2. The Society and its Environment,”
http://www.marines.mil/Portals/59/Publications/Ghana%20Study_2.pdf (Last accessed on November 14, 2014), 104.

Predominantly Christian <http://www.cidcm.umd.edu/mar/assessment.asp?groupId=45201>
(Last accessed on December 28, 2014).

“Ashanti: The dominant religion in the region is Christianity (77.5%) followed by Islam (13.2%). The proportion of Christians is higher than the national average (68.8%), while that of Moslems is lower than the national average (15.9%). All other religious groups constitute insignificant proportions of the population. The proportion with no religion is however relatively high (7.3%).<http://www.ghana.gov.gh/index.php/about-ghana/regions/ashanti> (Last accessed on December 28, 2014).

So following both sources, we code Animism, Islam Sunni and Christian (Roman Catholic). Christianity (Roman Catholic) is the primary religion.

Assin

Also known as Asen. Another Akan group.

No reliable source on Assin religion found so far.

Brong

Largest Akan group.

Islam (Sunni)

“Ghana,” <https://www.ethnologue.com/country/gh/languages> (Last accessed on November 12, 2014).

Most Ghanaian Muslims are Sunni Maliki. “Chapter 2. The Society and its Environment,” http://www.marines.mil/Portals/59/Publications/Ghana%20Study_2.pdf (Last accessed on November 14, 2014), 106.

Dagaba/Dagarte

More than 60% of Dagaba (Dagaaba) practice traditional religion.

Aída Besançon Spencer, William David Spencer, *The Global God: Multicultural Evangelical Views of God* (Baker Academic, 1998), 156.

“Upper West,” <http://www.ghana.gov.gh/index.php/about-ghana/regions/upper-west> (Last accessed on December 28, 2014).

We code Christian (Catholic, Pentecostal/Charismatic), Animism following the official source. Primary religion is Animism.

Ewe

Christian, Animism

David Levinson, *Encyclopedia of World Cultures, Volume 9: Africa and the Middle East* (1995), 87-88. Levinson (1998, p. 136).

<http://www.ethnologue.com/country/GH/languages> (Last accessed on November 14, 2014), 104.

Christian (Evangelical Presbyterian, Roman Catholic, Independent Pentecostal) (Atiemo, p. 10)

“Today around 50 percent of Ewe are Christians or combine Christianity with traditional belief.”

John A. Shoup III, *Ethnic Groups of Africa and the Middle East: An Encyclopedia* (ABC-CLIO, 2011), 90.

NOTE: Primary religion is coded as Syncretic (Christianity, Animism) per Levinson (1995) and Stokes et al. (2009).

Fanti

Also called Fante. Another Akan group.

Christian (Methodist)

“Chapter 2. The Society and its Environment,”

http://www.marines.mil/Portals/59/Publications/Ghana%20Study_2.pdf (Last accessed on November 14, 2014), 104.

“Traditional Fante religion includes belief in a supreme creator god and in lesser deities who derive their power from him. At the end of the 20th century, however, most Fante were Christians.”

<http://www.britannica.com/EBchecked/topic/201616/Fante> (Last accessed on December 28, 2014).

Frafra

Alternative names: Farefare, Farefari, Gurene, Gurenne, Gurune, Nankani, Ninkare

Christian, Animism

“Ghana,” <https://www.ethnologue.com/country/gh/languages> (Last accessed on November 12, 2014).

Final note: Animism according to University of Iowa Stanley Museum of Art webpage. Available at: <https://africa.uiowa.edu/peoples/show/frafra>, last accessed on October 21, 2018. We code the primary religion as such based on this source.

Ga-Adangbe

Also called Ga-Adangme or Ga-Dagme.

Christian (Protestant Methodist, Protestant Presbyterian), Animism

“Most Ga are nominally Christian...”

Kelvin Ember, Carol R. Ember, and Ian Skoggard (eds.), *Encyclopedia of World Cultures: Supplement* (Macmillan Reference USA, 2002), 116.

“Chapter 2. The Society and its Environment,”

http://www.marines.mil/Portals/59/Publications/Ghana%20Study_2.pdf (Last accessed on November 14, 2014), 106, 107.

Animism <http://www.ethnologue.com/country/GH/languages> (Last accessed on December 28, 2014).

These sources indicate, Ga people have started practicing Islam as well in recent years, however, as it is quite recent and no number is given by the sources, we only code Christian (Protestant Methodist, Protestant Presbyterian) and Animism. Primary religion is coded Christianity per Ember et al. (2002).

Grusi

Animism

“Grusi,” <http://www.langwhich.com/lexikon/sprachen-und-voelker-der-erde/grusi> (Last accessed on November 18, 2014).

Animism where the African spirituality is affected by the idea of a Supreme God from Western religions.

Monteiro-Ferreira in Asante and Mazama (2008, p. 301-302).

Guan

Animism

“Ghana,” <https://www.ethnologue.com/country/gh/languages> (Last accessed on November 12, 2014).

Gurma

Islam (Sunni), Animism

“Volta: Cultural and Social Structure,”
<http://www.ghanadistricts.com/region/?r=7&sa=97> (Last accessed on November 18, 2014).

Primarily Animism.

Carl Skutsch, *Encyclopedia of the World's Minorities* (Google eBook) (Routledge, 2013), 534.

Hausa

Islam

Anthony Appiah, Henry Louis Gates, *Encyclopedia of Africa, Volume 1* (Oxford University Press, 2010), 550.

Kwahu

Christian, Animism

“Kwahu People: Ghana`S Hardworking and Business-Oriented Akan People,”
<http://kwekudee-tripdownmemorylane.blogspot.com.tr/2013/09/kwahu-people-ghanas-hardworking-and.html> (Last accessed on November 16, 2014).

“Kwahu,” <http://africa.uima.uiowa.edu/peoples/show/Kwahu> (Last accessed on November 16, 2014).

“The Composite Budget Of The Kwahu East District Assembly For The 2014 Fiscal Year,” Kwahu East District Assembly,
http://www.mofep.gov.gh/sites/default/files/budget/2014/ER/Kwahu_East.pdf (Last accessed on November 16, 2014).

Mande

Islam (Sunni)

Cathrien de Pater, Irene Dankelman, *Religion and Sustainable Development: Opportunities and Challenges for Higher Education* (LIT Verlag Münster, 2009), 44.

Robert Wuthnow, *The Encyclopedia of Politics and Religion* (Routledge, 2013), 15-18.

Mossi-Dagomba

Islam, Animism

According to Appiah and Gates, Dagomba aristocracy largely adopted Islam, however, much of the population still adhered to their traditional beliefs at the end of the 20th century.

Anthony Appiah, Henry Louis Gates, *Encyclopedia of Africa, Volume 1* (Oxford University Press, 2010), 335-336.

Most Mossi have converted to Islam, however, some still practice their traditional Mossi religion.

The Diagram Group, *Encyclopedia of African Peoples* (Routledge, 2013), 157.

Most are Sunni Muslim

<http://www.cidcm.umd.edu/mar/assessment.asp?groupId=45203>(Last accessed on December 27, 2014).

“The majority of Dogamba are Muslims, over 90 percent, with a very small minority of only 3 percent Christians.”

John A. Shoup, *Ethnic Groups of Africa and the Middle East: An Encyclopedia* (ABC-CLIO, 2011), 85.

So, we code both Islam (Sunni) and Animism for Dagomba. Since the other three sources agree that Mossi-Dagomba largely accepted Islam and we could not confirm Appiah and Gates’ claim that most people adhere to their traditional beliefs, we code Islam (Sunni) as the primary religion.

Nzema

Animism

“Ghana,” <https://www.ethnologue.com/country/gh/languages> (Last accessed on November 12, 2014).

Wasa/Wassaw

Animism

“Ghana,” <https://www.ethnologue.com/country/gh/languages> (Last accessed on November 12, 2014).

Yoruba

Islam (Sunni), Christian

Claire L. Adida, *Immigrant Exclusion and Insecurity in Africa* (Cambridge University Press, 2014), 64.

According to the news report from a Ghanaian website, most migrants from Nigeria (i.e. Yoruba in Ghana) are Muslims, therefore, the Yoruba chief recognized in Ghana had the title of the head of Muslims. Accordingly, primary religion is coded Islam (Sunni).

Razak al-Alawa. 2017. “Yorubas converge on Kumasi, March 9 for congress.” *Graphic Online*. <https://www.graphic.com.gh/features/features/yorubas-converge-on-kumasi-march-9-for-congress.html>, last accessed on October 8, 2018.

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NOTE: According to Levinson, “[t]he main constituent kingdoms [of Akan] include Akyem, Akwamu, Akuapem, and Kwahu; the Anyi cluster of some fifteen kingdoms; Asante (with Ahanta and Wasa); the Attie cluster of four kingdoms; the Baule cluster of some seven kingdoms; Brong; and the several Fante states.”

David Levinson, *Encyclopedia of World Cultures, Volume 9: Africa and the Middle East* (1995), 11.

GREECE

Majority religion is officially Christian (Greek Orthodox) according to CIA World Factbook.

Greeks

Christian (Orthodox)

James Minahan, *One Europe, Many Nations: A Historical Dictionary of European National Groups* (Greenwood Publishing Group, 2000), 61, 300.

Albanians

Christian (Orthodox)

Laurie Kain Hart. 1999. "Culture, Civilization, and Demarcation at the Northwest Borders of Greece." *American Ethnologist* 26(1): 196-220.

David Levinson, *Ethnic Groups Worldwide: A Ready Reference Handbook* (Greenwood Publishing Group, 1998), 40.

Note: Both sources mention some Muslim Albanians but note that Albanians-speaking Orthodox Christians (Arvanites) are the majority. Therefore, primary religion is coded as Christian (Orthodox).

Aromanian/Vlach

Christian (Orthodox)

David Levinson, *Ethnic Groups Worldwide: A Ready Reference Handbook* (Greenwood Publishing Group, 1998), 41.

Slavs/Macedonians

Christian (Orthodox)

Loring M. Danforth, *The Macedonian Conflict: Ethnic Nationalism in a Transnational World* (Princeton University Press, 1997), 119.

Thracian Muslims

Islam (Sunni)

Jørgen Schøler Nielsen, Samim Akgönül, Ahmet Alibašić, Brigitte Maréchal, and Christian Moe, *Yearbook of Muslims in Europe*, Volume 5 (BRILL, 2009), 308.

Roma

Christian (Orthodox)

Georgios Nikolaou, "The Greek Rom and their Education," last accessed on May 2, 2014,

http://www.google.com.tr/url?sa=t&rct=j&q=&esrc=s&source=web&cd=17&cad=rja&uact=8&ved=0CEYQFjAGOAo&url=http%3A%2F%2Fwww.iaie.org%2Finsetrom%2Fdownload%2FRoma_Summary_Greece.doc&ei=_P9jU7iPA-aq7QawxoGABw&usg=AFQjCNEdeeDDoYxZ5ZBN5gkPpDZ5906Jjg.

Theodoros Alexandridis, "Faces of Romani Statelessness in Greece," *European Roma Rights Centre*, October 29, 2003, last accessed on May 2, 2014, <http://www.errc.org/article/faces-of-romani-statelessness-in-greece/1076>.

GUATEMALA

Majority religion is Christian (Roman Catholic) according to CIA World Factbook.

White/Mestizo

Ladinos are Roman Catholic (Levinson 1998, p. 354).

Indigenous peoples

Animism

<http://www.cidcm.umd.edu/mar/assessment.asp?groupId=9002> (Last accessed on July 30, 2014)

Majority are nominally Roman Catholic but animism also survived in the communities (Levinson 1998, p. 353).

So we code both religions. Primary religion is coded as Syncretic (Roman Catholic, Animism).

GUINEA

Majority religion is Muslim according to CIA World Factbook. According to Encyclopedia Britannica, “More than four-fifths of the population is Muslim, predominantly Sunni. Less than one-tenth of Guineans are Christian, mostly Roman Catholic. A minority of Guineans continue to follow local traditional religious practices.” <http://www.britannica.com/EBchecked/topic/248802/Guinea/55206/Plant-and-animal-life#toc55208> (Last accessed on December 28, 2014). So we code Islam (Sunni).

NOTE: 85 percent of Guineans profess to practice Sunni Islam. We code Sunni for groups we do not find specific sect information.

Mohamed Saliou Camara, Thomas O'Toole, Janice E. Baker, *Historical Dictionary of Guinea* (Scarecrow Press, 2013), 180.

Fulani

Islam (Sunni)

(Levinson 1998, p. 138).

Werner Ende, Udo Steinbach, *Islam in the World Today: A Handbook of Politics, Religion, Culture, and Society* (Cornell University Press), 113.

Guerze (Kpelle)

Alternate Names: Akpese, Gbese, Gerse, Gerze, Guerze, Kpele, Kpelese, Kpelesetina, Kperese, Kpese, Kpwessi, Northern Kpele, Pessa, Pessy

Islam, Christian, Animism

“Guinea,” <http://www.ethnologue.com/country/GN/languages> (Last accessed on November 10, 2014).

“Whereas some 10 to 25 percent of the Kpelle are nominal Christians (usually Lutheran) in those areas where missionaries are very active, and whereas a handful embrace Islam, the vast majority hold traditional animistic beliefs. Kpelle religion is rather inchoate, focused vaguely on God, the ancestors, and forest spirits and more sharply on the secret medicine societies and the masked spirits who operate within those societies. The Kpelle recognize a High God who created the world and then retired. They believe in a variety of lesser spirits or genii, including ancestors, personal totems, water spirits, and spirits in magically powerful masks. Witchcraft and sorcery figure prominently in the belief system.” Gerald M. Erchak in Levinson (1995, p. 174).

So we code Christian (Protestant Lutheran) and Animism. Primary religion is Animism.

Kissi

Animism

One source claims Kissi are largely Christian but this information could not be confirmed.

See, Jamie Stokes, *Encyclopedia of the Peoples of Africa and the Middle East: Facts on File Library of World History*, 374.

Note: Only Animism is coded for the group since size of the Muslim population could not be confirmed.

“Traditional religion.”

“Kissi, Northern – Language Profile.” *Ethnologue*.

<https://www.ethnologue.com/language/kqs>, last accessed on September 17, 2018.

“Although 8% of the Kissi have converted to Islam, most of them continue to practice their traditional ethnic religion. Ancestor worship (praying to deceased relatives) is common.”

“Kissi Tribe: Tribal People of Africa.” http://www.gateway-africa.com/tribe/Kissi_tribe.html, last accessed on September 17, 2018.

Malinke

Also called Maninka, which is a subgroup of Mande.

Islam (Sunni)

(Levinson 1998, p. 138).

Jamie Stokes, *Encyclopedia of the Peoples of Africa and the Middle East: Facts on File Library of World History*, 96.

Susu

Islam (Sunni)

Werner Ende, Udo Steinbach, *Islam in the World Today: A Handbook of Politics, Religion, Culture, and Society* (Cornell University Press), 113.

Largely Christian (Levinson 1998, p. 138).

“The Susu are now largely Muslim”

<http://global.britannica.com/EBchecked/topic/575692/Susu> (Last accessed on December 28, 2014).

So we code Islam (Sunni) since majority of sources highlight Islam.

Toma

Also known as Toma, Loma.

Islam, Animism

“Guinea,” <http://www.ethnologue.com/country/GN/languages> (Last accessed on November 10, 2014).

Animism according to country specific studies we surveyed:

See Ramon Sarró. 2009. *The Politics of Religious Change on the Upper Guinea Coast: Iconoclasm Done and Undone*. UK: Edinburgh University Press and,

Højbjerg, Christian Kordt. *Resisting state iconoclasm among the Loma of Guinea*. xxvi, 360 pp., map, illus., bibliogr. Durham, N.C.: Carolina Academic Press, 2007.

So we code Animism.

GUINEA-BISSAU

Majority religion is Muslim according to CIA World Factbook. However, there is no percentage or sect specified in the Factbook, so we go with Encyclopedia Britannica's information: "About half of the population practice traditional beliefs..." 2/5 are Muslim, 1/10 are Christian, predominantly Christian Roman Catholic. We code Animism.
<http://www.britannica.com/EBchecked/topic/248853/Guinea-Bissau> (Last accessed on December 28, 2014).

Balanta

Animism

Jamie Stokes, *Encyclopedia of the Peoples of Africa and the Middle East: Facts on File Library of World History*, 269.

Brame

Also known as Mancanha, Mankanya (under Mandjack group).

Christian

Peter Karibe Mendy, Lobban Jr., *Historical Dictionary of the Republic of Guinea-Bissau* (Scarecrow Press, 2013), 263.

Traditional religion, Christian

<http://www.ethnologue.com/country/GW/languages> (Last accessed on December 28, 2014).

Animism

https://www.unicef.is/efni/annad_utgefid_efni/Mansal_islskyrsla.pdf (Last accessed on December 28, 2014).

We code both.

Cape Verdean

Christian (Roman Catholic)

John Middleton (ed.), *New Encyclopedia of Africa* (Thomson Gale, 2008), Volume 1, 312.

(Levinson 1998, p. 138).

Fulani

Islam (Sunni)

Werner Ende, Udo Steinbach, *Islam in the World Today: A Handbook of Politics, Religion, Culture, and Society* (Cornell University Press), 114.

(Levinson 1998, p. 139).

Mandinka

Islam (Sunni)

Werner Ende, Udo Steinbach, *Islam in the World Today: A Handbook of Politics, Religion, Culture, and Society* (Cornell University Press), 114.

Mandjako-Papel

Also known Manjaca and Mandjaque, and Papei.

Animism, Christian

44.5 % Christianity, 33.3 % Animism.

Peter Karibe Mendy, Lobban Jr., *Historical Dictionary of the Republic of Guinea-Bissau* (Scarecrow Press, 2013), 268.

Jamie Stokes, *Encyclopedia of the Peoples of Africa and the Middle East: Facts on File Library of World History*, 269.

Animism

https://www.unicef.is/efni/annad_utgefid_efni/Mansal_islskyrsla.pdf (Last accessed on December 28, 2014).

We code both. Christianity is coded primary religion with no information on denomination.

GUYANA

Majority religion is Christian (Protestant) according to CIA World Factbook. Since the Factbook include Pentecostalism as the majority sect in Protestantism, we check Encyclopedia Britannica, which indicates Christian (Anglican and Roman Catholic) are the major sects. Hence we check a third source: <http://www.state.gov/documents/organization/208696.pdf> Last accessed on December 28, 2014), which refers to 17% Pentecostal, 8% Roman Catholic and 7% Anglican referencing the 2002 census. Consequently we code majority religion Christian Independent Pentecostal.

East-Indian

Hinduism, Islam (Sunni)

James B. Minahan, *Ethnic Groups of the Americas: An Encyclopedia: An Encyclopedia* (ABC-CLIO, 2013), 161.

Patrick Gray, *Peoples of the Americas: Greenland-Jamaica* (Marshall Cavendish, 1999), 318.

Silverman, Marilyn. Rich People and Rice: Factional Politics in Rural Guyana. Netherlands: Brill, p. 37-38.

“In 1990, some 52 percent of Guyanese were Christian, 34 percent were Hindu, and 9 percent were Muslim. Of the Christians, 65 percent were Protestant and 35 percent Roman Catholic.”

<http://countrystudies.us/guyana/37.htm>, last accessed on September 30, 2018.

NOTE: US State Department country study guide notes that 35 percent of Guyanans are Hindu. Primary religion of East-Indian group is coded Hinduism.

Black

Christian

James B. Minahan, *Ethnic Groups of the Americas: An Encyclopedia: An Encyclopedia* (ABC-CLIO, 2013), 161.

Patrick Gray, *Peoples of the Americas: Greenland-Jamaica* (Marshall Cavendish, 1999), 319.

Levinson (1998, p. 355) refers to 60% Protestant and 40% Roman Catholic and various small sects. We code both denominations for the group.

Mixed

Christian

Fields of Fire: An Atlas of Ethnic Conflict (2009), 3.12.

(Levinson 1998, p. 355) refer to 60% Protestant and 40% Roman Catholic. We code both denominations for the group.

Indigenous peoples

Also known in Guyana as Amerindians.

Christian

Patrick Heenan, Monique Lamontagne, *The South America Handbook* (Routledge, 2014), 160.

“The Roman Catholics are mostly drawn from the Amerindian and Portuguese populations.” (Kurian, p. 997)

We code Christian (Roman Catholic).

HAITI

Majority religion is Christian (Roman Catholic) according to CIA World Factbook. The Factbook also mentions “roughly half of the population practices voodoo.” Thus we code Animism and Christian Roman Catholic for the Alternative majority religion variables and we also code syncretic variable 1.

Black

Christian (Roman Catholic), Animism

Richard M. Juang, *Africa and the Americas: Culture, Politics, and History: A Multidisciplinary Encyclopedia* (ABC-CLIO, 2008), 569.

“Over 90 % of the Haitian people practice some form of Voodoo. Most Haitian Roman Catholics believe that Voodoo can coexist with Catholicism.”
Michael R. Hall, *Historical Dictionary of Haiti* (Scarecrow Press, 2012), 221.

“They also practice distinct customs, primarily related to the importance of voodoo to Haitian identity, syncretized with Roman Catholicism”
“Assessment for Haitian Blacks.” *Minorities at Risk*.
<http://www.mar.umd.edu/assessment.asp?groupId=4201>, last accessed on September 29, 2018.

White/Mulatto

Christian (Roman Catholic)

Michael R. Hall, *Historical Dictionary of Haiti* (Scarecrow Press, 2012), 179.

HONDURAS

Majority religion is Christian (Roman Catholic) according to CIA World Factbook.

White/Mestizo

Christian (Roman Catholic)

Honduras Country Study Guide (Int'l Business Publications, 2003), 86, 88.

Indigenous peoples

Christian (Protestant), Animism

“Most Miskito consider themselves to be Christians. Moravian missionaries arrived in Nicaragua in 1849, and in Honduras in 1930 to proselytize among Miskito, who accepted Christianity readily.”

Susan C. Stonich, *Endangered Peoples of Latin America: Struggles to Survive and Thrive* (Greenwood Publishing Group, 2001), 91.

Afro-Hondurans

Christian (Protestant Methodist), Animism

Dr. Jorge Alberto Amaya, “Los Negros Ingleses o Creoles De Honduras: Etnohistoria, Racismo, Nacionalismo y Construcción de Imaginarios Nacionales Excluyentes en Honduras,” last accessed on May 3, 2014, <http://www.caratula.net/archivo/N17-0407/Secciones/Critica/critica-negros%20o%20creoles%20en%20Honduras.html>.

J. Gordon Melton and Martin Baumann, *Religions of the World: A Comprehensive Encyclopedia of Beliefs and Practices* (ABC-CLIO, 2010), 1355.

Mark David Anderson, *Black and Indigenous: Garifuna Activism and Consumer Culture in Honduras* (University of Minnesota Press, 2009), 81.

HUNGARY

Majority religion is Christian (Roman Catholic) according to CIA World Factbook.

Germans

Christian (Roman Catholic)

Human Rights, "Ethnic Germans in Hungary," last accessed on April 26, 2014, <http://emberijogok.kormany.hu/ethnic-germans-in-hungary>.

Roma

Christian (Roman Catholic)

Michael Stewart. 1996. "Vlach Gypsies of Hungary - Religion and Expressive Culture," Encyclopedia of World Cultures in Levinson (1996). Available at: <http://www.encyclopedia.com/doc/1G2-3458000722.html> Last accessed on December 28, 2014.

Raising Eastern European Gypsy/Roma Achievement: A Guide for Educational Practitioners, Bolton Council. Last accessed and downloaded on December 28, 2014, <http://www.google.com.tr/url?sa=t&rct=j&q=&esrc=s&source=web&cd=24&cad=rja&uact=8&ved=0CGkQFjANOAo&url=http%3A%2F%2Fwww.bolton.gov.uk%2Fsites%2Fdocumentcentre%2FDocuments%2FEUROPEAN%2520ROMA%2520BOOKLET.doc&ei=5GZdU9vbD-7d7QaqsYCABw&usg=AFQjCNFYIR4uwSxGNoJ9o9ApCJZ-Dfvocg&bvm=bv.65397613,d.ZGU>.

NOTE: The total number of Roma in Hungary ranges from 550,000 and 600,000. See, Jean-Pierre Liegeois and Nicolae Gheorghe, Roma/Gypsies: A European Minority, MRG International Report 95/4, last accessed on April 26, 2014, <http://www.atria.nl/epublications/1995/RomaGypsies.pdf>.

Hungarian

Christian (Roman Catholic)

Stuart J. Kaufman, *Modern Hatreds: The Symbolic Politics of Ethnic War* (Cornell University Press, 2001), 167.

INDIA

Majority religion is Hinduism according to CIA World Factbook.

Assamese

Hinduism (Levinson 1992, p. 14).

While most are Hindus, some are Muslims (BELIEF = 0).

We code only Hinduism since we do not know if % of the Muslims would pass our threshold.

Bodos/Kachari

Animism (West 2009, p. 354)

Animism

<http://www.ethnologue.com/country/IN/languages> Last accessed on December 28, 2014.

“The predominant deities of the Bodos are the household gods and village gods. The former are worshipped inside the house and the latter by the whole village collectively. Among the household deities are Bathou Bwrai or Bathou, Mainao or Bulli Buri, Asu Mainao, Sali Mainao, Song Raja, Song Bwrai, Bura Bagh Raja, etc. Among the village deities may be mentioned Gau Raja, Mero Raja, Bura Mahadeo, Bura Gosain, Jal Kuber, Thal Kuber, Ih Kuber, Bih Kuber, Kuber Bwrai (masculine), Kuber Burwi (feminine), Sila Rai, etc.”

<http://www.iitg.ac.in/rcilts/bodo.html> Last accessed on December 28, 2014.

“NCM asked to clarify stand on status of Bodo tribe's religion.” *Times of India*, September 6, 2014. Retrieved from <https://timesofindia.indiatimes.com/city/guwahati/NCM-asked-to-clarify-stand-on-status-of-Bodo-tribes-religion/articleshow/16271328.cms>, last accessed on September 17, 2018.

Note: Sources indicate that some Bodo have converted to Christianity. According to the latest available census information, percentage of Christians is about 9 %. Therefore, only Animism is coded.

Forward Classes

* As this is a catch-all group for an occupation not ethnicity, we do not code this group for religion.

Jains

Jainism

Barbara A. West, *Encyclopedia of the Peoples of Asia and Oceania* (Infobase Publishing, Jan 1, 2009), p. 322.

Kashmiri Muslims

Islam (Sunni)

According to the source, nearly 95 percent of the Kashmiris are Sunni Muslims.

James Stuart Olson, *An Ethnohistorical Dictionary of China* (Greenwood Publishing Group, 1998), 170.

Barbara A. West, *Encyclopedia of the Peoples of Asia and Oceania* (Infobase Publishing, Jan 1, 2009), 372.

Mizos/Lushai

Around 85 % Christian.

Chaube, S. K. 1999. "The scheduled tribes and Christianity in India." *Economic and Political Weekly* (1999): 524-526.

“Since the Presbyterian Church is the oldest and largest church in Mizoram presently comprising 59% of the Mizo Christians...”

By Lawmsanga. 2010. “A Critical Study on Christian Mission With Sepcial Reference To Presbyterian Church of Mizoram.” Unpublished PhD Diss. University of Birmingham, Department of Theology and Religion. Retrieved from <http://etheses.bham.ac.uk/767/1/Lawmsanga10PhD.pdf>, last accessed on September 30, 2018.

Muslims

Islam (Sunni)

The majority of Muslims in India are Sunni. Roshen Dalal, *The Religions of India: A Concise Guide to Nine Major Faiths* (Penguin Books India, 2010), 158.

Nagas

Christian (Protestant)

Chris Seiple, Dennis Hoover and Pauletta Otis, *The Routledge Handbook of Religion and Security* (Routledge, 2013), 231.

Roshen Dalal, *The Religions of India: A Concise Guide to Nine Major Faiths* (Penguin Books India, 2010), 254.

According to Levinson, Christianity has taken root among some of the Naga tribes, however, “by no means obscured traditional religious beliefs.”

David Levinson, *Encyclopedia of World Cultures, Volume III: South Asia* (G.K. Hall & Company: New York, 1992), 190.

Still, as the majority of sources say that the Naga are now mainly Christian Protestant, Animism is not coded.

Officially Backwards Classes

This is not an ethnic category. The official definition is rather vague but interpreted as Hindu OBCs; while there are Muslim OBCs who object to this definition and want to be protected by law as OBCs.

“In the celebrated Indira Sawhney vs. the Union of India (Mandal case), the 9 judge bench rejected economic criterion as the determinant of backwardness. The Court upheld the concept of caste: ‘A caste can be and quite should be identified on the basis of their traditional occupations. Thus, from an all encompassing category as during the British period, backward classes as a category has gradually emerged to specifically refer to those caste groups that occupy the middle position in the social hierarchy and lag behind in terms of economic, educational and other human development indicators. (p. 192) “Social, Economic and Educational Status of the Muslim Community of India. A Report.” Prime Minister's High Level Committee, 2006. <http://www.teindia.nic.in/Files/Reports/CCR/Sachar%20Committee%20Report.pdf> Last accessed on December 11, 2014.

* As this is a catch-all group for an occupation not ethnicity, we do not code this group for religion.

Scheduled Classes (Dalits)

The Untouchables are the castes with the lowest status in Hindu caste system, which are considered to be polluting to higher caste members because of their occupations and/or traditions (Levinson 1991, 299). After independence of India, untouchability has been formally forbidden by the constitution. With the Constitution Order 1950 (Scheduled Castes), those groups which were deemed untouchable have been officially put under protection and become subject of affirmative action. The religious affiliation of Untouchables (Dalits) have been subject to scholarly debate due to the oppression of these groups under Hindu caste system and ever more widespread conversion of Dalits to Buddhism, Islam, and Christianity (see below Levinson 1991, p.299; Ayrookuzhie 1994 Karade 2008, p.12). However, Ayrookuzhie (1994: 2) notes:

The definition of the Scheduled Castes (Dalits) as Hindus by the Government, its policy of extending the benefits of reservation to Hindu Dalits, the inclusion of popular Dalit shrines under the State Devaswom boards in which Hindu Dalits have nominal representation, the renovation of Dalit places of worship by the Hindu Mutts and organizations, the deep psychological attachment of the Dalits to Hinduized gods of their early tribal days, the similarity of some of their customs and rituals with those of the rest of the Hindu population make a large section of the Dalits believe that they are in fact Hindus; and they participate in Hindu festivals and rituals in varying degrees.

Levinson (1992, p.299) also defines Untouchables as “collectively all those castes, in any part of South Asia, who are Hindus or former Hindus and rank below the Sudra vama.” Moreover, the constitution does not confer Scheduled Cast status and the protections that come with it to who had formerly belonged to SCs and then converted to other religions (*The Hindu*, June 24, 2013):

Supreme Court had held that “if a Hindu is converted to Christianity or another religion, which does not recognise caste, the conversion amounts to a loss of the said caste.” The Judge also noted that a Division Bench of the Madras High Court in 1952 ruled that “a convert ceases to have any caste.

Accordingly, although many Dalits have converted to other religions, as noted by Levinson (1992) and Ayrookuzhie (1994), most Scheduled Caste members consider themselves Hindu. Therefore, primary religion is coded Hinduism but Islam, Christianity, Buddhism, and Sikhism is also coded for the group. See below on other religions among the Untouchables.

“In the course of history the Dalits embraced other religions like Islam, Sikhism, Christianity and Buddhism in their search for freedom and human dignity. Much of these conversions took place when these religions offered political patronage to the helpless Dalits. Even in the case of their conversion to Buddhism, it was part of the political mobilization of the Dalits under the leadership of B.R. Ambedkar which made them accept his ideology of conversion as a necessary part of acquiring self-healing and getting rid of the stigma as untouchables.”

A.M. Abraham Ayrookuzhiel. 1994. “The Dalits, Religions and Interfaith Dialogue.” *Journal of Hindu-Christian Studies* 7(6): 1-7.

“Figures from the 2011 census confirm that there are more than 200 million Scheduled Castes (the official term for Hindu, Sikh and Buddhist Dalits) in India. The total number of Dalits is probably much higher as Muslim and Christian Dalits are not included in these figures.

While the 200 million SCs constitute a significant proportion of India’s population, the total, if unofficial, number of Dalits in the country is almost certainly considerably higher,

as Christian and Muslim Dalits are not registered as ‘Scheduled Castes’. Hence, they are not entitled to so-called ‘reservations’ in the education system and government jobs and other constitutional safeguards.”

International Dalit Solidarity Network. Web. “India: Official Dalit population exceeds 200 million.” <https://idsn.org/india-official-dalit-population-exceeds-200-million/>, last accessed on October 9, 2018.

“There are a good number of studies on the neo-Buddhists, the dominant Scheduled Caste in Maharashtra. However there are very few studies on other Scheduled Castes like Mang, Chamar, Dhor, Mochi Bhangi.etc.”

(Karade 2008, p. 12) available at <http://www.cambridgescholars.com/download/sample/58518> Last accessed on December 11, 2014.

Scheduled Tribes of East India

“Among about 74 million Scheduled Tribes outside the Northeast, there are only 2.5 million Christians. Of them, about 2 million are in the three Central Indian States of Jharkhand, Chhattisgarh and Orissa; these three States have a combined ST population of about 22 million.” (Bajaj 2011, p. 5) “The proportion of Christians among the STs of Jharkhand is, however, low compared to the Northeast. Of 71 lakh persons from the Scheduled Tribes, about 10 lakh are Christians. They form 14.5 percent of the ST population of the State. In the remaining ST population, there are 28 lakh Hindus, forming about 40 percent of the STs, and 32 lakh ORPs, who form 45 percent of the STs.” (p. 28)

This information is not sufficient to include Christians in this state so they are only included for the Northeast where they are a majority. Christians in Jharkhand where ST numbers are the highest in the East, are less than 10%, and are predominantly ORP and Hindu. The rest of the STs in East India are categorized as ORPs.

Thus we only code Hindu for this group.

Jatinder K. Bajaj. 2011. Scheduled Tribes of India: Religious Demography and Representation. Delhi, India: Centre for Policy Studies. Available at: <http://www.cpsindia.org/dl/Vanvasi/English.pdf> Last Accessed on December 11, 2014.

Scheduled Tribes of North India

Predominantly Hindu (1976, p. 237-238).

Lalita Prasad Vidyarthi, Binay Kumar Rai. 1976. The Tribal Culture of India. New Delhi, India: Concept Publishing Company.

Scheduled Tribes of Northeast India

“Of 8 million Christian STs, 5.5 million are in the Northeast; of them, about 0.3 million are in Assam and Tripura, and 5.2 million in the remaining five Northeastern States.” (Bajaj 2011, p. 5).

“The total population of the seven States of the Northeast according to the 2001 Census is about 384 lakh. Of these, 105 lakh are from the Scheduled Tribes; they form about 27 percent of the population of the region. The proportion of STs turns out to be much higher at about 61 percent, if we exclude Assam from the total of the Northeastern States. Among the 105 lakh ST people of the Northeast, 55 lakh are Christians. *Christians form 53 percent of the ST population of the Northeast. The proportion rises to 73 percent, if we exclude Assam from the total.* Besides 55 lakh Christian STs, there are about 40.4 lakh Hindu STs in the Northeast; 38 lakh of them are in Assam and Tripura. There are only about 2.4 lakh Hindus in the remaining 5 States of the Northeast. Of these, 1.2 lakh are in Meghalaya and 0.92 lakh in Arunachal Pradesh. There are hardly any Hindus in the ST population of Nagaland, Manipur and Mizoram. There are also 6.2 lakh Scheduled Tribe persons belonging to Other Religions and Persuasions (ORPs) in the Northeast. Of these 3.3 lakh are in Arunachal Pradesh and 2.6 lakh in Meghalaya. These are the two States where the process of Christianisation of the Scheduled Tribes is going on at a rapid pace, but is not yet complete. There are few ORPs among the STs in other States of the Northeast. There are about 2.6 lakh Buddhists in the ST population of the Northeast. Of these, 95 thousand are in Tripura, 83 thousand in Arunachal Pradesh and 69 thousand in Mizoram. These three States thus account for almost all of the Buddhist STs.” (Bajaj 2011, p. 21-22.)

We code Christianity (sect not specified) and Hinduism for Northeast states of India. Primary religion is Christianity.

Scheduled Tribes of South India

We code Animism and Hinduism (i.e. Toda, Kerala; we did not include Lakshadweep islands here since they are independent from this region --but still south--, they are predominantly ST and Muslim.) Some Christian but not a sufficient % to include.

P. K. Mohanty. 2006. *Encyclopaedia of Scheduled Tribes in India*. Delhi, India: Isha Books.

Vidyarti and Rai (1977, p.237-238) also support the finding that tribes in the south are predominantly Hindu with some ethnic beliefs and customs as well.

Lalita Prasad Vidyarthi, Binay Kumar Rai. 1976. *The Tribal Culture of India*. New Delhi, India: Concept Publishing Company.

Scheduled Tribes of West India

Hinduism and syncretically tribal ethnic religion (Mohanty 2006, p. 7, 12, 75, 144). Christianity and Islam are minority religions in the region. We do not code them since we do not have an overall %, however we are confident that the ST % in the West is rather small and % of Christians and Muslims are even smaller.

P. K. Mohanty. 2006. *Encyclopaedia of Scheduled Tribes in India*. Delhi, India: Isha Books.

This information is later confirmed by survey of another reference book by the same author: P. K. Mohanty. 2004. *Encyclopaedia of primitive tribes in India* Vol. II. Delhi, India: Kalpaz Publications.

So we code Hinduism and Animism.

Sikhs

Sikhism

David Levinson, *Encyclopedia of World Cultures, Volume III: South Asia* (G.K. Hall & Company: New York, 1992), 261.

Syrian/Malabar Christians

Christian (Catholic)

Roshen Dalal, *The Religions of India: A Concise Guide to Nine Major Faiths* (Penguin Books India, 2010), 274.

“Those who accept allegiance to the Roman Catholic pope are known as Syrian Roman Catholics. There are Roman Catholics converted by European missionaries known as Latin Roman Catholics. The rest are non-Catholics who are members of the Orthodox Syrian church, Jacobite Syrian church, Marthoma Syrian church, and Church of South India. Roman Catholics which include Latin and Syrian Catholics are 61.4 percent of the Kerala Christians, Syrian Orthodox and Jacobite Syrians are 21.4 percent, Marthoma Syrians 5.7 percent, Church of South India 5.2 percent, and others who are members of various Evangelical churches 6.3 percent.” (Levinson 1992, p. 274).

Tripuras

We code Hinduism.

Hamlet Bareh, *Encyclopaedia of North-East India: Tripura* (Mittal Publications, 2001), 151-153.

“The Tripuras comprise around 20 different Hindu, Buddhist and Muslim tribal groups, with most being Hindu (BELIEF = 0).”

<http://www.cidcm.umd.edu/mar/assessment.asp?groupId=75014> Last accessed on December 9, 2014.

INDONESIA

Majority religion is Muslim according to CIA World Factbook. We code Muslims Islam (Sunni) following <http://www.pewforum.org/2011/01/27/future-of-the-global-muslim-population-sunni-and-Shi'i/> Last accessed on December 28, 2014.

Aceh

Islam (Sunni) (Levinson 1993, p. 4) and (West 2009, p. 18, 20).

Ambonese

Islam (Sunni) and Christian (Protestant) (Levinson 1993, p. 16) and (West 2009, p. 42).

“The majority of the population is from the Kao ethnic group, which itself is comprised of four sub-ethnic groups, the Kao, Modole, Pagu, and Boeng. The vast majority of the Kao are Protestant Christian, although there is a small Muslim Kao minority based mainly in the capital.”

Chris Wilson. 2005. “The Ethnic Origins of Religious Conflict in North Maluku Province, Indonesia, 1999-2000.” *Indonesia* 79: 69-91.

“The proportion of Muslims and Christians in the population changed from Christian domination in the 1970s to Muslim domination in the 1990s. This change was not only in terms of the overall population, but also increasingly paralleled the composition of the government bureaucracy in the central Moluccas. In Ambon city, the rise in transmigration and urbanization marked by the coming of the Butonese, Buginese, Makassarese, and Javanese migrants changed a Christian majority situation to one where there was more of a balance between the Muslim and Christian populations.”

Badrus Sholeh. 2013. “The Dynamics of Muslim and Christian Relations in Ambon, Eastern Indonesia.” *International Journal of Business and Social Science* 4(3): 303-311.

NOTE: As Levinson (1993), and Wilson (2005) notes, majority of the Ambonese had been Protestant Christian up until at least the 1990s. Sholeh (2013) notes that the situation in Moluccas has lately turned to a balance or even a Muslim domination, however, indicates that this was at least partly due to migration from Muslims from other ethnicities. Therefore, the primary religion of Ambonese is coded as Christianity (Protestant) for the time frame of this study. But it should be noted that the population balance has been quite dynamic lately.

Tukangbesi of Sulawesi

Muna - Under Butonese, Levinson (1993, p. 68) highlights Islam Sunni and Animism with a dominant Christian Protestant and small Catholic minority.

Tukangbesi Selatan and Tukangbesi Utara – not found

Bajau- “Sunni Muslims of the Shafi school” p. 34

These are the largest subgroups that pass our threshold. So we code this group as Islam (Sunni), Animism, Christian (Protestant).

Balinese

Hinduism (West 2009, p. 85) (Kurian 2007, 1085).

Bantenese

A rigid and devout version of Islam (Sunni) like the neighboring Javanese and Sundanese according to Minahan 2012 who also argue they incorporate pre-Islamic elements.

Rudnyckyj (2011, p. 44) argues Bantenese are the most faithful to Islam after the Acehnese and their beliefs did not mix with Hindu and animism as it did for other groups in Java.

Daromir Rudnyckyj. 2011. *Spiritual Economies. Islam, Globalization and the Afterlife of Development*. Cornell University Press.

We code Islam (Sunni).

Banjar

Islam (Sunni) like the rest of the country and they are converted from Buddhism to Hinduism to Islam (Minahan 2012, p. 28).

Batak

Islam (Sunni), Christian (Protestant) (Levinson 1993, p. 41).

Christian (Kurian 2007, p. 1085).

Christian, Muslim or Hindu and some retain a mixed Christian/Muslim religion called Malim (Minahan 2012).

Majority Christian Protestant.

Aris Ananta, Evi Nurvidya Arifin, M Sairi Hasbullah, Nur Budi Handayani, Agus Pramono. *Demography of Indonesia's Ethnicity*. (Institute of Southeast Asian Studies, 2015), 273

Betawi

“Like the surrounding Javanese and Sudanese peoples, the Betawis are overwhelmingly Muslim.” (Minahan 2012).

We code Islam (Sunni).

Bima

Islam (Sunni)

<https://www.ethnologue.com/language/bhp> Last accessed on August 10, 2014 and John Monaghan, Peter Just, *Social and Cultural Anthropology: A Very Short Introduction* (Oxford University Press, 2000).

Bugis-Makassar

Islam (Sunni) (Minahan 2012).

Chinese

Christianity (Protestant, Roman Catholic), Buddhism

49 percent Buddhist, 27 percent Protestant, 15 percent Roman Catholic. Aris Ananta, Evi Nurvidya Arifin, M Sairi Hasbullah, Nur Budi Handayani, Agus Pramono. *Demography of Indonesia's Ethnicity*. (Institute of Southeast Asian Studies, 2015).

Many Chinese in the cities are also Christian, but some follow Buddhism or Confucianism, sometimes blended with Christianity.
<http://www.britannica.com/EBchecked/topic/286480/Indonesia/22855/Religions> Last accessed on December 10, 2014.

NOTE: Primary religion is coded Buddhism.

Dayaks

Levinson (1993, p. 96) gives Iban as the ethnonym, and that's what we code here: Animism (p. 98).

Flores Islanders

"Buddhism and Hinduism never took hold in Islands in eastern islands such as Sumba, Timor and Flores. Islam came through traders in Port towns..." (Forshee 2006, p. 12). Other than Islam, animistic cultures have strong hold in the islands.

So we code Islam (Sunni) and Animism.

Jill Forshee. 2006. *Culture and Customs of Indonesia*. CT: Greenwood Press.

"Before I turn to the theme of cultural variation, I shall give a brief comment on religion. Islam is an overall homogenizing cultural force in the area. Almost every village has its mosque, but officiating imams are too few to penetrate to the more remote settlements. The local administrative centers at the level of the desa, the capitals or ibukota, are also

the religious centers. Islanders belonging to other religions than Islam are too few to be of any significance.”

Herald Beyer Broch. 1981. “Cultural Variation on the Islands in the Sea of Flores.” *Archipel* 22(1981): 43-53.

NOTE: Per Forshee and Broch, primary religion is coded Islam (Sunni).

Gayo

Islam (Sunni)

John Richard Bowen, *Muslims Through Discourse: Religion and Ritual in Gayo Society* (Princeton University Press, 1993), 3.

Gorontalo

Islam (Sunni) (Levinson 1993, p. 90).

Iem Brown, *The Territories of Indonesia* (Routledge, 2004).

Javanese

Islam (Sunni) (West 2009, p. 349) and (Kurian 2007, p. 1085). .

Kaili-Tomini

Islam (Sunni) (Levinson 1993, p. 280).

Lampung

Islam (West 2009, p. 449).

Konjo

Animism and Islam (syncretic) (Gibson 1994) (Maarif 2012)

Thomas Gibson, “Ritual And Revolution: Contesting The State In Central Indonesia,” *Social Analysis* 35: 61- 83, 1994.

Samsul Maarif, Dimensions of Religious Practice The Ammatoans of Sulawesi, Indonesia, Ph.D. Dissertation, Arizona State University.

http://repository.asu.edu/attachments/93490/content/tmp/package-YNT6CQ/Maarif_asu_0010E_11433.pdf Last accessed on November 30, 2014.

Madura

Islam (Sunni) (West 2009, p. 475).

Malays

Islam (Sunni) (West 2009, p. 478).

Minahasa-Sangir

Christian (Protestant) (West 2009, p. 535) and (Kurian 2007, p. 1085).

Minangkabau-Rejang

Islam (Sunni) (Levinson1993, p. 184).

Papuans

Charles Farhadian in Juergensmeyer and Roof (2012, p. 979) argues Papuans are predominantly Christian despite efforts for conversion to Islam. Aritonang and Steenbrink (2008) find most Christians are Protestant or Catholics in Indonesia and “Papua still is the province with the highest percentage of Christians in the population” (p. 345). 357,000 Catholics out of 2,568,000 Papuans (14%) (p. 371). The Christian Churches helped develop Papuan identity (p. 378).

“Christianity is the dominant religion in Papua in contrast to most Indonesians who follow Islam (BELIEF = 2).”

<http://www.cidcm.umd.edu/mar/assessment.asp?groupId=85005>

So we code Christianity (Protestant, Catholic) for Papuans.

Mark Juergensmeyer and Wade Clark Roof. 2012. Encyclopedia of Global Religion. CA: Sage Publications, Inc.

Jan Sihar and Karel Adriaan Steenbrink. 2008. A History of Christianity in Indonesia, Leiden, the Netherlands: Brill.

Pasemah

Islam (Sunni) (Levinson1993, p. 199).

Sunda

Islam (Levinson 1993, p. 247).

Islam with some elements of Hinduism and local religions.

<http://www.britannica.com/EBchecked/topic/573777/Sundanese> Last accessed on November 2, 2014.

We code Islam (Sunni).

Susak, Sasak and related peoples

Islam Sunni (Levinson 1993, p. 227).

Tenggerese

Tenggerese consider themselves as Hindu but they borrow from other religions such as Buddhism, Animism and Islam. We code them as Hindu (Minahan 2012, p. 324)

Timorese (Not in E.Timor)

Animism, Christian (Catholic, Protestant)

The source does not provide specific information in terms of the majority religion of the Timorese in Indonesia. It states that Christianity has spread rapidly in the last 30 years, however animistic religion is still practiced, and intertwined with Christianity in complex ways (Levinson 1993, p. 28).

IRAN

Majority religion is officially Islam (Shi'i) according to CIA World Factbook.

Arabs

Islam (Shi'i, Sunni)

Ali Banuazizi and Myron Weiner, *The State, Religion, and Ethnic Politics: Afghanistan, Iran, and Pakistan* (Syracuse University Press, 1988), 178.

Azerbaijani

Islam (Shi'i)

Ali Banuazizi and Myron Weiner, *The State, Religion, and Ethnic Politics: Afghanistan, Iran, and Pakistan* (Syracuse University Press, 1988), 178.

Baha'is

Baha'ism

Ali Banuazizi and Myron Weiner, *The State, Religion, and Ethnic Politics: Afghanistan, Iran, and Pakistan* (Syracuse University Press, 1988), 178.

Baha'is number around 150,000-300,000 people in Iran, however, the numbers are said to be unreliable. See, Sanasarian, *Religious Minorities in Iran*, 37.

Bakhtiari

Islam (Shi'i)

Ali Banuazizi and Myron Weiner, *The State, Religion, and Ethnic Politics: Afghanistan, Iran, and Pakistan* (Syracuse University Press, 1988), 178.

Baluchis

Islam (Sunni)

Ali Banuazizi and Myron Weiner, *The State, Religion, and Ethnic Politics: Afghanistan, Iran, and Pakistan* (Syracuse University Press, 1988), 178.

Gilaki / Mazandarani

Islam (Shi'i)

Carl Skutsch, *Encyclopedia of the World's Minorities* (Google eBook) (Routledge, 2013).

Gypsies (Romani/Domari/Ghorbati/Nawari)

Islam (Sunni, Shi'i)

"GYPSY i. Gypsies of Persia," *Encyclopaedia Iranica*, accessed on April 14, 2014, <http://www.iranicaonline.org/articles/gypsy-i>

NOTE: No information about distribution of Sunni and Shia among the Romani in Iran could be found. Therefore, primary religion is coded as Islam with no information on denomination.

Kurds

Islam (Sunni, Shi'i)

Ali Banuazizi and Myron Weiner, *The State, Religion, and Ethnic Politics: Afghanistan, Iran, and Pakistan* (Syracuse University Press, 1988), 178.

Lur

Islam (Shi'i)

Ali Banuazizi and Myron Weiner, *The State, Religion, and Ethnic Politics: Afghanistan, Iran, and Pakistan* (Syracuse University Press, 1988), 178.

Persian

Islam (Shi'i)

Ali Banuazizi and Myron Weiner, *The State, Religion, and Ethnic Politics: Afghanistan, Iran, and Pakistan* (Syracuse University Press, 1988), 178.

Qashqai

Islam (Shi'i)

Ali Banuazizi and Myron Weiner, *The State, Religion, and Ethnic Politics: Afghanistan, Iran, and Pakistan* (Syracuse University Press, 1988), 178.

Turkmen

Islam (Sunni)

Ali Banuazizi and Myron Weiner, *The State, Religion, and Ethnic Politics: Afghanistan, Iran, and Pakistan* (Syracuse University Press, 1988), 178.

Christians

Christian (Catholic, Orthodox)

Eliz Sanasarian, *Religious Minorities in Iran* (Cambridge University Press, 2000), 36.

“Iran,” *Encyclopaedia Britannica*, last accessed on April 14, 2014,
<http://global.britannica.com/EBchecked/topic/293359/Iran/230047/Religious-minorities>.

NOTE: “Armenians are the largest Christian minority” “during the 1980-1990s their number was estimated around 200,000...however a small number of Armenians are Catholics and Protestants.” See, Sanasarian, *Religious Minorities in Iran*, 39-40.

Armenian numbered around 150,000-200,000 people in Iran in 1990s. See, Sanasarian, *Religious Minorities in Iran*, 36.

NOTE: We are not able to code Assyrians since they belong to the Nestorian Church. See, Sanasarian, *Religious Minorities in Iran*, 39-40.

Assyrians and Chaldeans numbered between 16,000-18,000 in 1992 in Iran. See, Sanasarian, *Religious Minorities in Iran*, 36.

Talysh

Islam (Shi'i, Sunni)

Mostly Shia with a Sunni minority.

James Minahan, *Encyclopedia of the Stateless Nations: Ethnic and National Groups Around the World Volume IV S-Z* (Greenwood, 2002), 1837-1838.

IRAQ

Majority religion is Islam (Shi'i) according to CIA World Factbook.

Christians

Christian (Orthodox, Catholic)

Stuart J. Kaufman, *Modern Hatreds: The Symbolic Politics of Ethnic War* (Cornell University Press, 2001), 50.

Eliz Sanasarian, *Religious Minorities in Iran* (Cambridge University Press, 2000), 40.

United States Bureau of Citizenship and Immigration Services, *Iraq: Chaldean Christians*, June 27, 2000, IRQ00001.ZLA , last accessed on May 7, 2014, <http://www.refworld.org/docid/3dee0b564.html>.

Kurds

Islam (Sunni)

Lokman I. Meho and Kelly L. Maglaughlin (eds.), *Kurdish Culture and Society: An Annotated Bibliography* (Greenwood Publishing Group, 2001), 27.

Miles Litvinoff, Patrick Thornberry, and Alan Phillips, Bridget Anderson, *World Directory of Minorities* (London: Minority Rights Group International, 1997), 348-349.

Persian

Islam (Shi'i)

Ali Banuazizi and Myron Weiner, *The State, Religion, and Ethnic Politics: Afghanistan, Iran, and Pakistan* (Syracuse University Press, 1988), 178.

Yitzhak Nakash, *The Shi'is of Iraq* (Princeton University Press, 2003), 13.

Arab Shi'a

Islam (Shi'i)

James Minahan, *One Europe, Many Nations: A Historical Dictionary of European National Groups* (Greenwood Publishing Group, 2000), 61, 345.

Sunni-Arab

Islam (Sunni)

James Peoples and Garrick Bailey, *Humanity: An Introduction to Cultural Anthropology* (Cengage Learning, 2011), 398.

Turkmen/Azerbaijani

Islam (Sunni, Shi'i)

Miles Litvinoff, Patrick Thornberry, and Alan Phillips, Bridget Anderson, *World Directory of Minorities* (London: Minority Rights Group International, 1997), 349.

“Approximately 60 per cent are Sunni, while the remainder are Ithna’ashari or other Shi’a...”

Minority Rights International. “Turkmen in Iraq.” Web. Retrieved from <https://minorityrights.org/minorities/turkmen/>, last accessed on September 30, 2018.

“The head of the Islamic Union of Iraqi Turkmen based in Damascus, Abbas Bayati, stated there are between 1.5 and 2 million Turkmen in Iraq, evenly divided between Sunnis and Shiites, and that about 300,000 of these live in the KRGcontrolled area. (ICG, 2003: 7) However these figures are far from accuracy as nobody can verify it.”

Ibrahim Sirkeci. 2005. “Turkmen in Iraq and International Migration of Turkmen.” *Global Strategy Insitute*.

NOTE: Sources indicate that Sunni and Shia Turkmen are evenly divided, possibly with a slim majority of Sunnis. However, as Sirkeci (2005) notes, it is not possible to confirm these claims for Turkmen since the denominational divide is very close to even. Therefore, primary religion is coded Islam without information on denomination.

IRELAND

Majority religion is Christian (Roman Catholic) according to CIA World Factbook.

Irish

Christian (Roman Catholic)

Central Statistical Office Ireland, "05. Population Classified by Religion, 2002 and 2006," last accessed on May 6, 2014, <http://census.cso.ie/Census/TableViewer/tableView.aspx?ReportId=74644>.

Karen Andersen, "Irish Secularization and Religious Identities: Evidence of an Emerging New Catholic Habitus," *Social Compass* 57 (2010), 24.

Ted G. Jelen and Clyde Wilcox, *Religion and Politics in Comparative Perspective: The One, The Few, and The Many* (Cambridge University Press, 2002), 47.

British

Christian (Protestant)

John Coakley and Michael Gallagher, *Politics in the Republic of Ireland* (Taylor & Francis, 2010), 45.

James Minahan, *One Europe, Many Nations: A Historical Dictionary of European National Groups* (Greenwood Publishing Group, 2000), 61, 228.

Asians

Subgroups: Chinese and others (We find others are from India, Philippines, Pakistan)
"Three out of five people of Chinese ethnicity were born in China, with 8.1 per cent born in Malaysia and 7.8 per cent born in Hong Kong. The "any other Asian background" group had 23.9 per cent born in India, 19.1 per cent born in the Philippines and 11.1 per cent born in Pakistan." <http://www.thejournal.ie/ethnicity-ireland-census-2011-640737-Oct2012/> Last accessed on June 26, 2015.

Asians are mostly immigrants in Ireland and we have not been able to pinpoint specific religion information. Thus when we have not been able to find information on a particular population's religion in this particular country, we had to make a decision: our codes reflect the assumption that these migrant diaspora communities will keep their home (majority) religion in this host country.

We code Islam (no sect specified), Buddhism, Hinduism, Christianity (no sect specified). However, it is not possible to code a primary religion for this group with the scant available information.

<http://census.cso.ie/Census/TableViewer/tableView.aspx?ReportId=74644> Last Accessed on June 29, 2015.

ISRAEL

Majority religion is Judaism according to CIA World Factbook.

Bedouin

Islam Sunni.

Official Israeli government site:

https://www.knesset.gov.il/lexicon/eng/bedouim_eng.htm (Last accessed on August 1, 2014)

Druze

Druze sect of Islam. Although Muslims in general find the Druze heretic, we still code it as Islam but we did not create a variable for it.

Ethiopian Jewish

Judaism. See for example <http://www.jewishfederations.org/page.aspx?id=791> (Last accessed on August 1, 2014)

Israeli Arab

“Muslim Arabs, the largest group, constitute three-quarters of the Arab Israeli sector and most are Sunni Muslims. Nearly one-tenth of Israel's Muslim Arabs are Bedouins, formerly nomadic shepherds. Christian Arabs form the second largest group in the Arab Israeli sector. Although many denominations are nominally represented, the majority of the Christian Arabs are affiliated with the Greek Catholic, Greek Orthodox and Roman Catholic churches. The Druze, some 100,000 Arabic-speakers living in 22 villages in northern Israel, are a separate cultural, social and religious community. The Circassians, comprising some 3,000 people, are Sunni Muslims, although they share neither the Arab origin nor the cultural background of the larger Islamic community. While maintaining a distinct ethnic identity, they participate in Israel's economic and national affairs without assimilating either into Jewish society or into the general Muslim community.”

https://www.jewishvirtuallibrary.org/jsource/Society_&_Culture/arabs2.html
791 (Last accessed on August 1, 2014)

https://www.jewishvirtuallibrary.org/jsource/Society_&_Culture/arabstat.html

So we code Islam Sunni, Christian Orthodox and Catholic. Primary religion is Islam (Sunni).

Jewish

Judaism. See for example Tillem, Ivan L., ed. 1987. The 1987-88 Jewish Almanac. New York: Pacific Press.

Palestinian

“Muslims make up two-thirds of the population. The majority are Sunni but there is also a small Druze community. Christians are almost one third of the population. The largest denomination is Greek Orthodox, followed by Greek Melkite Catholic, the Roman Catholic, the Episcopal and the Lutheran. (Talhami in Levinson 1995, p.266)”

We code Islam Sunni, Christian Orthodox and Catholic. Islam (Sunni) is the primary religion.

Russian (Jewish)

Judaism. (Avruch in Levinson 1995, p. 147)

ITALY

Majority religion is Christian (Roman Catholic) according to CIA World Factbook.

Albanians

Also called Arbëreshë. Christian according to <http://www.ethnologue.com/language/aac/>***EDITION*** Last accessed on September 30, 2014.

Christian (Roman Catholic and Orthodox)

Giovanni Armillotta “The Arberesh: the Christian Albanian emigration to Italy” at: <http://frosina.org/the-arberesh-the-christian-albanian-emigration-to-italy/#sthash.fpDtxVYj.dpuf> Last accessed on September 30, 2014.

Also p. 221 at <http://eprints-phd.biblio.unitn.it/74/1/PhDThesisSGI.pdf> Last accessed on September 30, 2014.

Note: Religious distribution changed after Albanian immigration after 1990. We code Islam (Sunni) after 1990.

Russell King & Nicola Mai (2009) Italophilia meets Albanophobia: paradoxes of asymmetric assimilation and identity processes among Albanian immigrants in Italy, *Ethnic and Racial Studies*, 32:1, 117-138.

Final note: We code Albanians in Italy for the group’s most recent religion, which is Islam (Sunni) as the final data set used is cross-sectional and not longitudinal.

Chinese

Buddhism (p. 214) Ihlamur’s PhD Thesis at <http://eprints-phd.biblio.unitn.it/74/1/PhDThesisSGI.pdf> Last accessed on September 30, 2014.

Friulians

Christian (Roman Catholic)

David Levinson (ed.), *Encyclopedia of World Cultures, Volume IV: Europe (Central, Western, and Southeastern Europe)* (G.K. Hall & Co.), 113.

Italians

Christian (Roman Catholic)

James Minahan, *One Europe, Many Nations: A Historical Dictionary of European National Groups* (Greenwood Publishing Group, 2000), 343.

Ligurians

We code Christian (Roman Catholic)

Ligurians are Roman Catholic, with a small Protestant minority.

James Minahan, *Encyclopedia of the Stateless Nations: Ethnic and National Groups Around the World Volume IV L-R* (Greenwood, 2002), 1092.

Lombards

Christian (Roman Catholic)

Lombards are mostly Catholic, however, there is a small but growing Protestant community in northern Lombardy.

James Minahan, *Encyclopedia of the Stateless Nations: Ethnic and National Groups Around the World Volume IV L-R* (Greenwood, 2002), 1110.

Moroccans

Islam (Sunni)

“Italy 2013 International Religious Freedom Report,”

<http://www.state.gov/documents/organization/222441.pdf> Last accessed on August 6, 2014.

Also see p. 202 Ihlamur’s Ph.D. Thesis at <http://eprints-phd.biblio.unitn.it/74/1/PhDThesisSGI.pdf> Last accessed on September 30, 2014.

Napoletano-Calabrese

Christian (Roman Catholic)

David Levinson (ed.), *Encyclopedia of World Cultures, Volume IV: Europe (Central, Western, and Southeastern Europe)* (G.K. Hall & Co., 1992), 50.

Piedmontese

Also known as Piemontese.

Christian (Roman Catholic)

Piedmontese are predominantly Catholic, however, there is a small Protestant minority, Waldensians. Since the number of Protestants in the country overall is not above 1%, we do not code Protestants (Melton and Baumann 2002, p. 701).

David Levinson (ed.), *Encyclopedia of World Cultures, Volume IV: Europe (Central, Western, and Southeastern Europe)* (G.K. Hall & Co.), 199.

James Minahan, *Encyclopedia of the Stateless Nations: Ethnic and National Groups Around the World Volume IV L-R* (Greenwood, 2002), 1511.

Roma

Christian (Catholic, Orthodox, Pentecostal), Islam (Sunni).

Two groups in Italy: Sinti and Rom. Christian (Pentecostal) and Islam (Sunni) which migrated from Yugoslavia to Italy (Gatti, Malfatti and Verde 1997, p. 114).

Uberto Gatti, Daniela Malfatti and Alfredo Verde. 1997. "Minorities, Crime and Criminal Justice in Italy," in Ineke Haen Marshall (ed) *Minorities, Migrants, and Crime: Diversity and Similarity Across Europe and the United States*. CA: Sage Publications.

Some are Catholics, some Orthodox, some Pentecostalist, some Muslim and others atheist (Liégeois 1994, p. 89). There is no reference to percentages.

Jean Pierre Liegeois. 1994. *Roma, Gypsies, Travellers*. Strasbourg: Council of Europe. [In this author's more recent book *Roma in Europe*, the information is confirmed for Catholic, Muslim, and evangelical so we code these.)

NOTE: While denominational distribution of Roma population in Italy is not clear, especially due to migrating Roma from Yugoslavia since after World War II, Muslim Roma are the minority group (Tavani 2012, 190). Therefore, primary religion is coded as Christianity with no information on denomination.

See, Claudia Tavani. 2012. *Collective Rights and the Cultural Identity of the Roma: A Case Study of Italy*. Leiden: Martinus Publishers.

Romanians

Christian (Orthodox) p. 230 Ihlamur's PhD Thesis at <http://eprints-phd.biblio.unitn.it/74/1/PhDThesisSGI.pdf> Last accessed on September 30, 2014.

Sardinians

Christian (Roman Catholic)

David Levinson (ed.), *Encyclopedia of World Cultures, Volume IV: Europe (Central, Western, and Southeastern Europe)* (G.K. Hall & Co.), 227.

Sicilians

Christian (Roman Catholic)

David Levinson (ed.), *Encyclopedia of World Cultures, Volume IV: Europe (Central, Western, and Southeastern Europe)* (G.K. Hall & Co.), 237.

Slovenes

Christian (Roman Catholic)

Paul R. Magocsi, *Encyclopedia of Canada's Peoples* (University of Toronto Press, 1999), 1184.

South Tyrolians

Christian (Roman Catholic)

Jonathan Fox, *Ethnoreligious Conflict in the Late Twentieth Century: A General Theory* (Lexington Books, 2002), 203. Also see Birnir and Satana (2013).

Venetian

Christian (Roman Catholic)

Venetians are overwhelmingly Roman Catholic, with a small Protestant minority.

James Minahan, *Encyclopedia of the Stateless Nations: Ethnic and National Groups Around the World Volume S-Z* (Greenwood, 2002), 1988.

JAMAICA

Majority religion is Christian (Protestant Seventh Day Adventist) according to CIA World Factbook.

Black

According to Encyclopedia.com, 22% of the population claims no religious affiliation. See, "Jamaica," Worldmark Encyclopedia of Nations (2007), accessed from <http://www.encyclopedia.com/topic/Jamaica.aspx>. Also CIA World Factbook notes 21.3% no religion, since 98% of the population is Black African, we infer to code no religion for this group. See below:

"About 98 percent of the Jamaican population is of African descent. Of this ethnic majority, 7.3 percent are of mixed black and white origin." (Kurian 2007, p. 1177).

Also see

"Jamaica," Oxford African American Studies Center, last accessed on May 16, 2014, http://www.oxfordaasc.com/public/samples/sample_country.jsp Last Accessed on August 9, 2014.

"According to the most recent census (2001), the population's religious affiliation consists of Church of God, 24 percent; Seventh-day Adventist, 11 percent; Pentecostal, 10 percent; Baptist, 7 percent; Anglican, 4 percent; Roman Catholic, 2 percent; United Church, 2 percent; Methodist, 2 percent; Jehovah's Witnesses, 2 percent; Moravian, 1 percent; Brethren, 1 percent; unstated, 3 percent; and "other," 10 percent. The category "other" includes 24,020 Rastafarians, an estimated 5,000 Muslims, 1,453 Hindus, approximately 350 Jews, and 279 Baha'is. The census reported that 21 percent claimed no religious affiliation."

U.S. Department of State. 2009. "2008 International Religious Freedom Report – Jamaica." <https://www.state.gov/j/drl/rls/irf/2008/108531.htm>, last accessed on September 30, 2018.

So we code Christian (Protestant, Pentecostal), No religion. Primary religion is coded Christianity (Pentecostal).

Mixed

Also called coloured or mulatto. We see that the Mixed are included in the census and they identify as blacks in Jamaica. Hence we code religion for this group the same as the blacks:

So we code Christian (Protestant, Pentecostal), No religion. Primary religion is coded Christianity (Pentecostal).

JAPAN

Majority religion is Shintoism according to CIA World Factbook. However, it is also noted that many adherents subscribe to Shintoism and Buddhism at the same time. So we code the Alternative majority religion variable both religions and we also code the Syncretic variable 1.

Burakumin

Also called Eta.

Buddhism, Shinto (Skutsch 2013, p. 249).

“Religious affairs also function to integrate the community. These observances, like all public community activities, are held at the Shinto Shrine in the center of the Shin-machi graveyard, and are presided over by the headman. Religious festivals are of two kinds: the Buddhist festivals which commemorate the dead, and the Shinto or Shrine festivals in honor of the local tutelary deities. While their thematic emphases differ, the rites are identical and the overall unifying symbols are those of common ancestry, common territory, and common problems-those of the underprivileged minority.”

John D. Donoghue. 1957. “An Eta Community in Japan: The Social Persistence of Outcaste Groups.” *American Anthropologist* 59: 1000-1017.

NOTE: Religious beliefs of Burakumin are syncretic, with both Buddhist and Shintoist elements. Primary religion is coded Syncretic (Buddhism, Shinto).

Chinese

Animism

Buddhist and Chinese Folk religion are usually intertwined in overseas Chinese communities. Although Buddhist elements exist in the religious beliefs and practices of these communities, sources note that they usually bring their folk beliefs with themselves.

Taa Chee-Beng. 2013. “Tianhau and the Chinese in Diaspora.” In Taa Chee-Beng (ed). 2013. *Routledge Handbook of the Chinese Diaspora*. Oxon: Routledge, 417-429.

Lara Tien-shi Chen. 2005. “Chinese in Japan.” In Melvin Ember, Carol R. Ember, and Ian Skoggard (eds). 2005. *Encyclopedia of Diasporas: Immigrant and Refugee Cultures Around the World, Vol II*. New York: Springer, 680-688.

Note: Based on these sources, we only code Animism as the primary religion as Buddhism does not seem to be as strong to count this as Syncretism.

Filipinos

Not in the books we surveyed since this is a migrant population who came to Japan for work. We have not yet found country/group specific information on this group. Thus we code the majority of their home country: Christian (Roman Catholic).

Japanese

Buddhism and Shinto according to <http://www.ethnologue.com/country/JP/languages>
Last Accessed on August 9, 2014

Buddhism and Shinto (Levinson 1993, p.109).

Buddhism (West 2009, p. 333).

“According to official statistics, Shinto is Japan’s largest religion, with more than a hundred million ‘adherents,’ a number that amounts to well over 80 percent of all Japanese. Yet only a small percentage of the populace identify themselves as ‘Shintoists’ in questionnaires conducted by media or by Shinto organizations. This reflects the fact that while many Japanese participate in shrine events and make use of the ritual services offered by shrines, only very few regard Shinto as their religious identity. Seen through the eyes of the average patron of shrines, Shinto remains a very vague concept. Shriens may be categorized as Shinto and temples as Buddhist, but this distinction is of little consequence to those who make use of their services. It makes sense to distinguish shrines from temples, but with few exceptions, it is impossible to differentiate between ‘Shintoists’ and ‘Buddhists.’”

John Breen, Mark Teeuwen. *A New History of Shinto*. (Blackwell, 2010), 1.

We code Buddhism and Shinto. Primary religion is coded as Syncretic (Buddhism, Shinto).

Koreans

Buddhism, Animism

Michael Weiner, *Race, Ethnicity and Migration in Modern Japan: Indigenous and colonial Others* (Taylor & Francis, 2004), 396.

“The religious beliefs and practices of Koreans in Japan are diverse. Confucianist practice diffusely informs family interaction. There are also a number of Korean Christians in Japan. Shamanist rituals and divination as well as ancestor veneration rituals are performed at Korean temples in areas of Korean concentration. Some Koreans are followers of the so-called new religions in Japan. Some take part in community-based Shinto festivals and other calendrical rituals, although in the Japanese context these observances are not necessarily considered “religious” practices.”

Kelvin Ember, Carol R. Ember, and Ian Skoggard (eds.), *Encyclopedia of World Cultures: Supplement* (Macmillan Reference USA, 2002), 182.

“The group of "Korean temples" in the suburbs of Osaka, where the largest number of Koreans in Japan reside, is a religious phenomenon consisting of a syncretism of Korean Shamanism, Korean Buddhism, and Japanese mountain religion [...] The total number of Christians among Korean residents comes to less than 1%, even when taking into consideration the members of Catholic and other Protestant churches. This percentage is about the same as for Christians in Japan as a whole.”

Takafumi Iida. 1988. “Folk Religion among the Koreans in Japan: The Shamanism of the ‘Korean Temples’.” *Japanese Journal of Religious Studies* 15(2/3): 155-182.

So we code Buddhism and Animism for the Koreans. The primary religion is coded as Syncretic (Buddhism, Animism).

Ryukyuan

Okinawans are the largest Ryukyuan group. We code Animism (Skoggard in Ember et al. 2002, p. 256) and Weiner (1997).

NOTE: For numbers of foreigners in Japan see most recent population census, <http://www.stat.go.jp/english/data/kokusei/2010/poj/pdf/2010ch11.pdf> (Last accessed on July 12, 2014).

JORDAN

Majority religion is officially Islam (Sunni) according to CIA World Factbook.

Armenian

Christian (Orthodox)

Stuart J. Kaufman, *Modern Hatreds: The Symbolic Politics of Ethnic War* (Cornell University Press, 2001), 50.

Circassian

Islam (Sunni)

Oliver Bullough, *Let Our Fame Be Great: Journeys Among the Defiant People of the Caucasus* (New York, Basic Books, 2010), 51.

James Minahan, *Encyclopedia of the Stateless Nations: S-Z* (Greenwood Publishing Group, 2002), 444.

NOTE: The Circassian population in Jordan number around 70,000 people. See Bullough, *Let Our Fame Be Great*, 30.

Palestinian

Islam (Sunni)

Peter J. Chelkowski and Robert J. Pranger (eds.), *Ideology and Power in the Middle East: Studies in Honor of George Lenczowski* (Duke University Press, 1988), 94.

Asher Susser, *Israel, Jordan, and Palestine: The Two-state Imperative* (UPNE, 2012), 124.

Transjordan Arabs

Islam (Sunni)

Mary Christina Wilson, *King Abdullah, Britain and the Making of Jordan* (Cambridge University Press, 1990), 55.

Christians

Christianity (Roman Catholic, Orthodox)

“Jordan's Christian population has dropped from about 5% of the population in 1970 to the current estimated 3%. The main Churches are Eastern and Western-rite Catholic and the Greek Orthodox.”

“Guide: Christians in the Middle East.” *BBC News*, October 11, 2011.

<https://www.bbc.com/news/world-middle-east-15239529>, last accessed on September 30, 2018.

“Traditionally estimated between 6 (as officially stated by the monarchy) and 4 percent of the population, the Pew Report states that Christians in the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan now make up 2.2 percent of the total population (30,000 Catholics; 20,000 Protestants; 90,000 Greek-Orthodox; less than 1,000 belonging to other Christian churches).”

Paolo Maggiolini. 2015. “Christian Churches and Arab Christians in the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan.” *Archives de sciences sociales des religions* 171(3): 37-58.

NOTE: Following information in Maggiolini (2015) Christianity (Orthodox) is coded as primary religion.

Iraqis

Islam (Sunni, Shi'i), Christian (Roman Catholic, Orthodox)

“...the vast majority were Sunni Muslims with sixty eight percent Iraqi community surveyed, seventeen percent were Shi'a Muslims, and twelve percent were Christian.”

Iraqis in Jordan: Their Number and Characteristics, Government of Jordan, FAFO, UNFPA Report, last accessed on May 5, 2014, http://www.dos.gov.jo/dos_home_a/main/Analasis_Reports/Iraqis%20in%20Jordan/Iraqis%20in%20Jordan.pdf, 10, 13, 16.

NOTE: Christians account for 13% of Iraqis in Jordan. Among these, 63.4% are Catholic, and 28.7% are Orthodox. The rest is divided between Protestant, Nasatra and Others. See the report of the Jordanian Government above.

NOTE: Primary religion is Islam (Sunni).

KAZAKHSTAN

Majority religion is Muslim according to CIA World Factbook. We code the sect as Islam (Sunni) following <http://www.state.gov/documents/organization/171755.pdf> Last accessed on December 28, 2014.

Germans

Christian (Lutheran, Roman Catholic)

Derek Davis and Elena Miroshnikova, *The Routledge International Handbook of Religious Education* (Routledge, 2013), 191.

“Kazakhstan,” International Religious Freedom Report 2008, *U.S. Department of State, Diplomacy in Action*, last accessed on April 24, 2014, <http://www.state.gov/j/drl/rls/irf/2008/108501.htm>

“The Volga Germans formed predominantly Lutheran communities, while German Catholics clustered in the Black Sea regions of the Ukraine.”

Andrew J. Brown. 2005. “The Germans of Germany and the Germans of Kazakhstan: A Eurasian Volk in the Twilight of Diaspora.” *Europe-Asia Studies* 57(4): 625-634.

NOTE: Official statistics do not give information on denominations, however, sources note that most of the Volga Germans has historically been Lutheran. Primary religion is coded Christianity (Lutheran).

Kazakh

Islam (Sunni)

“Kazakhstan,” International Religious Freedom Report 2008, *U.S. Department of State, Diplomacy in Action*, last accessed on April 24, 2014, <http://www.state.gov/j/drl/rls/irf/2008/108501.htm>.

Korean

Christian (Protestant), No Religion

Carol R. Ember, Melvin Ember, and Ian Skoggard, *Encyclopedia of Diasporas: Immigrant and Refugee Cultures Around the World* (Springer, 2005), 988.

NOTE: According to 2009 national census, around half of the Koreans in Kazakhstan reported their religion as Christianity, while around thirty percent reported no religion. Coupled with information provided by Ember et al. (2005), primary religion is coded as Christianity (Protestant).

See, The Agency on Statistics of The Republic of Kazakhstan. “Results of The 2009 National Population Census of The Republic of Kazakhstan.” (Astana, 2011), 24. Retrieved from

https://www.liportal.de/fileadmin/user_upload/oeffentlich/Kasachstan/40_gesellschaft/Kaz2009_Analytical_report.pdf, last accessed on September 30, 2018.

Russian-speakers

Christian (Orthodox, Roman Catholic)

Zoran Pavlovic and Charles F. Gritzner, *Kazakhstan* (Infobase Publishing, 2009), 54.

NOTE: According to 2009 census results, overwhelming majority of Russian-speakers are ethnic Russians, and overwhelming majority of Russians are Orthodox Christian. Primary religion is coded Christianity (Orthodox).

See, The Agency on Statistics of The Republic of Kazakhstan. "Results of The 2009 National Population Census of The Republic of Kazakhstan." (Astana, 2011), 24. Retrieved from

https://www.liportal.de/fileadmin/user_upload/oeffentlich/Kasachstan/40_gesellschaft/Kaz2009_Analytical_report.pdf, last accessed on September 30, 2018.

Tatar/Tartar

Islam (Sunni)

"Kazakhstan," International Religious Freedom Report 2008, *U.S. Department of State*, Diplomacy in Action, last accessed on April 24, 2014, <http://www.state.gov/j/drl/rls/irf/2008/108501.htm>.

Uighur

Islam (Sunni)

"Kazakhstan," International Religious Freedom Report 2008, *U.S. Department of State*, Diplomacy in Action, last accessed on April 24, 2014, <http://www.state.gov/j/drl/rls/irf/2008/108501.htm>.

Uzbek

Islam (Sunni)

"Kazakhstan," International Religious Freedom Report 2008, *U.S. Department of State*, Diplomacy in Action, last accessed on April 24, 2014, <http://www.state.gov/j/drl/rls/irf/2008/108501.htm>.

KENYA

Majority religion is Christian (Protestant) according to CIA World Factbook.

Boran

Islam (Sunni)

Melton and Bauman, *Religions of the World: A Comprehensive Encyclopedia of Beliefs and Practices* (2002), 746-747.

Gusii-Kisii

Christian (Catholic, Protestant, and Pentecostal)

“Most Gusii today claim to be adherents of some Christian church. There are four major denominations in Gusiiland: the Catholic, Seventh Day Adventist, Swedish Lutheran, and Pentecostal Assemblies of God.” So we code Catholic, Protestant, and Pentecostal.

David Levinson, *Encyclopedia of World Cultures, Volume 9: Africa and Middle East* (1995), 110.

Idakho-Isukha-Tirki

Tirki are also known as Tikiri or Nyangori.

Christian (Protestant)

Thomas S. Weisner, Candice Bradley, Philip Leroy Kilbride, *African Families and the Crisis of Social Change* (Greenwood Publishing Group, 1997), 196.

NOTE: The fieldwork that became the basis of this book was done around 32 years ago, in 1982, however, it is the only academic source so far that we could find that would state the denomination of Christian Tirki.

Kalenjin

Christian, Animism

According to Shoup, most Kalenjin claim to be either Christian or Muslim, however, their traditional religion plays a significant role in their lives still. Other source argues that Kalenjin are almost exclusively Christian. Other sources corroborate this, so we code only Christian and Animism.

David Levinson, *Encyclopedia of World Cultures, Volume 9: Africa and Middle East* (1995), 164-166, 231-234.

“The Kalenjin Tribe (Kenya),” <http://www.kenya-advisor.com/kalenjin-tribe.html> (last accessed on October 02, 2014).

John A. Shoup, *Ethnic Groups of Africa and the Middle East: An Encyclopedia* (ABC-CLIO, 2011), 142-143.

David Levinson, *Ethnic Groups Worldwide: A Ready Reference Handbook* (Greenwood Publishing Group, 1998), 141.

Kamba

Christian, Animism

Around 40 percent of Kamba still practice their traditional religion.

Anthony Appiah and Henry Louis Gates, *Encyclopedia of Africa, Volume 1* (Oxford University Press, 2010), 630.

John A. Shoup, *Ethnic Groups of Africa and the Middle East: An Encyclopedia* (ABC-CLIO, 2011), 144.

Kikuyu-Meru-Emb

Christian, Animism

“Kenya,” <http://www.ethnologue.com/country/KE/languages> (Last accessed on November 9, 2014).

Most Kikuyu converted to Christianity.

Karanja, James. 2009. *The Missionary Movement in Kenya: The Foundation of Africa Inland Church*. Cuvilier Verlag. p. 107-108.

Kuria

Christian (Catholic, Protestant), Animism

Neither of the sources state the number of Kuria who still follow their traditional religion, however, each talk about these practices valid even today, so until we find a source that would be explicit on the number of Kuria followers of traditional religion, we code both Christian and Animism.

“One has first to understand that whilst Kenyan Kuria as a whole (I cannot speak of Tanzanian Kuria) have now accepted Christianity as their dominant religion,” Malcolm Ruel, “The Kuria Homestead in Space and Time,” *Journal of Religion in Africa* 30 (1) (2000), 70, 81.

Malcolm Ruel, *Belief, Ritual and the Securing of Life: Reflective Essays on a Bantu Religion* (BRILL, 1997), 11.

Malcolm Ruel, "Kuria Seers," *Africa: Journal of the International African Institute* 61 (3) (1991), Diviners, Seers and Prophets in Eastern Africa, 343-353.

NOTE: Primary religion is coded Christianity with no information on denomination per Ruel (2000).

Luhya

Also known as Lulya.

Christian, Animism

"Most Luhya are Christians today, but many of their traditional beliefs, such as in witches, remain."

John A. Shoup, *Ethnic Groups of Africa and the Middle East: An Encyclopedia* (ABC-CLIO, 2011), 171.

Luo

Christian, Animism

David Levinson, *Ethnic Groups Worldwide: A Ready Reference Handbook* (Greenwood Publishing Group, 1998), 141.

"Christianity has had a major impact on Luo religious beliefs and practices. Today, religious communities draw on beliefs both from indigenous practices and from Christianity. The Anglican Church, known as the CPK, and the Roman Catholic Church are very significant among the Luo. Many people, however, do not draw sharp distinctions between religious practices with European origins and those with African origins. Mainstream churches draw on a rich Luo musical and dance tradition. For many Christians, the ancestors continue to play a significant role in their lives."

<https://www.everyculture.com/wc/Japan-to-Mali/Luo.html#ixzz5TE5zSM5r>, last accessed on October 7, 2018.

NOTE: Both Levinson (1998) and other sources online point out that Luo have mostly become nominally Christians, but, their traditional beliefs still have defining influence on their religion. The most obvious example cited in the sources is the Nomiya Church established by Johanna Owalo. Therefore, primary religion is coded as Syncretic (Christianity, Animism).

Masai, Maasai

Animism

David Levinson, *Encyclopedia of World Cultures, Volume 9: Africa and Middle East* (1995), 209.

Jamie Stokes, *Encyclopedia of the Peoples of Africa and the Middle East* (Facts on File Library of history, 2009), 366, 428.

Mijikenda

Also known as Nyika.

Animism

“While change has come to the Mijikenda, they have maintained many of the beliefs and practices of their traditional culture. They have resisted the conversion attempts of Muslim and Christian missionaries to a much greater extent than many of their neighbors, and they adhere to many beliefs that were derived from their traditional religion, which was a form of ancestor worship.”

David Levinson, *Encyclopedia of World Cultures, Volume 9: Africa and Middle East* (1995), 224.

Samburu

Also known as Loikop.

Animism

David J. Phillips, *Peoples on the Move: Introducing the Nomads of the World* (William Carey Library, 2001), 213.

Somali

Islam (Sunni)

Werner Ende, Udo Steinbach, *Islam in the World Today: A Handbook of Politics, Religion, Culture, and Society* (Cornell University Press), 114.

South Asians

Hinduism, Jainism, Islam (Sunni)

Pascale Herzig, *South Asians in Kenya: Gender, Generation and Changing Identities in Diaspora* (LIT Verlag Münster, 2006), 106.

“How the Nairobi attack has shaken Kenya's Indians.” *BBC News*
<https://www.bbc.com/news/world-asia-india-24327554>, last accessed on October 7, 2018.

NOTE: Most South Asians in Kenya are Hindu coming from India according to Herzig and the news report in the BBC.

Taita

Animism, Christian (Anglican, Catholic)

According to Smith's chapter in Freeman's edited book, by 1980s most Taita or Wataita were either Anglican or Catholic. Later Pentecostalism arrived in the region, however, as the source does not specify the number of Taitas following Pentecostalism, or give any information regarding its size we only code Christian (Anglican, Catholic) and Animism.

Dena Freeman (ed.), *Pentecostalism and Development: Churches, NGOs and Social Change in Africa* (Palgrave Macmillan, 2012), 135.

Gloria Pungetti, Gonzalo Oviedo, Della Hooke (eds.), *Sacred Species and Sites: Advances in Biocultural Conservation* (Cambridge University Press, 2012), 355.

Teso

Christian (Catholic), Animism

According to Levinson, almost all Iteso have been baptized by 1990s.

David Levinson, *Encyclopedia of World Cultures, Volume 9: Africa and Middle East* (1995), 130.

Turkana

Christian, Animism

According to Shoup, around 5 to 10 percent of Turkana in Kenya are Christian. Phillips puts the number of Christians to 30%, although argues that it is difficult to estimate. Final note: Based on these cites, we code Animism as primary religion.

David Levinson, *Encyclopedia of World Cultures, Volume 9: Africa and Middle East* (1995), 372.

"Kenya," http://www.ethnologue.com/country/KE/languages/***EDITION*** (Last accessed on August 10, 2014).

John A. Shoup, *Ethnic Groups of Africa and the Middle East: An Encyclopedia* (ABC-CLIO, 2011), 215.

David J. Phillips, *Peoples on the Move: Introducing the Nomads of the World* (William Carey Library, 2001), 209.

NORTH KOREA (N. KOREA)

Majority religion is Buddhism according to CIA World Factbook.

Korean

Buddhism

According to West, in North Korea “autonomous religious practice no longer exists and religious groups sponsored by the government provide only an illusion of religious freedom; traditionally Buddhist and Confucianist.”

Barbara A. West, *Encyclopedia of the Peoples of Asia and Oceania* (Infobase Publishing, 2009), 422.

SOUTH KOREA (S. KOREA)

Majority religion is Christian (Protestant) according to CIA World Factbook.

“No religion” % is higher than Christianity (43.3%) in South Korea. Thus we code the Alternative majority religion variable as No religion.

Korean

Christian (Protestant), Buddhist, No Religion
Catholic % is below our threshold so we did not code it.
(West 2009, p. 428) and Levinson (1993, p. 148).

Chinese

Buddhism and no religion (Levinson 1993, p. xxvi)

KUWAIT

Majority religion is officially Muslim according to CIA World Factbook. Following Encyclopedia Britannica (<http://www.britannica.com/EBchecked/topic/325644/Kuwait/248534/Religion> Last accessed on December 28, 2014), we code Islam (Sunni).

Important note: Almost all ethnic groups except for Kuwaiti are migrant workers in this country. We have not been able to find distinct religion information on some immigrant groups. Thus, when we have not been able to find information on a particular immigrant population's religion in this particular country, we had to make a decision: our codes reflect the assumption that these migrant diaspora communities will likely keep their home (majority) religion in this host country.

Bangladeshis

Islam (Sunni)

Egyptians

Islam (Sunni)

Filipinos

Islam (Sunni)

Indians

Hinduism

Iranian

Islam (Shi'i)

Jordanians/Palestinians

Islam (Sunni)

Kuwaiti

The majority of indigenous Kuwaitis are descendants of Arabs of the Aniza tribe, who immigrated from Njed, in Saudi Arabia, in the 18th century. Among the early settlers was the al-Sabah family, which became the ruling dynasty p. 1285.” “About 70 percent of Muslims are Sunni, the remainder Shi'i (Kurian p. 1285).”

So we code both Sunni and Shi'i. Most of the Shi'i are Arabs with no citizenship.

Pakistanis

Islam (Sunni)

Sri Lankans

Buddhism

Syrians

Islam (Sunni)

KYRGYZSTAN

Majority religion is Muslim according to CIA World Factbook. Following <http://countrystudies.us/kyrgyzstan/14.htm> Last accessed on December 28, 2014), we code Islam (Sunni).

Dungan/Hui

“Islam established itself among the Han Chinese, who became known as the Hui people. During the Ming Dynasty (1368–1644), the Hui took major steps to integrate culturally back into the dominant Han culture, a process that included their adoption of Chinese names, while keeping their religion. The Hui are now found scattered throughout China but are especially important in Ningxia Hui (an autonomous region and the only Muslim province in China), Yunnan, and Inner Mongolia. The Hui now constitute half of the Muslim community in China and outnumber the Turkish groups, primarily the Uighurs and Tadjiks, who remain a strong minority in Xinjiang. Eventually, some ten different ethnic groups (including the Kirgiz, Uzbeks, Tatars, Tungsiang, Paoans, and Salars) also became predominantly Muslim.” (Melton and Baumann 2002, p. 249).

We code Islam Sunni.

Kirghiz

Islam Sunni (Melton and Baumann 2002, p. 766).

Russian-speakers

Christian Russian Orthodox and Christian Protestant Baptist (Melton and Baumann 2002, p. 767).

Uyghur/Uighur

Same as above. We code Islam Sunni.

Uzbek

“The overwhelming majority of Uzbeks are Sunni Muslims of the Hanafi rite (one of the four major schools of Islamic jurisprudence). There are also many Uzbeks who adhere to a Sufistic variant of Islam, including those associated with Naqshbandiia and Yassawiia, Central Asian Sufi orders dating to the medieval period. There are also indigenous Jewish and Christian populations, but they are small and shrinking. (Zanca in Ember et al. 2002, p. 366.)”

We code Islam (Sunni).

LAOS

Majority religion is Buddhism according to CIA World Factbook.

Lao Loum

Buddhism and Animism (syncretic). There is a small number of converts to Christianity (Levinson 1993, p.159). However we only code the first two.

Lao Sung/Soung

“Known collectively as the Lao Sung (Lao of high altitudes), these included the Hmong and the Mien. All of these peoples worshipped a variety of celestial and terrestrial spirits. The Hmong practiced a form of shamanism, and the Mien religion had been influenced by Daoism (Stuart-Fox in Melton and Baumann 2002, p.771).”

We code Taoism and Animism. Primary religion is coded Animism, as there is only influence of Taoism.

Lao Theung

“Lao Thoeng (Lao of mid-altitude) worshipped their own array of spirits through a variety of rituals, including animal sacrifice. The most important collective ceremonies required ritual killing of a buffalo. Some Lao Thoeng tribes converted to Buddhism, but most have retained their traditional forms of animism (Stuart-Fox in Melton and Baumann 2002, p.771).”

We code Animism since most remained animists. Levinson (1993, p. 141) confirms it.

LATVIA

Majority religion is Christian (Protestant Lutheran) according to CIA World Factbook. They report an unspecified 63.7% however since we do not know what that refers to, we do not code no religion for the alternative majority variable (The Factbook in general uses none, no religion to refer to no religious affiliation).

Latvian

Christian (Lutheran), No religion

Kevin O'Connor, *The History of the Baltic States* (Greenwood Publishing Group, 2003), 101.

World and Its Peoples (Marshall Cavendish, 2010), 1054.

Final note: Since Latvians are the majority and they are coded as Christian Protestant Lutheran, that is what we code for this group's primary religion as well.

Lithuanian

Christian (Roman Catholic)

Aida Savicka, *Lithuanian Identity and Values* (CRVP, 2007), 104.

Polish

Christian (Roman Catholic)

"Churches and Religious Life in Poland," last accessed on April 28, 2014, <http://en.poland.gov.pl/Churches,and,Religious,Life,in,Poland,397.html>.

World and Its Peoples (Marshall Cavendish, 2010), 1054.

Russian-speakers

Christian (Orthodox)

Kevin O'Connor, *The History of the Baltic States* (Greenwood Publishing Group, 2003), 101.

"World Directory of Minorities and Indigenous Peoples - Latvia : Russians," *UN Refugee Agency*, last accessed on April 27, 2014, <http://www.refworld.org/docid/49749cf2c.html>.

NOTE: According to the source, the 2002 census showed that Latvian Evangelical Lutheran constituted 400,000 people, Roman Catholics – 500,000, and Orthodox believers numbered 300,000. See, Phillip Charles Lucas and Thomas Robbins, *New Religious Movements in the Twenty-First Century: Legal, Political, and Social Challenges in Global Perspective* (Routledge, 2004), 96.

LEBANON

Majority religion is Islam (Shi'i, Sunni) according to CIA World Factbook. The percentages of these two sects are the same according to <http://www.state.gov/documents/organization/171739.pdf> Last accessed on December 28, 2014. Thus we code the variable for both sects and majority religion variables.

Alawis

Islam (Shi'i)

John C. Rolland, *Lebanon: Current Issues and Background* (Nova Publishers, 2003), 75.

Armenian

Christian (Orthodox)

John C. Rolland, *Lebanon: Current Issues and Background* (Nova Publishers, 2003), 79.

Druze

Islam (Druze)

John C. Rolland, *Lebanon: Current Issues and Background* (Nova Publishers, 2003), 75-76.

Greek Catholic

Christian (Roman Catholic)

John C. Rolland, *Lebanon: Current Issues and Background* (Nova Publishers, 2003), 78.

Greek Orthodox

Christian (Orthodox)

John C. Rolland, *Lebanon: Current Issues and Background* (Nova Publishers, 2003), 78.

Kurds

Islam (Sunni)

Lokman I. Meho and Kelly L. Maglaughlin (eds.), *Kurdish Culture and Society: An Annotated Bibliography* (Greenwood Publishing Group, 2001), 27.

Maronite

Christian (Maronite Catholic)

John C. Rolland, *Lebanon: Current Issues and Background* (Nova Publishers, 2003), 76-78.

Palestinians

Islam (Sunni)

Rebecca Roberts, *Palestinians in Lebanon: Refugees Living with Long-term Displacement* (I.B.Tauris, 2010), 9.

Shi'is

Islam (Shi'i)

John C. Rolland, *Lebanon: Current Issues and Background* (Nova Publishers, 2003), 30.

Sunni Muslims

Islam (Sunni)

John C. Rolland, *Lebanon: Current Issues and Background* (Nova Publishers, 2003), 30.

LESOTHO

Majority religion is Christian according to CIA World Factbook. Largest denomination is Roman Catholicism according to Encyclopedia Britannica (<http://www.britannica.com/EBchecked/topic/337126/Lesotho/43920/Religion> Last accessed on December 28, 2014).

Sotho

Christian (Roman Catholic, Protestant)

Scott Rosenberg and Richard F. Weisfelder, *Historical Dictionary of Lesotho* (Scarecrow Press, 2013), 460.

Final note: According to <https://www.state.gov/j/drl/rls/irf/2005/51479.htm> (last accessed on September 25, 2018), this group (which is the majority) subscribe to Christianity (Roman Catholic) but still continue animistic beliefs so we code the primary religion Syncretic.

Zulu

Christian (Roman Catholic, Protestant)

James Minahan, *Encyclopedia of the Stateless Nations: S-Z* (Greenwood Publishing Group, 2002), 2115.

Final note: Syncretic (Christianity and animism) according to <https://www.encyclopedia.com/places/africa/south-african-political-geography/zulu>, (last accessed on September 25, 2018),

LIBERIA

Majority religion is Christian according to CIA World Factbook. We checked several sources but we have not been able to identify majority sect, thus we coded Christianity (no sect specified) for both majority religion variables.

Kpelle

Animism

James Gow, Funmi Olonisakin, and Ernst Dijxhoorn, *Militancy and Violence in West Africa: Religion, Politics and Radicalisation* (Routledge, 2013), 131.

“The largest number of Christians are the Kpelle, followed by the Bassa. Some Liberians who identify themselves primarily as Christian incorporate traditional beliefs into their personal theologies.”

<http://www.britannica.com/EBchecked/topic/339254/Liberia/55263/Religion> Last accessed on December 28, 2014.

“Whereas some 10 to 25 percent of the Kpelle are nominal Christians (usually Lutheran) in those areas where missionaries are very active, and whereas a handful embrace Islam, the vast majority hold traditional animistic beliefs. Kpelle religion is rather inchoate, focused vaguely on God, the ancestors, and forest spirits and more sharply on the secret medicine societies and the masked spirits who operate within those societies. The Kpelle recognize a High God who created the world and then retired. They believe in a variety of lesser spirits or genii, including ancestors, personal totems, water spirits, and spirits in magically powerful masks. Witchcraft and sorcery figure prominently in the belief system.” Gerald M. Erchak in Levinson (1995, p. 174).

So we code Christian (Protestant Lutheran) and Animism.

Bassa

Animism

John A. Shoup III, *Ethnic Groups of Africa and the Middle East: An Encyclopedia* (ABC-CLIO, 2011), 43.

“The largest number of Christians are the Kpelle, followed by the Bassa. Some Liberians who identify themselves primarily as Christian incorporate traditional beliefs into their personal theologies.”

<http://www.britannica.com/EBchecked/topic/339254/Liberia/55263/Religion> Last accessed on December 28, 2014.

We did not find any sect information. So we code both Christian (sect not specified) and Animism.

Gio

Animism

James Gow, Funmi Olonisakin, and Ernst Dijxhoorn, *Militancy and Violence in West Africa: Religion, Politics and Radicalisation* (Routledge, 2013), 131.

Grebo

Christian (Roman Catholic)

“Religious Affiliation and Ethnicity,” last accessed on April 27, 2014, http://www.globalsecurity.org/military/library/report/1985/liberia_2_religiousaffiliation_ethnicity.htm. Last accessed on December 29, 2014.

Mano

Animism

James Gow, Funmi Olonisakin, and Ernst Dijxhoorn, *Militancy and Violence in West Africa: Religion, Politics and Radicalisation* (Routledge, 2013), 131.

Loma

Animism

James Gow, Funmi Olonisakin, and Ernst Dijxhoorn, *Militancy and Violence in West Africa: Religion, Politics and Radicalisation* (Routledge, 2013), 131.

Krahn (Guere)

Animism

James Gow, Funmi Olonisakin, and Ernst Dijxhoorn, *Militancy and Violence in West Africa: Religion, Politics and Radicalisation* (Routledge, 2013), 131.

Kru

Christian (Roman Catholic, Independent Pentecostal)

“Religious Affiliation and Ethnicity,” last accessed on April 27, 2014, http://www.globalsecurity.org/military/library/report/1985/liberia_2_religiousaffiliation_ethnicity.htm.

Kissi

Animism, Christian (Roman Catholic)

Frank Sherman, *Liberia: The Land, Its People, History and Culture* (Dar es Salaam: new African Press, 2011), 213,

Encyclopedia of the Peoples of Africa and the Middle East (Infobase Publishing, 2009), 374.

James Stuart Olson, *The Peoples of Africa: An Ethnohistorical Dictionary* (Greenwood Publishing Group, 1996), 290.

James Fairhead and Melissa Leach, *Misreading the African Landscape: Society and Ecology in a Forest-Savanna Mosaic* (African Studies) (Cambridge University Press, 1996), 110.

Final note: Following Olson (p. 290) we code Christianity and the sect is Roman Catholic according to the sources above.

Gola

Islam (Sunni)

James Gow, Funmi Olonisakin, and Ernst Dijxhoorn, *Militancy and Violence in West Africa: Religion, Politics and Radicalisation* (Routledge, 2013), 129.

Dorothy Chieh-Johnson, *Liberia Demographic and Health Survey* (Ministry of Planning and Economic Affairs. Bureau of Statistics, Institute for Resource Development/Westinghouse (Columbia, Md.). Demographic and Health Surveys, 1988), 5.

Vai

Islam (Sunni)

James Gow, Funmi Olonisakin, and Ernst Dijxhoorn, *Militancy and Violence in West Africa: Religion, Politics and Radicalisation* (Routledge, 2013), 129.

Ghandi(Bandi)

Islam (Sunni)

James Gow, Funmi Olonisakin, and Ernst Dijxhoorn, *Militancy and Violence in West Africa: Religion, Politics and Radicalisation* (Routledge, 2013), 129-130.

Americo-Libs

Christian (Anglican) (Episcopal Church)

“Religious Affiliation and Ethnicity,” last accessed on April 27, 2014,
http://www.globalsecurity.org/military/library/report/1985/liberia_2_religiousaffiliation_ethnicity.htm.

Steve Brouwer, Paul Gifford, and Susan D. Rose, *Exporting the American Gospel: Global Christian Fundamentalism* (Routledge, 2013), 139.

Mandingo

Islam (Sunni)

James Gow, Funmi Olonisakin, and Ernst Dijxhoorn, *Militancy and Violence in West Africa: Religion, Politics and Radicalisation* (Routledge, 2013), 129.

LIBYA

Majority religion is Islam (Sunni) according to CIA World Factbook.

Arabs

Islam (Sunni)

David Levinson, *Ethnic Groups Worldwide: A Ready Reference Handbook* (Greenwood Publishing Group, 1998), 145.

Berbers

Islam (Sunni)

David Levinson, *Ethnic Groups Worldwide: A Ready Reference Handbook* (Greenwood Publishing Group, 1998), 145.

Amal Obeidi, *Political Culture in Libya* (Routledge, 2013), 87.

LITHUANIA

Majority religion is Christian (Roman Catholic) according to CIA World Factbook.

Lithuanian

Christian (Roman Catholic)

World and Its Peoples (Marshall Cavendish, 2010), 1055.

Poles

Christian (Roman Catholic)

“Churches and Religious Life in Poland,” last accessed on April 28, 2014,
<http://en.poland.gov.pl/Churches,and,Religious,Life,in,Poland,397.html>.

World and Its Peoples (Marshall Cavendish, 2010), 1054.

NOTE: The Poles account for 234,989 of the Lithuania’s population, according to the 2001 census.

Minority Rights Group International, *World Directory of Minorities and Indigenous Peoples - Lithuania: Overview*, last accessed on April 28, 2014,
<http://www.refworld.org/docid/4954ce4f23.html>.

Russian-speakers

Christian (Orthodox, Roman Catholic)

Results of the 2011 Population and Housing Census of the Republic of Lithuania, last accessed on April 28, 2014, <http://osp.stat.gov.lt/en/statistikos-leidiniu-katalogas?eventId=1133>, 154.

NOTE: According to the following source, Russian minority in Lithuania numbers at 219,789 people (2001 census).

Minority Rights Group International, *World Directory of Minorities and Indigenous Peoples - Lithuania : Russians*, last accessed on April 28, 2014,
<http://www.refworld.org/docid/49749cedc.html>.

MACEDONIA

Majority religion is Christian (Orthodox) according to CIA World Factbook.

Albanians

Islam (Sunni)

Stuart J. Kaufman, *Modern Hatreds: The Symbolic Politics of Ethnic War* (Cornell University Press, 2001), 166-167.

Macedonians

Christian (Orthodox)

Stuart J. Kaufman, *Modern Hatreds: The Symbolic Politics of Ethnic War* (Cornell University Press, 2001), 167.

Roma

Islam (Sunni)

Dimitar Bechev, *Historical Dictionary of the Republic of Macedonia* (Scarecrow Press, 2009), 191.

Center for Documentation and Information on Minorities in Europe - Southeast Europe (CEDIME-SE), *Minorities In Southeast Europe: Muslims of Macedonia*, last accessed on April 26, 2014, <http://www.greekhelsinki.gr/pdf/cedime-se-macedonia-muslims.PDF>.

NOTE: According to the 2002 census, Roma account for 2.66 percent (53,879) of the Macedonian Population. See, Bechev, *Historical Dictionary*, 191.

Serbs

Christian (Orthodox)

Stuart J. Kaufman, *Modern Hatreds: The Symbolic Politics of Ethnic War* (Cornell University Press, 2001), 166.

Turks

Islam (Sunni)

Jørgen Schøler Nielsen, Samim Akgönül, Ahmet Alibašić, Brigitte Maréchal, and Christian Moe, *Yearbook of Muslims in Europe*, Volume 1 (BRILL, 2009), 221.

MADAGASCAR

Majority religion is Animism according to CIA World Factbook.

The majority is Christian Protestant according to <http://global.britannica.com/EBchecked/topic/355562/Madagascar/279540/Ethnic-groups>. However we code with CIA information for both majority religion groups.

Antaisaka

Also known as Antesaka, Tesaka, Tesaki.

Animism

Deschamps, Hubert. 1934. Les Antaisaka. *La Revue de Madagascar* 8:25-39. We have not been able to find a more recent source.

Antandroy

Also known as Tandroy.

Animism

David Levinson, *Encyclopedia of World Cultures, Volume IX: Africa and the Middle East* (1995), 338.

Bara

Animism

http://www.wildmadagascar.org/overview/the_people.html (Last accessed on December 30, 2014).

<http://www.britannica.com/EBchecked/topic/52506/Bara> (Last accessed on December 30, 2014). No specific info on religion but we have read that seminomatic people are in general following traditional beliefs and customs in Madagascar (See ie. Bradt, Hilary; Austin, Daniel (2007). *Madagascar* (9th ed.). Guilford, CT: The Globe Pequot Press Inc.). So we believe this source supports our coding of Animism.

Also see Huntington, R. (1973). *Religion and Social Organization of the Bara People of Madagascar*, Duke University.

Betsileo

Christian (Catholic, Protestant)

David Levinson, *Encyclopedia of World Cultures, Volume IX: Africa and the Middle East* (1995), 57.

Betsimisaraka

Animism

Virginia Thompson, *Richard Adloff, The Malagasy Republic: Madagascar Today* (Stanford University Press, 1965), 380.

Bezanozano

Animism

Christel Mattheeuws. "Turning Death to Keep the World Alive" Available at <http://www.nomadit.co.uk/asa/asa2011/panels.php5?PanelID=930> Last accessed December 30, 2014. We have not been able to find another reliable source.

Mahafaly

Animism

Hilary Bradt, Daniel Austin, *Madagascar* (Bradt Travel Guides, 2014), 26.

http://atheism.about.com/library/world/KZ/bl_MadagascarReligion.htm Last accessed December 30, 2014.

We have not found an academic source on the religion however we have seen several sources on Mahafaly tombs that reflect the group's traditional beliefs. Hence we coded the group religion as Animism.

Makhuwa-Meetto

Also known as Makoa

"A singular African language" according to Campbell (2008, p. 45).

Gwyn Campbell. 2008. "The African-Asian Diaspora: Myth or Reality?" in Shihan de Silva Jayasuriya and Jean-Pierre Angenot, *Uncovering the History of Africans in Asia*. Netherlands: Brill, p. 37-52.

AMAR NOTE: "Per Library of Congress Country Report on Madagascar from 1994, "A people known as the Makoa, the descendants of slaves brought from Africa by slave raiders, also live along the northwest coast and constitute about 1.1 percent of the population." <http://countrystudies.us/madagascar/12.htm>. Accessed 11/16/2012. See also <http://www.nai.uu.se/ecas-4/panels/141-156/panel-160/Klara%20Boyer-Rossol%20-%20Abstract.pdf>"

"Census information for Madagascar has been collected sporadically throughout the twentieth century. The reliability of census data is hampered by political agendas (such as

election preparations) that can affect their outcome; furthermore, data for different ethnic groups are not always available, or may be defined differently from one census to the next. Thus, the label "Sakalava" has at times encompassed the Vezo and Makoa, for example, whereas at other times these groups have been recognized as distinct categories." Levinson (1995, p. 292).

Following Levinson, we code Makoa as we did the Sakalaya: Animism.

Merina

Christian (Protestant)

James Minahan, *Encyclopedia of Stateless Nations: L-R* (Greenwood Publishing Group, 2002), 1232.

Nielssen, H., et al. (2011). *Protestant Missions and Local Encounters in the Nineteenth and Twentieth Centuries: Unto the Ends of the World*, Netherlands: Brill.

Sakalava

Animism

David Levinson, *Encyclopedia of World Cultures, Volume IX: Africa and the Middle East* (1995), 298.

"The Sakalava, along with the Bara people of the southwest, are considered the most "African" of the Malagasy peoples. Specifically, several elements in Sakalava culture bear a strong resemblance to those of Africa, including the keeping of relics (such as pieces of bone) considered to have magical powers and the practice of spirit possession, in which a medium transmits the wishes of dead kings to the living. The Sakalava are also a pastoral people, and those who live in the hinterland keep large herds of zebu cattle that outnumber the human population." - See more at:

http://www.wildmadagascar.org/overview/the_people.html#sthash.ImqQwaTf.dpuf Last accessed December 30, 2014.

Sihanaka

Animism

Ellis, Stephen. 1985. *The Rising of the Red Shawls*. UK: Cambridge University Press. p. 68 and the book in general talks about how the group turned to Christianity at first but converted back to Animism and there is a revival in traditional beliefs in Madagascar in general.

Cipollone, Giulio, *Christianisme et droits de l'homme à Madagascar: un siècle d'évangélisation dans la région Alaotra-Mangoro* (Paris: Karthala Editions, 2008), 113–115.

Tanala

Also called Antanala.

Animism

Virginia Thompson, *Richard Adloff, The Malagasy Republic: Madagascar Today* (Stanford University Press, 1965), 380.

Tsimihety

Animism. Although Christian (Roman Catholic and Protestant) missionaries tried to convert them, the group only has a small percentage of Christians. So we only code Animism.

David Levinson, *Encyclopedia of World Cultures, Volume IX: Africa and the Middle East* (1995), 359.

NOTE: The form of Islam practiced on Madagascar is of the Sunni branch.
See, John A. Shoup, *Ethnic Groups of Africa and the Middle East: An Encyclopedia* (ABC-CLIO, 2011), 182.

MALAWI

Majority religion is Christian according to CIA World Factbook. According to Encyclopedia Britannica (<http://www.britannica.com/EBchecked/topic/359614/Malawi/43944/Plant-and-animal-life#toc43946> Last accessed on December 28, 2014) “Some three-fourths of the population are Christian, of which the majority are members of independent Christian or various Protestant denominations and the remainder are Roman Catholic.” State Department religious demography info (p. 1, <http://www.state.gov/documents/organization/192943.pdf> Last accessed on December 28, 2014) states the predominant denominations are Roman Catholicism and Protestant Presbyterian. Since we could not find consistent information, we code the variable as Christianity (no sect specified).

Chewa

Also known as Chichewa.

Christian, Animism

“Malawi,” <http://www.ethnologue.com/country/MW/languages> (Last accessed on November 12, 2014).

Christian (Catholic, Protestant), Animism
<http://www.philtar.ac.uk/encyclopedia/sub/chewa.html> Last accessed on December 29, 2014.

“From the 1870s onward missionaries began to introduce Christian teaching, which are now the dominate religions of the Chewaian people (especially Catholicism)...”
<http://dice.missouri.edu/docs/niger-congo/Chewa.pdf> Last accessed on December 29, 2014.

So we code Christian (Catholic, Protestant) and Animism. Christianity (Roman Catholic) is the primary religion.

Lomwe (Nguru)

Christian, Animism

“Malawi,” <http://www.ethnologue.com/country/MW/languages> (Last accessed on November 12, 2014).

Animism
Orville Boyd Jenkins, “People Profile. The Lomwe of Mozambique and Malawi”
<http://strategyleader.org/profiles/lomwe.html> Last accessed on December 29, 2014.

We code Animism.

Mananja-Nyanja

Christian, Animism

“Malawi,” <http://www.ethnologue.com/country/MW/languages> (Last accessed on November 12, 2014).

David Levinson (ed.), *Encyclopedia of World Cultures Volume 9: Africa and the Middle East* (Prentice Hall International, 1995), 421.

At least $\frac{3}{4}$ Christian but still profess traditional religion.

<http://strategyleader.org/profiles/maravi.html> Last accessed on December 29, 2014. We could not find any information on the sects.

Ngoni

Christian

John A. Shoup, *Ethnic Groups of Africa and the Middle East: An Encyclopedia* (ABC-CLIO, 2011), 202.

Northerner (Nkonde-Tonga-Tumbuka)

Christian, Animism

“Malawi,” <http://www.ethnologue.com/country/MW/languages> (Last accessed on November 12, 2014).

Animism

<http://www.britannica.com/EBchecked/topic/608788/Tumbuka> Last accessed on December 29, 2014.

<http://www.britannica.com/EBchecked/topic/422994/Nyakyusa> Last accessed on December 29, 2014.

“Tumbuka religious beliefs fall within two main frameworks: the traditional and the Christian... Although most Tumbuka are Christians, traditional religious forms remain part of their beliefs, providing explanations for their fortunes... the Free Church of Scotland Presbyterian founded mission stations throughout the regions inhabited by the Tumbuka. The Tumbuka accepted Christianity.”

George C. Bond. 2002. “Tumbuka.” *Encyclopedia of World Cultures Supplement*. New York: MacMillan Reference, 357.

We code both Christian (Protestant Presbyterian) and Animism.

Sena

Animism (p. 22)

Kayambazinthu, Edrinnie. 1999. "The Language Planning Situation in Malawi" in Robert B. Kaplan and Richard B. Baldauf Jr. (eds), *Language Planning in Malawi, Mozambique and the Philippines*. UK: Short Run Press Ltd. p. 15-86.

Yao

Islam (Sunni)

Large percentage of Yao have adopted Islam due to their close association with Arab and Swahili traders.

Kwame Anthony Appiah and Henry Louis Gates (eds.), *Africana: The Encyclopedia of the African and African American Experience* (Basic Books, 1999), 2035.

The majority of Muslims in Malawi are of Sunni branch. See, Werner Ende, Udo Steinbach, *Islam in the World Today: A Handbook of Politics, Religion, Culture, and Society* (Cornell University Press), 114.

<http://www.malawiembassy-dc.org/index.php?page=culture> Last accessed on December 29, 2014.

MALAYSIA

Majority religion is officially Muslim according to CIA World Factbook. Following Encyclopedia Britannica (<http://www.state.gov/documents/organization/171657.pdf> Last accessed on December 28, 2014), we code majority religion Islam (Sunni). Page 3 of this source indicates the government may detain Muslims who deviate from accepted Sunni principles and subject them to mandatory "rehabilitation" in centers that teach and enforce government-approved Islamic practices." Also Shi'ism is referred to as minority religion, thus we code all Islam as Sunni for Malaysia.

Chinese

According to Levinson (1993) "In Malaysia, the Chinese form a large minority, currently estimated at 34 percent of a population of 18 milion (p.74)." Buddhism and Taoism (combined with Confucianist philosophy) (p.77).

"The Chinese follow different social customs than the dominant community and they are primarily Buddhists in comparison to Malay Muslims."
<http://www.cidcm.umd.edu/mar/assessment.asp?groupId=82001> Last accessed on August 2, 2014.

We code Buddhism and Taoism.

Dayaks

Also known as Iban.

Animism (Levinson 1993, p. 98).

Dusun/Kadazan

Animism, Christianity (no sect specified) and some Muslims (Levinson 1993, p. 83).

"Additionally, most Kadazans are Catholics or animists whereas the Malays are Muslims" <http://www.cidcm.umd.edu/mar/assessment.asp?groupId=82004>
Last accessed on August 2, 2014.

We code Animism and Christian Roman Catholic.

South Asians

Sikhism and Hinduism (Levinson 1993, p. xxvi).

"The majority of Indians are Hindus (80%) but a minority follows Islam which is the main religion of the dominant Malay community."
<http://www.cidcm.umd.edu/mar/assessment.asp?groupId=82003>
Last accessed on August 2, 2014.

So we code Sikhism, Hinduism but leave Islam Sunni out since we don't know if the minority the source above mentions is over the threshold.

Melanau, Belanau

Muslim and Christian (Levinson 1993, p. 180). No sect specified.

“The Melanau, however, are primarily Muslim, with a Christian minority.”
(<http://www.britannica.com/EBchecked/topic/359614/Malawi/43944/Plant-and-animal-life#toc43946> Last accessed on December 28, 2014)

So we only code Islam (Sunni).

Banjar

Banjarese have migrated to Malaysia from Indonesia in 1870s (Kahn 2001, p. 122-123). Joseph and Nagmabadi compare Muslim Banjars and non-Muslim Dayaks (p. 25).

We code Islam Sunni.

Kahn, 2001. *Modernity and Exclusion*. London, UK: Sage Publications.

Suad Joseph, Afsāna Nağmābādī. 2006. *Encyclopedia of Women & Islamic Cultures: Family, Body, Sexuality ...*, Volume 3. The Netherlands: The Brill.

Filipino

Islam Sunni (West 2009, p. 217).

Malay

Islam Sunni (Skutsch 2013, p. 779)

<http://www.minorityrights.org/10815/comment-amp-analysis/ethnic-and-religious-discrimination-big-challenge-for-malaysias-minorities.html>
Last accessed on August 2, 2014.

Orang Asli

“About 70 per cent practise traditional animist religions, about 10 per cent are Christian and 15–20 per cent Muslim, though the percentage of Orang Asli who are Muslim has been steadily increasing in more recent years, especially among the Proto-Malay.” - See more at: <http://www.minorityrights.org/4538/malaysia/orang-asli.html#sthash.2mGNBtVM.dpuf> Last accessed on August 2, 2014.

Christian Catholic and Methodist

<http://www.faqs.org/minorities/South-East-Asia/Orang-Asli-of-the-Malayan-Peninsula.html#b>

So we code Animism, Islam Sunni, Christian (Roman Catholic and Protestant Methodist).

We found an encyclopedic source (West 2009, p. 613) that argues Orang Asli did not convert to other religions; however, we are not able to replicate this info so we make a note of it but not code it.

West, Barbara. 2009. *Encyclopedia of the Peoples of Asia and Oceania*. NY: Facts on File.

MALI

Majority religion is Muslim according to CIA World Factbook. Following Encyclopedia Britannica (<http://www.britannica.com/EBchecked/topic/360071/Mali/54974/Plant-and-animal-life#toc54976> Last accessed on December 28, 2014), we code Islam (Sunni).

NOTE: The majority of the Muslims in Mali are Sunni Maliki, while Christians are equally divided between Catholic and Protestant denominations.

Barbara Larkin, *International Religious Freedom (2000): Report to Congress by the Department of State* (DIANE Publishing, 2001), 50.

Arab

Islam (Sunni)

John A. Shoup, *Ethnic Groups of Africa and the Middle East: An Encyclopedia* (ABC-CLIO, 2011), 16.

Bobo

Islam (Sunni), Christian (Catholic), Animism

Most Bobo are adherents of traditional animism religion. However, Bobo living in Mandiakuy arrondissement in Mali are Christian. In addition, 50,000 of 230,000 Bobo living in Burkina Faso and Mali are Muslim.

James Stuart Olson, *The Peoples of Africa: An Ethnohistorical Dictionary* (Greenwood Publishing Group, 1996), 102.

Dorothea Schulz, *Culture and Customs of Mali* (ABC-CLIO, 2012), 6.

Bozo

Islam (Sunni)

James Stuart Olson, *The Peoples of Africa: An Ethnohistorical Dictionary* (Greenwood Publishing Group, 1996), 112.

Diawara

Islam (Sunni)

James Stuart Olson, *The Peoples of Africa: An Ethnohistorical Dictionary* (Greenwood Publishing Group, 1996), 145.

Fulani/Fulbe/Peuls

Islam (Sunni)

Werner Ende, Udo Steinbach, *Islam in the World Today: A Handbook of Politics, Religion, Culture, and Society* (Cornell University Press), 114.

Khassonke

Islam (Sunni)

James Stuart Olson, *The Peoples of Africa: An Ethnohistorical Dictionary* (Greenwood Publishing Group, 1996), 283.

Mande

Islam (Sunni)

Also known as Mande-tan.

Kwame Anthony Appiah and Henry Louis Gates (eds.), *Africana: The Encyclopedia of the African and African American Experience* (Basic Books, 1999), 719.

Marka

Islam (Sunni)

James Stuart Olson, *The Peoples of Africa: An Ethnohistorical Dictionary* (Greenwood Publishing Group, 1996), 373.

Maures/Moors

Islam (Sunni Maliki)

(<http://bridgingcultures.neh.gov/muslimjourneys/items/show/218> Last accessed on December 28, 2014).

Minority Rights Group International, *World Directory of Minorities and Indigenous Peoples - Mali : Overview*, May, 2013,
<http://www.refworld.org/docid/4954ce5bc.html> (Last accessed on August 8, 2014).

Sonrai, Songhai, Songhay

Islam (Sunni)

Werner Ende, Udo Steinbach, *Islam in the World Today: A Handbook of Politics, Religion, Culture, and Society* (Cornell University Press), 114.

<http://www.britannica.com/EBchecked/topic/360071/Mali/54974/Plant-and-animal-life#toc54976> Last accessed on December 28, 2014.

Touareg

Islam (Sunni)

David Levinson, *Ethnic Groups Worldwide: A Ready Reference Handbook* (Greenwood Publishing Group, 1998), 149.

Voltaiques/Gur

Animism

“Many of the Gur-speaking peoples, especially the Dogon, as well as some Malinke and Bambara, practice traditional African religions.”

(<http://www.britannica.com/EBchecked/topic/360071/Mali/54974/Plant-and-animal-life#toc54976> Last accessed on December 28, 2014).

MAURITANIA

Majority religion is officially Muslim according to CIA World Factbook. Following Encyclopedia Britannica (<http://www.britannica.com/EBchecked/topic/370109/Mauritania/283195/Languages> Last accessed on December 28, 2014), we code Islam (Sunni).

Arab Berber/White Maure/Bidan

Islam (Sunni)

The Bidanis or White Moors are descended from Berbers and Arabs. The majority of Moors are Muslim.

David Levinson, *Ethnic Groups Worldwide: A Ready Reference Handbook* (Greenwood Publishing Group, 1998), 150-151.

Black Africans/Kewri

Islam (Sunni)

James Minahan, *Encyclopedia of the Stateless Nations: D-K* (Greenwood Publishing Group, 2002), 974.

Black Moors/Haratin

Islam (Sunni)

David Levinson, *Ethnic Groups Worldwide: A Ready Reference Handbook* (Greenwood Publishing Group, 1998), 150-151.

See also, Ettagale Blauer, Jason Lauré, *Cultures of the World: Mauritania* (Marshall Cavendish, 2008), 99.

MAURITIUS

Majority religion is Hinduism according to CIA World Factbook.

Chinese

Christian (Roman Catholic), Buddhism

Edward P. Lipton (ed.), *Religious Freedom in Africa* (Nova Publishers, 2002), 98.

Alexandra Richards, Royston Ellis, *Mauritius: Rodrigues, Réunion* (Bradt Travel Guides, 2009), 22.

Final note: Primary religion is Roman Catholicism
<http://countrystudies.us/mauritius/10.htm>, last accessed on September 14, 2019.

Creole

Christian (Roman Catholic)

Edward P. Lipton (ed.), *Religious Freedom in Africa* (Nova Publishers, 2002), 98.

Franco-Mauritian

Christian (Catholic)

Daniel C. Knudsen, *Landscape, Tourism, and Meaning* (Ashgate Publishing, Ltd., 2008), 53.

Jon Abbink, Tijo Salverda, *The Anthropology of Elites: Power, Culture, and the Complexities of Distinction* (Palgrave Macmillan, 2012), 124.

Hindu

Hinduism

Alexandra Richards, Royston Ellis, *Mauritius: Rodrigues, Réunion* (Bradt Travel Guides, 2009), 22.

NOTE: Some of the Hindus are recently converting to Evangelical Christian church. However, detailed information is not provided by this source.

Muslim

Islam (Sunni)

Muslims in Mauritania are predominantly Sunni, however, there are some Shi'i Muslims. We do not code them since we do not know their %.

Alexandra Richards, Royston Ellis, *Mauritius: Rodrigues, Réunion* (Bradt Travel Guides, 2009), 23.

MEXICO

Majority religion is Christian (Roman Catholic) according to CIA World Factbook.

Mestizo/White

Majority Catholic and large minority of Protestants. So we code both sects (assuming large minority is above threshold).

Clifton Holland, 2002, "Mexico," in J. Gordon Melton and Martin Baumann (eds), *Religions of the World. A Comprehensive Encyclopedia of Beliefs and Practices*. Volume 1. Santa Barbara, CA: ABC-CLIO, Inc.

Other indigenous

"Other Indigenous groups in Mexico include the Nahuas, Mixtecos, Otomis, Totonacos, Mazatecos, Mazahua, Tarascos, Huicholes, Coras, Tepehuanes, Cuicatecos, Huaves, Chatinos, Triquies, Amuzgos, Papagos, Pimas, Huastecos, Seris, Tarahumaras, Popolucas, Chinantecos and Yaquis. The Nahuas, Mexico's largest "Other Indigenous" group, is located primarily in Morelos and Tamaulipas and is part of larger indigenous communities in Coahuila, Colima and Guanajuato."

<http://www.cidcm.umd.edu/mar/assessment.asp?groupId=7004> (Last accessed on July 31, 2014)

"Present also are native Amerindian religions, which have been mixed with elements of Catholicism to create the nation's unique blend of popular religiosity." P. 869, (Holland in Melton and Baumann 2002)

Clifton Holland, 2002, "Mexico," in J. Gordon Melton and Martin Baumann (eds), *Religions of the World. A Comprehensive Encyclopedia of Beliefs and Practices*. Volume 1. Santa Barbara, CA: ABC-CLIO, Inc.

So we code Christian (Roman Catholic) and Animism.

Mayans

"predominantly Catholic"

<http://www.cidcm.umd.edu/mar/assessment.asp?groupId=7002> (Last accessed on July 30, 2014)

Zapotecs

"Presently, the Zapotecs follow a form of Catholicism wherein saint worship plays a dominant part and pre-Hispanic beliefs have become fused with Catholicism."

<http://www.encyclopedia.com/topic/Zapotec.aspx> (Last accessed on July 31, 2014)

We code both Catholicism and Animism.

Arabs

Mostly Syrian and Lebanese Christian Catholics, Orthodox and Maronites (branch of Catholicism in Lebanon) and migrate to Mexico with a minority of Muslims and Jews.

We only code Christian Catholic and Orthodox since we do not know the size of the Jewish and Muslim minority population assuming it's below the threshold.

Marín-Guzmán, R. y Zeraoui, Z. (2003). Arab Immigration in Mexico in the nineteenth and twentieth Centuries. Assimilation and Arab Heritage. Austin: Augustine Press, ITESM Available at <http://confines.mty.itesm.mx/articulos2/GarciaRE.pdf> (Last accessed on July 31, 2014)

Velcamp (2002) gives the number of Muslims (Sunni, Shii, Sufi and Qadiyanis) as 15,000 so we confirm that the number is below our threshold with this source.

Velcamp, T. A. 2002. "Mexican Muslims in Twentieth Century: Challenging Stereotypes and Negotiating Space" in Yvonne Yazbeck Haddad (ed) Muslims in the West : From Sojourners to Citizens: From Sojourners to Citizens, UK: Oxford University Press. p. 278-292.

Final note: Primary religion is Roman Catholicism
<https://www.thenation.com/article/arabs-latin-america/> Last accessed on September 21, 2018.

Afromexicans

Mexican Blacks or morenos are very discriminated against since the colonial times and were converted to Christianity early on. Since practicing African religions led to social exclusion, they adopted Catholicism.

Michael S. Werner. 2001. Concise Encyclopedia of Mexico p. 1-4.

http://www.nytimes.com/2014/10/26/world/americas/negro-prieto-moreno-a-question-of-identity-for-black-mexicans.html?referrer=&_r=1 (Last accessed on June 30, 2015)

González, A., et al. (2010). Afro-Mexico: Dancing between Myth and Reality, University of Texas Press.

MOLDOVA

Majority religion is Christian (Orthodox) according to CIA World Factbook.

Bulgarians

Christian (Orthodox)

Stuart J. Kaufman, *Modern Hatreds: The Symbolic Politics of Ethnic War* (Cornell University Press, 2001), 130.

Gagauz

Christian (Orthodox)

Stuart J. Kaufman, *Modern Hatreds: The Symbolic Politics of Ethnic War* (Cornell University Press, 2001), 130.

Moldovan/Romanians

Christian (Orthodox)

Stuart J. Kaufman, *Modern Hatreds: The Symbolic Politics of Ethnic War* (Cornell University Press, 2001), 130.

Slavs

Christian (Orthodox)

Stuart J. Kaufman, *Modern Hatreds: The Symbolic Politics of Ethnic War* (Cornell University Press, 2001), 130.

MONGOLIA

Majority religion is Buddhism according to CIA World Factbook.

Chinese

Traditional religion.

<https://www.ethnologue.com/country/MN/languages> Last accessed on August 10, 2014.

Wurm and Rachewiltz (1996, p. 911) notes there are about 2000 Sunni Muslim Chinese; and several thousand non-Muslim Chinese in Mongolia.

So we only code Taoism.

Mongols

Buddhism (Lamaist)

Stanley D. Brunn, Stanley W. Toops, and Richard Gilbreath, *The Routledge Atlas of Central Eurasian Affairs* (Routledge, 2012), 36.

No religion as Mongolia has become one of the countries that have the highest atheist % (38.6% according to CIA World Factbook) (Kurian 2007, p. 1621).

So we code Buddhism and no religion.

Russian

Christian (Orthodox)

“Communism never died for Russians in Mongolia,” *The Guardian*, October 30, 1997, last accessed on April 26, 2014, <http://www.deseretnews.com/article/591869/Communism-never-died-for-Russians-in-Mongolia.html?pg=all>.

“Russkie v Mongolii: Mifi i Obrazi Diaspori v Diskurse Regionalnoj Pressi,” last accessed on April 26, 2014, http://dobrodeya.ucoz.de/index/russkie_v_mongolii/0-575.

Kazakh

Islam (Sunni) (Kurian 2007, p. 1621).

Stanley D. Brunn, Stanley W. Toops, and Richard Gilbreath, *The Routledge Atlas of Central Eurasian Affairs* (Routledge, 2012), 36.

NOTE: For statistics on Mongolian demography see http://ot.mn/sites/default/files/documents/ESIA_OT_B8_Population_and_Demographics_EN.pdf Last accessed on April 26, 2014.

MONTENEGRO

Majority religion is Christian (Orthodox) according to CIA World Factbook.

Albanian

Islam (Sunni), Christian (Roman Catholic)

Stuart J. Kaufman, *Modern Hatreds: The Symbolic Politics of Ethnic War* (Cornell University Press, 2001), 167.

Barbara Larkin, *International Religious Freedom (2000): Report to Congress by the Department of State* (DIANE Publishing, 2001), 333.

Statistical office of Montenegro, “Table O2. Population by ethnicity and religion by municipalities,” <http://www.monstat.org/eng/page.php?id=394&pageid=57> (Last accessed on November 14, 2014).

Final note: We code Islam (Sunni) for primary religion
<http://news.bbc.co.uk/2/hi/europe/4385768.stm>, last accessed September 19, 2018.

Bosniak/Muslim

Islam (Sunni)

Stuart J. Kaufman, *Modern Hatreds: The Symbolic Politics of Ethnic War* (Cornell University Press, 2001), 166.

Statistical office of Montenegro, “Table O2. Population by ethnicity and religion by municipalities,” <http://www.monstat.org/eng/page.php?id=394&pageid=57> (Last accessed on November 14, 2014).

Croats

Christian (Roman Catholic)

Stuart J. Kaufman, *Modern Hatreds: The Symbolic Politics of Ethnic War* (Cornell University Press, 2001), 166.

Statistical office of Montenegro, “Table O2. Population by ethnicity and religion by municipalities,” <http://www.monstat.org/eng/page.php?id=394&pageid=57> (Last accessed on November 14, 2014).

Montenegrin

Christian (Orthodox)

Stuart J. Kaufman, *Modern Hatreds: The Symbolic Politics of Ethnic War* (Cornell University Press, 2001), 167.

Statistical office of Montenegro, “Table O2. Population by ethnicity and religion by municipalities,” <http://www.monstat.org/eng/page.php?id=394&pageid=57> (Last accessed on November 14, 2014).

Serbs

Christian (Orthodox)

Stuart J. Kaufman, *Modern Hatreds: The Symbolic Politics of Ethnic War* (Cornell University Press, 2001), 166.

Statistical office of Montenegro, “Table O2. Population by ethnicity and religion by municipalities,” <http://www.monstat.org/eng/page.php?id=394&pageid=57> (Last accessed on November 14, 2014).

MOROCCO

Majority religion is officially Islam (Sunni) according to CIA World Factbook.

Arabs

Islam (Sunni)

David Levinson, *Ethnic Groups Worldwide: A Ready Reference Handbook* (Greenwood Publishing Group, 1998), 151.

Berbers

Islam (Sunni)

Reeva S. Simon, Michael Menachem Laskier, and Sara Reguer (eds.), *The Jews of the Middle East and North Africa in Modern Times* (Columbia University Press, 2013), 471.

Saharawis

Islam (Sunni)

Arch Puddington, Aili Piano, Katrina Neubauer, and Tyler Roylance, *Freedom in the World 2009: The Annual Survey of Political Rights & Civil Liberties* (Rowman & Littlefield, 2009), 855.

MOZAMBIQUE

Majority religion is Christian (Roman Catholic) according to CIA World Factbook.

Chewa

Islam, Christian, Animism

John A. Shoup, *Ethnic Groups of Africa and the Middle East: An Encyclopedia* (ABC-CLIO, 2011), 70.

“From the 1870s onward missionaries began to introduce Christian teaching, which are now the dominate religions of the Chewaian people (especially Catholicism)...”
<http://dice.missouri.edu/docs/niger-congo/Chewa.pdf> Last accessed on December 29, 2014.

So we code Christian (Catholic, Protestant) and Animism. Primary religion is Christianity (Roman Catholic).

Chopi

Also known as Shope.

Christian, Animism

“Munguambe considers there are three major categories of Chopis as regards Christianity: a) Those who assimilated Christianity in their way of living, acting and thinking; b) Those who refuse to embrace Christianity and still live and obey traditional religion, and paganism, literally; c) Those in the middle (possibly the majority), between Christianity and traditional religion, trying to bridge both.”
Marcos Efraim Macamo, *The Chopis' Journey: Restoring Identity Through Theology and Mission*, Master Of Theology In Missiology-With Specialisation In Urban Ministry at the University Of South Africa, 2008,
<http://uir.unisa.ac.za/bitstream/handle/10500/2536/dissertation.pdf?sequence=1> (Last accessed on November 17, 2014), 57, 68.

Leon P. Spencer, *Toward an African Church in Mozambique. Kamba Simango and the Protestant Community in Manica and Sofala* (African Books Collective, 2013), 150.

So we code Christian (Independent, Pentecostal and Protestant Baptist) and Animism. Per Macamo, primary religion is coded Syncretic (Christianity, Animism).

Makua/Macua-Lomwe

Islam, Christian, Animism

“Makua,” <http://dice.missouri.edu/docs/niger-congo/Makua.pdf> (Last accessed on August 10, 2014).

Graham Harrison, *The Politics of Democratisation in Rural Mozambique: Grassroots Governance in Mecúfi* (Edwin Mellen, 2000), 29.

Christianity (Catholic, Protestant), Islam (Sunni) and Animism

Orville Boyd Jenkins, “People Profile. The Lomwe of Mozambique and Malawi”

<http://strategyleader.org/profiles/lomwe.html> Last accessed on December 29, 2014.

66 % Traditional Religion, 18 % Islam, 16 % Christianity.

“The Makua of Mozambique.” *Africa Mission Research Center*.

<http://www.africamissions.org/africa/fsmakua.html>, last accessed on October 7, 2018.

We code Christianity (Catholic, Protestant), Islam (Sunni) and Animism. Primary religion is coded Animism.

Makonde

Islam (Sunni)

Today, around 80 percent of Makonde are Sunni Muslims, the rest 20 percent are either Christian or adhere to animism. We are not sure about the split between these two religions hence we only code Islam until we come across more information.

John A. Shoup, *Ethnic Groups of Africa and the Middle East: An Encyclopedia* (ABC-CLIO, 2011), 179.

Manyawa

This group is one of the Somali Bantu minority who came as refugees to the US and they are not welcomed in Mozambique. They practice ethnic religions (Williams 2006, p. 43).

We have not found another source on this group’s religion thus we rely on this source and code Animism.

Katherine W. Williams. 2006. Somali Bantu Health Experience: Refugee Resettlement in South Carolina. MA. Thesis. University of South Carolina.

Nsenga

Christian, Animism

“Mozambique,” <http://www.ethnologue.com/country/mz/languages> (Last accessed on November 17, 2014).

Animism. The Christian population is miniscule according to Jenkins.

Orville Boyd Jenkins, "People Profile. The Lomwe of Mozambique and Malawi"
<http://strategyleader.org/profiles/lomwe.html> Last accessed on December 29, 2014.

So we code Animism.

Sena (or Sena-Nyungwe)

Also known as Chisena.

Christian, Animism

"Mozambique," <http://www.ethnologue.com/country/mz/languages> (Last accessed on November 17, 2014).

Animism (p. 22)

Kayambazinthu, Edrinnie. 1999. "The Language Planning Situation in Malawi" in Robert B. Kaplan and Richard B. Baldauf Jr. (eds), *Language Planning in Malawi, Mozambique and the Philippines*. UK: Short Run Press Ltd. p. 15-86.

We code Animism since we're not able to confirm Christianity or its sects anywhere else.

Shona

Christian, Animism

A quarter of Shona are Christian, belonging to independent churches mostly controlled by Africans rather than by Europeans.

Encyclopedia of the Peoples of Africa and the Middle East: Facts on File Library of World History, 633.

<http://global.britannica.com/EBchecked/topic/541512/Shona> Last accessed on December 29, 2014.

Mawere, Munyaradzi. "Indigenous knowledge systems'(IKSS) potential for establishing a moral, virtuous Society: lessons from selected ikss in zimbabwe and Mozambique." *Journal of Sustainable Development in Africa* 12.7 (2010): 209-221.

Animism and Christianity Independent churches (Levinson 1995, p. 314).

We code Animism and Christian (Independent). Primary religion is Animism.

Tsonga (Shangaan)

Christian (Catholic)

“Tsonga are mainly Christian, those in Mozambique were exposed to Catholic missionaries, those in South Africa to Protestant missionaries.”

John A. Shoup, *Ethnic Groups of Africa and the Middle East: An Encyclopedia* (ABC-CLIO, 2011), 294.

We code Christian (Catholic) as primary religion.

Yao

Islam (Sunni)

Werner Ende, Udo Steinbach, *Islam in the World Today: A Handbook of Politics, Religion, Culture, and Society* (Cornell University Press), 115.

Entirely Muslim (Levinson 1998, p. 153).

NAMIBIA

Majority religion is Christian (Protestant Lutheran) according to CIA World Factbook.

Baster

Christian Protestant (Fox 2004, p. 246) and (Levinson 1995, p. 59).

Coloured

Similar to Cape Coloureds in South Africa, Namibia's coloureds' religious affiliation is close to the Whites and Basters. We code Christian Protestant (Dutch reformed), Anglican, Roman Catholic (Levinson 1995, p. 59, 60).

No reliable information about the denominational distribution of the Coloured population in Namibia could be found. Therefore, per Levinson (1995), primary religion is coded Christianity, without information on denomination.

Damara

Christian (no detail given) according to Encyclopedia of the World's Minorities, 2005, p. 366.

Sian Sullivan (2005) notes Animism and Christianity so we code both religions but not sects. See "Namibia" in Carl Skutsch, 2005, Encyclopedia of the World Minorities. NY: Routledge.

Per Skutsch (2005), primary religion is coded Christianity. Animist beliefs are still followed to some extent.

East Caprivians / Lozi

Christianity (Roman Catholic), Animism according to Minahan (2013, p.196). Also according to Shoup (2011: 168), vast majority of Lozi are Christian. Primary religion is coded Christianity (Roman Catholic) per Minahan (2013) and Shoup (2011).

Herero

UNHCR highlights Animism and some influence of Christianity.
<http://www.refworld.org/docid/5034f8852.html>

"Most non-Christian Namibians – mainly Himba, San and some Herero – live in the north and continue to follow animist traditions." (Karlin 2010, p. 218).

Levinson (1995, p. 118) refers to Animism and argues "some Herero are nominally Christian."

Jan Bart Gewald's 1999 book on Hereros also mention Christianity being forced on the Hereros (p. 141).

So we code only Animism.

Kavango

“The Kavango believe in a mighty being named Karunga, a god that stands above all other creatures and things. In the Kavango’s believe Karunga was neither created nor born – he just exists...” <http://www.lcfn.info/en/mbunza/about-the-mbunza> Last Accessed on January 12, 2014.

“Kavango people were gradually becoming Christianized...” Michael Uusiku Akuupa. 2006. “Checking the Kulcha”: Local discourses of culture in the Kavango Region of Namibia” MA Thesis, University of Western Cape, p. 56. Available at: http://etd.uwc.ac.za/usrfiles/modules/etd/docs/etd_gen8Srv25Nme4_9217_1204118292.pdf Last Accessed on January 12, 2014.

Mostly Roman Catholic but also Protestant Lutheran according to Muurman (2017).

Eeva-Maria Muurman. 2017. “Reflection on Christianity and Traditional Religion in Western Kavango in Namibia.” Masters Thesis, University of Helsinki. Retrieved from <https://helda.helsinki.fi/bitstream/handle/10138/226009/MuurmanEevaMariaProGradu.pdf?sequence=2>, last accessed on October 7, 2018.

Ovambo

We find that Ovambo is the largest ethnic group in Namibia and they internalized Protestantism so we coded Christianity Protestant (Lutheran) for this group. (Encyclopedia of the World's Minorities, 2005, p. 937).

San

Animism

Religious Adherents, 2010 (World Christian Database)

http://www.thearda.com/internationalData/countries/Country_157_2.asp Last Accessed on January 8, 2014.

“Most non-Christian Namibians – mainly Himba, San and some Herero – live in the north and continue to follow animist traditions.” (Karlin 2010, p. 218). Levinson (1995, p. 303) mentions Christianity as well but animism remained as the dominant religion. So we code only Animism.

White/European

Christian Protestant. “The Dutch Reformed Church of Namibia is predominantly made up of members of the Afrikaner ethnic group.” Religious Adherents, 2010 (World Christian Database)

http://www.thearda.com/internationalData/countries/Country_157_2.asp Last Accessed on August 6, 2014.

NEPAL

Majority religion is Hindu according to CIA World Factbook.

Baniya

Hindu according to “Social Composition Of The Population: Caste/Ethnicity And Religion In Nepal,” by Dr. Dilli Ram Dahal Available at:
<http://cbs.gov.np/wp-content/uploads/2012/Population/Monograph/Chapter%2003%20%20Social%20Composition%20of%20the%20Population.pdf> p. 133.
Last Accessed on: Jan 11, 2014

Brahmin – Hill

Hindu according to “Social Composition Of The Population: Caste/Ethnicity And Religion In Nepal,” by Dr. Dilli Ram Dahal Available at:
<http://cbs.gov.np/wp-content/uploads/2012/Population/Monograph/Chapter%2003%20%20Social%20Composition%20of%20the%20Population.pdf> p. 133.
Last Accessed on: Jan 11, 2014

Brahmin – Tarai

Hindu according to “Social Composition Of The Population: Caste/Ethnicity And Religion In Nepal,” by Dr. Dilli Ram Dahal Available at:
<http://cbs.gov.np/wp-content/uploads/2012/Population/Monograph/Chapter%2003%20%20Social%20Composition%20of%20the%20Population.pdf> p. 133.
Last Accessed on: Jan 11, 2014

Chamar/Harijan/Ram

Hindu according to “Social Composition Of The Population: Caste/Ethnicity And Religion In Nepal,” by Dr. Dilli Ram Dahal Available at:
<http://cbs.gov.np/wp-content/uploads/2012/Population/Monograph/Chapter%2003%20%20Social%20Composition%20of%20the%20Population.pdf> p. 133.
Last Accessed on: Jan 11, 2014

Chhetri

Hindu according to “Social Composition Of The Population: Caste/Ethnicity And Religion In Nepal,” by Dr. Dilli Ram Dahal Available at:
<http://cbs.gov.np/wp-content/uploads/2012/Population/Monograph/Chapter%2003%20%20Social%20Composition%20of%20the%20Population.pdf> p. 133.
Last Accessed on: Jan 11, 2014

Damai/Dholi

Hindu according to “Social Composition Of The Population: Caste/Ethnicity And Religion In Nepal,” by Dr. Dilli Ram Dahal Available at:
<http://cbs.gov.np/wp-content/uploads/2012/Population/Monograph/Chapter%2003%20%20Social%20Composition%20of%20the%20Population.pdf> p. 133.
Last Accessed on: Jan 11, 2014

Dhanuk

Hindu according to “Social Composition Of The Population: Caste/Ethnicity And Religion In Nepal,” by Dr. Dilli Ram Dahal Available at:
<http://cbs.gov.np/wp-content/uploads/2012/Population/Monograph/Chapter%2003%20%20Social%20Composition%20of%20the%20Population.pdf> p. 133.
Last Accessed on: Jan 11, 2014

Dushad/Paswan/Pasi

Hindu according to “Social Composition Of The Population: Caste/Ethnicity And Religion In Nepal,” by Dr. Dilli Ram Dahal Available at:
<http://cbs.gov.np/wp-content/uploads/2012/Population/Monograph/Chapter%2003%20%20Social%20Composition%20of%20the%20Population.pdf> p. 133.
Last Accessed on: Jan 11, 2014

Gharti/Bhujel

Hindu according to “Social Composition Of The Population: Caste/Ethnicity And Religion In Nepal,” by Dr. Dilli Ram Dahal Available at:
<http://cbs.gov.np/wp-content/uploads/2012/Population/Monograph/Chapter%2003%20%20Social%20Composition%20of%20the%20Population.pdf> p. 133.
Last Accessed on: Jan 11, 2014

Gurung

Buddhist and Hindu. 69 % follows Buddhism.

“Social Composition Of The Population: Caste/Ethnicity And Religion In Nepal,” by Dr. Dilli Ram Dahal Available at:
<http://cbs.gov.np/wp-content/uploads/2012/Population/Monograph/Chapter%2003%20%20Social%20Composition%20of%20the%20Population.pdf>
Last Accessed on: Jan 11, 2014

Kalwar

Hindu according to “Social Composition Of The Population: Caste/Ethnicity And Religion In Nepal,” by Dr. Dilli Ram Dahal Available at:
<http://cbs.gov.np/wp-content/uploads/2012/Population/Monograph/Chapter%2003%20%20Social%20Composition%20of%20the%20Population.pdf> p. 133.
Last Accessed on: Jan 11, 2014

Kami

Hindu according to “Social Composition Of The Population: Caste/Ethnicity And Religion In Nepal,” by Dr. Dilli Ram Dahal Available at:
<http://cbs.gov.np/wp-content/uploads/2012/Population/Monograph/Chapter%2003%20%20Social%20Composition%20of%20the%20Population.pdf>
Last Accessed on: Jan 11, 2014

Kurmi

Hindu “Social Composition Of The Population: Caste/Ethnicity And Religion In Nepal,” by Dr. Dilli Ram Dahal Available at:
<http://cbs.gov.np/wp-content/uploads/2012/Population/Monograph/Chapter%2003%20%20Social%20Composition%20of%20the%20Population.pdf> p. 90
Last Accessed on: Jan 11, 2014

p. 133 shows 19844 Buddhists however since it’s below our threshold, we do not code Buddhism.

Kirata/Kiranti/Kirati

They declare their religion as Kirati, which is a combination of Hinduism and ethnic beliefs. So we code both.

All Nepal is from the same country expert source above.

Koiri

Hindu “Social Composition Of The Population: Caste/Ethnicity And Religion In Nepal,” by Dr. Dilli Ram Dahal Available at:
<http://cbs.gov.np/wp-content/uploads/2012/Population/Monograph/Chapter%2003%20%20Social%20Composition%20of%20the%20Population.pdf> p. 90
Last Accessed on: Jan 11, 2014

Magar

Hindu and Buddhist. 74.6 % Hindu.

“Social Composition Of The Population: Caste/Ethnicity And Religion In Nepal,” by Dr. Dilli Ram Dahal Available at:

<http://cbs.gov.np/wp-content/uploads/2012/Population/Monograph/Chapter%2003%20%20Social%20Composition%20of%20the%20Population.pdf> p. 133.

Last Accessed on: Jan 11, 2014

Mushahar

Hindu “Social Composition Of The Population: Caste/Ethnicity And Religion In Nepal,” by Dr. Dilli Ram Dahal Available at:

<http://cbs.gov.np/wp-content/uploads/2012/Population/Monograph/Chapter%2003%20%20Social%20Composition%20of%20the%20Population.pdf> p. 90

Last Accessed on: Jan 11, 2014

Muslim

“The CBS recorded two cultural groups within Musalman: i) Musalman and ii) Churoute. If the big Musalman populations live in the Tarai, the small Hill Musalman group, popularly known as Churoute, lives in the Western hill districts.... In Nepal only the Musalman follows Islam as their religion.” p. 108. “Social Composition Of The Population: Caste/Ethnicity And Religion In Nepal,” by Dr. Dilli Ram Dahal Available at:

<http://cbs.gov.np/wp-content/uploads/2012/Population/Monograph/Chapter%2003%20%20Social%20Composition%20of%20the%20Population.pdf>

Last Accessed on: Jan 11, 2014

Also corroborated by Siddique (2001).

So we code Islam Sunni.

Newar

Hinduism and Buddhism. 84.1 % Hinduism.

“Social Composition Of The Population: Caste/Ethnicity And Religion In Nepal,” by Dr. Dilli Ram Dahal Available at:

<http://cbs.gov.np/wp-content/uploads/2012/Population/Monograph/Chapter%2003%20%20Social%20Composition%20of%20the%20Population.pdf>

Last Accessed on: Jan 11, 2014

Sanyasi

Hindu according to “Social Composition Of The Population: Caste/Ethnicity And Religion In Nepal,” by Dr. Dilli Ram Dahal Available at:
<http://cbs.gov.np/wp-content/uploads/2012/Population/Monograph/Chapter%2003%20%20Social%20Composition%20of%20the%20Population.pdf> p. 133.
Last Accessed on: Jan 11, 2014

Sarki

Hindu according to “Social Composition Of The Population: Caste/Ethnicity And Religion In Nepal,” by Dr. Dilli Ram Dahal Available at:
<http://cbs.gov.np/wp-content/uploads/2012/Population/Monograph/Chapter%2003%20%20Social%20Composition%20of%20the%20Population.pdf> p. 105.
Last Accessed on: Jan 11, 2014

Sherpa

Buddhist according to “Social Composition Of The Population: Caste/Ethnicity And Religion In Nepal,” by Dr. Dilli Ram Dahal Available at:
<http://cbs.gov.np/wp-content/uploads/2012/Population/Monograph/Chapter%2003%20%20Social%20Composition%20of%20the%20Population.pdf> p. 106 and 133.
Last Accessed on: Jan 11, 2014

Sonar

Hindu according to “Social Composition Of The Population: Caste/Ethnicity And Religion In Nepal,” by Dr. Dilli Ram Dahal Available at:
<http://cbs.gov.np/wp-content/uploads/2012/Population/Monograph/Chapter%2003%20%20Social%20Composition%20of%20the%20Population.pdf> p. 133.
Last Accessed on: Jan 11, 2014

Tamang

Buddhist and Hindu. 90 % Buddhist.

“Social Composition Of The Population: Caste/Ethnicity And Religion In Nepal,” by Dr. Dilli Ram Dahal Available at:
<http://cbs.gov.np/wp-content/uploads/2012/Population/Monograph/Chapter%2003%20%20Social%20Composition%20of%20the%20Population.pdf> p. 106 and 133.
Last Accessed on: Jan 11, 2014

Teli

Hindu according to “Social Composition Of The Population: Caste/Ethnicity And Religion In Nepal,” by Dr. Dilli Ram Dahal Available at:
<http://cbs.gov.np/wp-content/uploads/2012/Population/Monograph/Chapter%2003%20%20Social%20Composition%20of%20the%20Population.pdf> p. 133.
Last Accessed on: Jan 11, 2014

Thakuri

Hindu according to “Social Composition Of The Population: Caste/Ethnicity And Religion In Nepal,” by Dr. Dilli Ram Dahal Available at:
<http://cbs.gov.np/wp-content/uploads/2012/Population/Monograph/Chapter%2003%20%20Social%20Composition%20of%20the%20Population.pdf> p. 105.
Last Accessed on: Jan 11, 2014

Tharu

Hinduism. 97.6 % Hindu.
Some are gradually turning to Buddhism but the numbers are too small according to 2001 census. More recent numbers could not be confirmed. So we code only Hinduism.

“Social Composition Of The Population: Caste/Ethnicity And Religion In Nepal,” by Dr. Dilli Ram Dahal. Available at:
<http://cbs.gov.np/wp-content/uploads/2012/Population/Monograph/Chapter%2003%20%20Social%20Composition%20of%20the%20Population.pdf> p. 105.
Last Accessed on: Jan 11, 2014

We code Hinduism, also following Guneratne 2007, p. 95.

Yadav

Hindu according to “Social Composition Of The Population: Caste/Ethnicity And Religion In Nepal,” by Dr. Dilli Ram Dahal Available at:
<http://cbs.gov.np/wp-content/uploads/2012/Population/Monograph/Chapter%2003%20%20Social%20Composition%20of%20the%20Population.pdf> p. 105.
Last Accessed on: Jan 11, 2014

NETHERLANDS

Majority religion is Christian (Roman Catholic) according to CIA World Factbook. Largest % is “no religion,” however we coded the largest of the subscribed religions.

Belgians

We have not been able to find a source specific to Belgians in the Netherlands. However the Flemish in Belgium aka majority Belgians are Roman Catholic (Cole 2011, p. 136).

So we code Christian Roman Catholic.

Dutch

“Two most important religions among the Dutch have been the (Calvinist) Dutch Reformed Church and Roman Catholic Church.” Most are secular and do not subscribe to religion (Cole 2011, p. 112).

We code Catholic and Protestant and no religion.

Final note: We code Christian Roman Catholic as this is the majority group and we do not code no religion for majority group’s primary religion (if we did we’d be contradicting our majority religion coding decision above).

Frisians

“The Frisian majority are Protestant, mostly belonging to the Dutch Reformed Church in the Netherlands and the Lutheran Church in Germany and Denmark. Minorities belong to the Mennonite sect and the Roman Catholic Church.” (Minahan 2000, p. 264).

Germans

We have not been able to find a source specific to Germans in the Netherlands. However, all sources on Germans i.e. in Germany point to Christian Roman Catholic and Protestant (Levinson, 1991; p. 127).

We code Christian Roman Catholic, Protestant and no religion (Cole 2011, p. 169).

Final note: We code Germans’ primary religion as Christianity with no information on denomination, since this is what we coded for the majority German population in Germany.

Muslims

“Of the Afghanis, Iraqis, Iranians, Moroccans, Turks, Somalis and Indonesians that make up Muslims according to AMAR groups, Moroccans (273K) and Turks (320K) are the largest Muslim communities (p. 907). Skutsch (2005) and Hunter (2013 p. 99) show that most Muslims are Sunni Muslim with only a minority of Shi’i population from Iran and

Afghanistan. See the table where only 17,432 Iranian and 15,020 Afghan are present in the country out of 730,150 Muslims listed from the other countries.

So we code Islam Sunni.

Afro-Caribbeans

Antilles and Aruba.

According to CIA Factbook, Antilles religions are: Roman Catholic 72%, Pentecostal 4.9%, Protestant 3.5%, Seventh-day Adventist 3.1%, Methodist 2.9%, other Christian 4.2%, Jehovah's Witnesses 1.7%, Jewish 1.3%.

We rely on CIA Factbook and code Christian Roman Catholic, Protestant (Pentecostal, Methodist).

NEW ZEALAND

We coded Christian Protestant as the majority religion since the total of different sects of Protestantism is higher than Anglicanism. If we are to categorize by sects of Christianity, we'd have to code Anglicanism.

Official website:

<http://www2.stats.govt.nz/domino/external/web/nzstories.nsf/0/553e95d870abb153cc256b1e0080ad44?OpenDocument>

Last accessed on January 14, 2014.

Asians

We found the Asian groups in the official NZ statistics webpage as:

Chinese

Indian

Korean

Filipino

Japanese

Sri Lankan

Cambodian

Thai

The same web site had the religion info (Buddhism, Christian Catholic and Protestant, Taoism, Islam Sunni, no religion) as well, so we depended on the official source.

Table 5 of the excel file.

http://www.stats.govt.nz/browse_for_stats/people_and_communities/asian-peoples/asian-ethnic-grp-profiles-06-tables.aspx Last accessed on May 11, 2014.

Final note: According to this official source, Chinese are the largest Asian population in New Zealand and their primary religion is no religion.

European

Christianity 56.3%

(Anglicanism 17.5%

Catholicism 13.5%

Presbyterianism 11.5%)

No religion 37.7%

We confirmed these and added Methodist following the official website:

<http://www.teara.govt.nz/en/religion-and-society> Last accessed on May 11, 2014.

Maori

Christian Protestant according to Fox 2004 (and Birnir and Satana 2013 TPV data).

We confirmed Anglican, Protestant and Catholic from the official web page so we only include those:

http://www.stats.govt.nz/browse_for_stats/people_and_communities/maori/census-snapshot-maori.aspx

See also: Majority Anglican: see <http://www.teara.govt.nz/en/religion-and-society>
Last accessed on May 11, 2014.

Pacific Islander

Catholic, Protestant Presbyterian, Methodist, Pentecostal and No religion. The official NZ 2001 census web site has the religion info so we depended on the official source.

Table 6

<http://www.stats.govt.nz/Census/2001-census-data/2001-census-pacific-peoples.aspx>
Last accessed on May 11, 2014.

Also see:

“For many Pacific Islanders, arriving in growing numbers from the 1950s, church remained at the centre of community life. In the 2006 census three-quarters of the Pacific population were Christian and only 13.1% said they had no religion.”

<http://www.teara.govt.nz/en/religion-and-society/page-8>

Last accessed on Jan 14, 2014.

Final note: Primary religion for this group is Christianity (Roman Catholic) according to 2013 census info.

<https://teara.govt.nz/en/pacific-churches-in-new-zealand>, last accessed on September 26, 2018.

NICARAGUA

Majority religion is Christian Roman Catholic according to CIA World Factbook.

Mestizo/White

We find that “Nicaragua was a mestizo nation, added an emphasis on the country as a Catholic nation.” (Stanford 2008, p. 163). We code the group as Christian Roman Catholic since we could not confirm a high % of Protestantism in the mestizo; Stanford acknowledges a rise in Protestantism and independent movements however there is no reason to believe their % is above our threshold (p. 300-301).

Black

“Religion plays a central role in Creole social life and identity. Creoles are mostly Protestant, and the Creole church leaders are the leaders of the Creole community. The largest number of Creoles belong to the Moravian church, but others belong to Anglican, Baptist, Seventh Day Adventist, or "Tabernacle" (Pentecostal) churches. Still others are Catholics or members of the new evangelical sects that were established in the late 1980s. Most of these churches were founded by North American missionaries. As a result, for many years the principal religious practitioners were Anglo pastors. Since the mid-twentieth century, however, Creole men have gradually taken over most of these positions. The majority of these churches remain as they were introduced by the missionaries, with little or no syncretism.” (Edmund 1996). Available at <http://www.encyclopedia.com/doc/1G2-3458001341.html> Last Accessed on June 10, 2014.

Also Smith and Haas, (1997, p. 440-454) argue Protestant evangelical blacks heavily support leftist Sandinistas, more so than the Catholics.

So we code Christian (Protestant and Catholic). Protestant is coded as primary religion per Edmund.

Indigenous peoples

Majority is Christian Catholic or Protestant Moravian (Holland in Melton and Baumann 2002, p. 945).

Dodds (2001, p. 91-94) confirms Christian Protestant Moravian, Roman Catholic, and adds Animism.

“Most Miskito consider themselves to be Christians. Moravian missionaries arrived in Nicaragua in 1849, and in Honduras in 1930 to proselytize among Miskito, who accepted Christianity readily.”

Susan C. Stonich, *Endangered Peoples of Latin America: Struggles to Survive and Thrive* (Greenwood Publishing Group, 2001), 91.

“The Miskito readily adopted Christianity; the Moravian church is by far the dominant mission group. The Catholic church and several fundamentalist Protestant churches also proselytize.”

Mary W. Whelms. Web. "Miskito." *Encyclopedia of World Cultures*. . Retrieved October 09, 2018 from Encyclopedia.com: <http://www.encyclopedia.com/humanities/encyclopedias-almanacs-transcripts-and-maps/miskito>

So we code all three. Per Stonich and Whelms, primary religion is Christianity (Protestant).

NIGER

Majority religion is Muslim according to CIA World Factbook.

Majority Islam Sunni with Shi'i and Ahmadiyya minorities representing 7% and 6% respectively. The World's Muslims: Unity and Diversity". Pew Forum on Religious & Public life. August 9, 2012. Last Accessed on May 2, 2014.

Fula

Muslim, in fact the leading black Muslim group in West Africa (Skutsch, 2005, p. 473-476). Islam (Sunni) according to Jalloh (1999, p. 151).

Hausa

Muslim (Skutsch, 2005, p. 549-550).

Islam (Sunni). (Levinson, 1995, p. 114)

Kanuri

Islam <http://www.britannica.com/EBchecked/topic/311571/Kanuri> Last Accessed on May 2, 2014.

Sunni Islam (Levinson, 1995, p. 152-153).

Songhai

Mainly Sunni (Skutsch, 2005, p. 1127) but with a high degree of former traditional beliefs.

"And resistance to Islam is notable among the Serma-Songhai and Beriberi." (Melton and Bauman 2002, p. 949.)

So we code both Islam (Sunni) and Animism. Islam (Sunni) is the primary religion.

Tuareg

Sunni Islam mixed with traditional beliefs (Levinson, 1995, p. 369)

Muslim (Skutsch, 2005, p. 1218)

"Most are Muslim, although the extent of religious orthodoxy varies greatly within the culture, and for the most part the Tuareg are not regarded as strict observers of Islamic custom." From the project "The Tuareg in Mali and Niger: The Role of Desertification in Violent Conflict" by Ann Hershkowitz at <http://www1.american.edu/ted/ice/tuareg.htm#fn2> Last Accessed on May 2, 2014.

According to <http://www.minorityrights.org/5518/niger/tuareg.html>, Tuaregs kept Animism. Last Accessed on May 2, 2014.

So we code both Islam (Sunni) and Animism. Islam (Sunni) is the primary religion.

NIGERIA

Majority religion is Islam Sunni according to CIA World Factbook.

Bette-Bende

Christian, traditional religion. <http://www.ethnologue.com/language/btt> Last Accessed on August 7, 2014.

We code Christianity (no sect specified) and Animism.

Bokyi

Bokyi are a subgroup of Ibibio; since we could not find Bokyi's particular religion, we code the Ibibio religion until we find a better source of information for this group:

Christian

https://www.ethnologue.com/country/ng/languages/***EDITION***
Last Accessed on August 7, 2014.

Chamba Daka

Samba Daka in Ethnologue.com. Animism and Islam Sunni
<https://www.ethnologue.com/language/ccg> Last Accessed on August 7, 2014.

Animism according to Falola and Oyeniyi (2015, p.318-319).
Toyin Falola, Bukalo A. Oyeniyi. 2015. *Nigeria*. Santa Barbara: ABC-CLIO.

Although there have been some conversion to Islam following the Fulani War, most Chamba still retain their traditional beliefs. According to Olson (1992, p.125), some 15 % of Chamba converted to Islam.

James Stuart Olson. 1996. *The Peoples of Africa: An Ethnohistorical Dictionary*. Greenwood Publishing.

Edo

"Many Edo are Christians or Muslims. Traditional religion includes belief in a remote creator, lesser gods, mythical or semimythical village heroes, and spirits of the dead."
<http://global.britannica.com/EBchecked/topic/179361/Edo> Last Accessed on August 7, 2014.

"In the early sixteenth century the *oba* permitted Portuguese Catholic missionaries to establish their church in Benin City; it lasted until the late seventeenth century. The church was reestablished in the twentieth century and is known as the *oba*'s church, with worshipers at three locations in the city. Twentieth-century missionary activity by Protestant denominations and many evangelical groups converted some Edo to

Christianity, and some Edo have converted to Islam, but traditional religion, with the *oba* at its core, continues to flourish.”

Paula Ben-Amos. 1987. “Edo Religion.” <https://www.encyclopedia.com/environment/encyclopedias-almanacs-transcripts-and-maps/edo-religion>, last accessed on October 7, 2018.

Christianity (no sect specified) and Animism (Levinson, 1995, p. 82). We code these two religions. Primary religion is Animism per Ben-Amos (1987).

Ewe

Christianity mixed with Animism (Levinson, 1995, p. 87).

“Today, nearly half of the Ewe people are Christians. The Ewe religion is still widely practiced, at times in conjunction with Christianity. In fact, new traditions have developed that incorporate the two religions. For example, on the death of a lineage member one soul (the “lifesoul”) is considered to return to God for judgment. The person’s “personality-soul,” however, returns to the ancestral lineage in Tisiefia (the “Other World”).”

Jamie Stokes, Anthony Gorman, Andrew Newman. 2009. *Encyclopedia of the Peoples of Africa and the Middle East*. New York: Facts on File, 222.

NOTE: Primary religion is coded as Syncretic (Christianity, Animism) per Levinson (1995) and Stokes et al. (2009).

Gokana

Christianity (no sect specified) and Animism. <http://www.unpo.org/members/7901> Last Accessed on August 7, 2014 and

https://www.ethnologue.com/country/ng/languages/***EDITION*** Last Accessed on August 7, 2014.

Christian according to Fayola and Oyeniya (2015, p. 321).

Toyin Falola, Bukalo A. Oyeniya. 2015. *Nigeria*. Santa Barbara: ABC-CLIO.

Hausa-Fulani

Over 90% is Islam Sunni (Levinson, 1995, p. 103).

Ibo

Igbo according to Levinson (1995). A mix of Christianity and animism. (Levinson, 1995, p. 123).

Animism (Gall 1998; p. 217).

Shoup (2011: 128) notes Christianity have taken root among Igbo.

We code both Christianity (no sect specified) and Animism. Primary religion is coded Christianity.

Idoma

Igala Animism, Christian, Muslim
Aragos (Alago) Islam Sunni and Animism
Afus (Izere)
Idoma Christian, Animism
Ebira Islam Sunni and Animism
Yala Christian, Animism

Since we did not find the group as a whole we looked into the subgroups. So we code Christianity (no sect specified), Islam (Sunni), Animism.

Final note: Animism according to Univeristy of Iowa Stanley Museum of Art webpage. Available at: <https://africa.uima.uiowa.edu/peoples/show/frafra>, last accessed on October 21, 2018. We code the primary religion as such based on this source.

Ijaw

Referred as “Ijo” in most sources. Animism (Gall 1998; p. 222)

Itsekiri/Isekiri

Animism and Christianity according to Falola and Genova (2009, p. 96).

Mainly Christian (Roman Catholic, Protestant) according to GlobalSecurity. <https://www.globalsecurity.org/military/world/nigeria/people-itsekiri.htm>, last accessed on October 7, 2018.

So we code Christianity (no sect specified) and Animism. Christianity is coded as primary religion.

Kamberi

Tsuwadi according to ethnologue.com. Islam Sunni and Animism https://www.ethnologue.com/country/ng/languages/***EDITION*** Last Accessed on August 7, 2014.

“Today, the Kambari are almost being an entire culturally Hausanized and Islamized society.”

Mansur Abubakar Wara. 2016. “The Development of Hausa-Muslim Culture in Kambariland under the British Colonial Rule, 1900-1960.” *World Scientific News* 28: 1-12.

Primary religion is coded Islam (Sunni) per Wara (2016).

Kanuri

Islam (Sunni) (Levinson 1995, p. 153).

Middle Belt

“Comprising mainly Christian and Traditional African (British administrators called them "Pagan") tribes, 'Middle Belters' -- who are found indigenous in even the most northerly *Sharia* states of Borno, Yobe and Kebbi -- have increasingly asserted their ethnic distinctiveness, and rejected northern Fulani/Hausa hegemony with its second class *dhimmi* status for non-Muslims.” Alan Craig, “Nigeria’s New “Middle Belt”” March 7, 2014 at <http://www.gatestoneinstitute.org/4206/nigeria-middle-belt> Last Accessed on August 8, 2014.

Also confirmed at <http://www.dw.de/nigerias-middle-belt-recoils-from-violence/a-16083433> Last Accessed on August 8, 2014.

Majority have become Christians by the time of Nigerian independence, even though Christians were a minority while traditional beliefs dominated in the region during colonial era according to Barnes (2007) and Egwemi (2014). Primary religion is therefore coded Christianity.

Egwemi, V. (2014). “The Middle Belt of Nigeria: The myth and the reality.” in Egwemi, V. Terhemba, W. and Orngu, C.S (ed) (2014). *Federalism, politics and minorities in Nigeria*. Ibadon: Bahiti and Dalila Ltd.

Andrew E. Barnes. 2007. "The middle belt movement and the formation of Christian consciousness in colonial Northern Nigeria." *Church History* 76(3): 591-610.

Northern Montagnards

Islam (Sunni) (Levinson 1995, p. 419).

Nupe

Islam Sunni and Animism

<https://www.ethnologue.com/country/ng/languages/>***EDITION*** Last Accessed on August 7, 2014.

Majority Sunni Muslim.

Mohammed Kuta Yahaya. 2003. "The Nupe People of Nigeria." *Studies of Tribes and Tribals* 1(2): 95-110.

Obolo

Christianity and Animism

https://www.ethnologue.com/country/ng/languages/***EDITION*** Last Accessed on August 8, 2014.

Christianity according to Falola and Oyeniyi (2015, p.327).

Toyin Falola, Bukalo A. Oyeniyi. 2015. *Nigeria*. Santa Barbara: ABC-CLIO.

Note: Primary religion coded Christianity per Falola and Oyeniyi.

Ogba / Ogbah

Christianity and Animism

https://www.ethnologue.com/country/ng/languages/***EDITION*** Last Accessed on August 8, 2014.

Christianity according to Falola and Oyeniyi (2015, p.327).

Toyin Falola, Bukalo A. Oyeniyi. 2015. *Nigeria*. Santa Barbara: ABC-CLIO.

Note: Primary religion coded Christianity per Falola and Oyeniyi.

Ogoni

Christianity (no sect specified) and Animism. <http://www.unpo.org/members/7901> Last Accessed on August 8, 2014.

“Christianity is widely practiced in Ogoniland, but a number of indigenous elements of Ogoni culture are still present.”

James Robinson Alonford. "Ogoni." *Encyclopedia of World Cultures Supplement*.

. *Encyclopedia.com*. (September 20,

2018). <http://www.encyclopedia.com/humanities/encyclopedias-almanacs-transcripts-and-maps/ogoni>

Primary religion is Christianity.

Plateau Chadic

Gera/Gerawa Islam Sunni and Animism

Gwandaras Islam Sunni and Animism

Margis

Pabirs Islam Sunni and Animism

Since we did not find the group as a whole we looked into the subgroups. So we code Islam (Sunni), Animism. All groups are majority Muslim. Primary religion is coded Islam (Sunni).

Songhai

Animism and Islam (Sunni) (Levinson 1995, p. 320).

Mainly Sunni (Skutsch, 2005, p. 1127) but with a high degree of former traditional beliefs.

Primary religion coded Islam (Sunni) per Levinson and Skutsch.

Yako

Animism (Levinson, 1995, p. 386).

Yoruba

Animism combined with Islam (Sunni) or Christianity (no sect specified) (Levinson 1995, p. 393).

“...most Christians are of Yoruba and Igbo descent. This said, about 1/3 of Yoruba people are Muslim.”

Toyin Falola and Ann Genova. 2009. *Historical Dictionary of Nigeria*. Scarecrow Press.

Majority is Christian according to Falola and Oyeniyi (2015, p.330).

Toyin Falola, Bukalo A. Oyeniyi. 2015. *Nigeria*. Santa Barbara: ABC-CLIO.

Note: So we code all three. Primary religion coded Christianity per Falola and Oyeniyi.

NORWAY

Majority religion is Christian Protestant according to CIA World Factbook.

Norweigen

Christianity Protestant Lutheran (Church of Norway) according to the official stats webpage: See for example: <http://www.ssb.no/en/kultur-og-fritid/statistikker/trosamf/aar/2013-12-04> and http://www.ssb.no/en/kultur-og-fritid/statistikker/kirke_koetra
Last Accessed on May 12, 2014.

So we code Christian Protestant (Lutheran).

Muslims

Moroccans, Somalis, Afghanistan, Iraqis, Iranians, Pakistanis, Turks.

Pakistanis and Iraqis are largest immigrant population
http://www.ssb.no/a/english/publikasjoner/pdf/sa87/immigrant_population.pdf
Last Accessed on May 12, 2014.

According to "Pew Forum on Religion & Public Life" – 2009
<http://www.pewforum.org/2009/10/07/mapping-the-global-muslim-population/> Last Accessed on May 12, 2014:

“Population of Country: More than 4.700.000
Muslim Population: 65.000
Shi’i Population: Less than 650”

So we only code Islam (Sunni).

OMAN

Majority religion is Islam Ibadhi according to CIA World Factbook.

Bangladeshis

Since we have not found specific info on this migrant group living in Oman, we coded them with the majority religion of their home country: Islam (Sunni)

Egyptian

Since we have not found specific info on this migrant group living in Oman, we coded them with the majority religion of their home country: Islam (Sunni)

Ibadhi Muslim

“The overwhelming majority of Omanis are Muslims. The Ibādī branch of Islam, a moderate Khārijite group, claims the most adherents. In belief and ritual, Ibādism is close to Sunni Islam (the major branch of Islam), differing in its emphasis on an elected, rather than a hereditary, imam as the spiritual and temporal leader of the Ibādī community.”

<http://global.britannica.com/EBchecked/topic/428217/Oman/257069/Plant-and-animal-life#toc45162>

Last Accessed on May 14, 2014.

Indians

“Those in the South Asian communities are mainly Shī‘ite, although a few are Hindus.”

<http://global.britannica.com/EBchecked/topic/428217/Oman/257069/Plant-and-animal-life#toc45162>

Last Accessed on May 14, 2014.

“There is a small Shii presence, while Hindus (non-nationals) make up 13% of the total population” - See more at:

<http://www.minorityrights.org/?lid=4285#sthash.vKuFUlys.dpuf>

Last Accessed on May 14, 2014.

We code them both Shi'i and Hindu since Lawatiyya or Khojas are Indian and are the largest of the Shi'i groups in Oman (Peterson, 2004; p. 41)

Pakistanis

Baloch and Sindhs. “Non-Ibādī Arabs and the Baloch are mostly Sunnis.”

<http://global.britannica.com/EBchecked/topic/428217/Oman/257069/Plant-and-animal-life#toc45162>

Last Accessed on May 14, 2014.

Sri Lankans

Since we have not found specific info on this migrant group living in Oman, we coded them with the majority religion of their home country: Buddhism

Sunni

“Non-Ibādī Arabs and the Baloch are mostly Sunnis.”

<http://global.britannica.com/EBchecked/topic/428217/Oman/257069/Plant-and-animal-life#toc45162>

Last Accessed on May 14, 2014.

Largest non-Arab group is the Baloch and they're Sunni Muslims (Peterson, 2004; p. 36).

PAKISTAN

Majority religion is Islam Sunni according to CIA World Factbook.

Ahmadis

These are a separate group of Muslims, neither Sunni nor Shii – accepted as a deviant sect of Islam by the mainstream Muslims.

<http://www.cidcm.umd.edu/mar/assessment.asp?groupId=77001>

<https://www.pewresearch.org/fact-tank/2013/09/10/in-pakistan-most-say-ahmadis-are-not-muslim/>

Baluchis

Predominantly Sunni Muslim (Levinson, 1992; p. 22) and (Levinson 1998, p. 268).

Hindus

“The Hindus of Pakistan are a religious minority in an overwhelmingly Muslim society. They constitute about 5.5% of the population of 170 million.”

<http://www.pakistanhinducouncil.org/hindupopulation.asp>

Last Accessed on May 14, 2014.

Mohajirs

“Mohajirs are primarily Sunni Muslims, though some are Shi'a.”

<http://www.cidcm.umd.edu/mar/assessment.asp?groupId=77007>

Last Accessed on May 14, 2014.

We only code Islam (Sunni).

Pashtuns (Pushtuns)

Predominantly Sunni Muslim with a small Shi'i minority (Levinson 1992; p. 230, 233).

We code Islam (Sunni).

Punjabi

“Pakistani Punjabis about 97 percent Muslim and 2 percent Christian, with small numbers of others.” (Levinson 1992; p. 241)

We code Islam (Sunni).

Seraiki/Saraiki

Islam (Sunni) with small Hindu, Sikh and Christian communities (Minahan 2012).

Sindhi

“At least 80 percent of Sindhis are Muslim, mostly Sunni, while the other 20 percent consist of Indian Sindhis who are Hindu and who migrated from Pakistan to India after the partition in 1947.” (Levinson 1992; p. 263)

We code Islam (Sunni) and Hinduism.

PANAMA

Majority religion is Christian Roman Catholic according to CIA World Factbook.

Mestizo/White

Roman Catholic (Kurian, 1992, p. 1493).

Blacks

Protestant according to Fox 2004 p. 247.

“People of African descent account for 15 percent of the population. These "Afro-colonials" descend from slaves who were imported in colonial times. They speak Spanish and are Roman Catholic. The "Afro-Antillean" group descends from Caribbean residents who came to work on the construction of the Panama canal. They speak English, French, or an English patois at home and are mostly Protestant.”

<http://www.encyclopedia.com/topic/Panama.aspx> refers to Worldmark Encyclopedia of Nations | 2007 | Last Accessed on May 12, 2014.

"The majority of Panamanians in the late 1980s were at least nominal Roman Catholics. The Antillean black community, however, was largely Protestant."

Sandra W. Meditz and Dennis M. Hanratty, editors. *Panama: A Country Study*. Washington: GPO for the Library of Congress, 1987. Available at <http://countrystudies.us/panama/38.htm>
Also see <http://countrystudies.us/panama/27.htm> for Antillean Panamans.
Last Accessed on May 12, 2014.

Andrews, George Reid. *Afro-Latin America, 1800–2000*. Oxford and New York: Oxford University Press, 2004.

Indigenous peoples

The majority of Indians resisted conversion from the Roman Catholic Church (Kurian, 1992, p. 1493).

Indigenous religion <http://www.minorityrights.org/?lid=4214>
Last Accessed on May 12, 2014.

So we code Animism.

Chinese

Lok Siu (2005) confirms there are four major religions practiced by the Chinese diaspora in Panama: Catholicism, Buddhism, Taoism (Chinese ethnic religion) and Protestantism (p. 48).

Buddhism

<http://www.state.gov/j/drl/rls/irf/2004/35549.htm>

Last Accessed on May 12, 2014.

Taoism, Buddhism, Confucianism, Catholicism and Protestantism mentioned in p. 11

http://prolades.com/encyclopedia/countries/english/panama_religion_2009.pdf

Last Accessed on May 12, 2014.

Buddhism (Fox 2004)

So we code all four major religions for the group. We code Buddhism for primary religion.

PAPUA NEW GUINEA

Majority religion is Christian Protestant according to CIA World Factbook.

Papuan/Detribalized

Christian (Protestant 55% and Roman Catholic 28%)

http://joshuaproject.net/people_groups/18815/PP Last Accessed on August 7, 2014.

We checked this group extensively however, we have not found any information except for in missionary sites such as Joshua Project, Peoples Group etc. So until we find a better source, we rely on this source.

Animism and Christianity (Roman Catholic and Protestant) are the group religions. Primary religion is Christianity (Protestant).

Minority Rights Group International, World Directory of Minorities and Indigenous Peoples - Papua New Guinea, 2007, available at:

<https://www.refworld.org/docid/4954ce47c.html> [accessed 15 October 2020]

Enga/Endakali

Animism (Levinson 1991, p. 150).

Huli/Tari

Animism and Christianity (Catholic)

“...among Huli Christians (which would, in fact, be most Huli)...”

Holy Wardlow. “Paradoxical Intimacies: The Christian Creation of the Huli Domestic Sphere.” Web. Retrieved from <http://press-files.anu.edu.au/downloads/press/p298891/pdf/ch122.pdf>, last accessed on September 30, 2018.

Roman Catholic (Ballard 2000).

NOTE: Wardlow also notes United Church as being prominent among Huli, but it could not be confirmed in other source. Roman Catholicism is coded as primary religion.

Kuman

They're referred as Chimbu in Levinson (1991, p. 34), in which the religion is cited as Animism and various Christian sects (p. 37). Ethnologue also confirms Traditional Religion and Christianity.

“Although many traditional supernatural beliefs still exist, various Christian sects claim the majority of Chimbus as members.”

David Levinson(ed). 1991. *Encyclopedia of World Cultures, Vol 2: Oceania*. New York: G.K. Hall Company.

NOTE: Primary religion is coded with no detail on denomination following Levinson (1991).

Kamano

Primary religion Christianity.

According to Hays (1992, 60), most Kamano are now baptized.

Terence E. Hays. 1992. "A Historical Background to Anthropology in the Papua New Guinea Highlands." Terence E. Hays (Ed). 1992. *Ethnographic Presents: Pioneering Anthropologists in the Papua New Guinea Highlands*. University of California Press.

Kewa

Christianity (Roman Catholic, Protestant), Animism

"At least 80 percent of the Kewa population call themselves Christian, and most are baptized members of the Catholic or Lutheran churches. Other denominations in the Kewa area are: Evangelical Church of Papua, Wesleyan, Bible Church, United Church, Nazarene, Pentecostal, and Seventh-Day Adventist. The remaining Kewas are uncommitted or traditional animists."

David Levinson (ed). 1991. *Encyclopedia of World Cultures, Vol. 2 Oceania*. New York: G.K. Hall, 117.

NOTE: Since the size of smaller denominations are not clear, only Roman Catholic and Protestant are code for Christianity. Primary religion is coded Christianity with no information on sect.

Medlpa/Melpa

Animism and Christianity (no sect specified) (Levinson 1991, p. 202).

"Nowadays, many people are baptized and few maintain skull houses, but belief in the activities of spirits continues to influence people's interpretations of events, and indigenous notions underlie many Christian practices."

"Melpa." Worldmark Encyclopedia of Cultures and Daily Life. . Retrieved October 10, 2018 from Encyclopedia.com: <http://www.encyclopedia.com/humanities/encyclopedias-almanacs-transcripts-and-maps/melpa-0>

NOTE: Primary religion is coded Syncretic.

Tolai/Kuanua

Animism and Christianity (Catholic and Protestant) (Neumann 1992, p. 103-104). Also see Trompf (2006)'s bibliographic survey.

“At the same time, the vast majority of Tolai acknowledge a profound commitment to Christianity, and congregational matters are intimately woven into the daily life of the village.”

A.L. Epstein. "Tolai." *Encyclopedia of World Cultures*. (September 30, 2018). <http://www.encyclopedia.com/humanities/encyclopedias-almanacs-transcripts-and-maps/tolai>

Wahgi

“Just as the Amazon Indians never chose to continue the civilization that came their way, neither did the highlanders of New Guinea. In fact most of these Melanesia still practice the religion of Ancestral worship and divination probably in its most ancient form.”

<http://www.nok-benin.co.uk/religion/pottery.htm> Last Accessed on April 9, 2010)

Bougainvilleans

“Most Bougainvilleans are Melanesians though there are Polynesians on an outlying atoll that is part of the province. All are Christians of various denominations, with the Catholic Church having strong roots in the province.”

<http://www.minorityrights.org/4767/papua-new-guinea/bougainvilleans.html>

Last Accessed on August 6, 2014.

PARAGUAY

Majority religion is Christian Roman Catholic according to CIA World Factbook.

Mestizo/White

“Mestizos are Roman Catholic now, but some of their beliefs reflect Guarani religious beliefs. For example, many rural people fear the evil spirits of Guarani folklore.”
See Leslie Jermyn and Jui Lin Yong, 2011, *Cultures of the World. Paraguay*, China: Marshall Cavendish, p.82, 91.

We code Christian Roman Catholic and Animism.

Indigenous Peoples

More than 17 different groups. Christian Roman Catholic, Protestant, Mennonite and Animism (Jermyn and Yong, 2011, p.91).

Final note: We code primary religion Christianity (Roman Catholic).

Rene Harder Horst “Political Advocacy and Religious Allegiance: Catholic Missions and Indigenous Resistance in Paraguay, 1982-1992” Latin American Studies Association, March 16-18, 2000.

Brazilians

Immigrants who came to the country in large numbers (Jermyn and Yong, 2011, p.82).

Christian Roman Catholic
http://wais.stanford.edu/Brazil/brazil_braziliansinparaguay61501.html
Last accessed on Jan 15, 2014.

Also significant Christian Protestant Pentecostals and other Protestant Evangelicals exist among Brazilian diaspora.

So we code Christian Roman Catholic, Protestant (Pentecostal and Evangelicals) (Rocha and Vasquez, 2013)

Final note: We code primary religion Christianity (Roman Catholic).
Estrada, Marcos. (2015). The impact of land policies on international migration: The case of the Brasiguaios. Working Paper 120. International Migration Institute. University of Oxford. Available at: <http://www.imi.ox.ac.uk/publications/the-impact-of-land-policies-on-international-migration-the-case-of-the-brasiguaios> Last accessed on September 1, 2018.

PERU

Majority religion is Christian Roman Catholic according to CIA World Factbook.

Asians

Chinese and Japanese.

Buddhism for the Japanese (Melton and Bauman, p. 1014).

Tusans or the old Chinese have converted to Roman Catholicism to adapt the culture (Lausent-Herrera 2009).

We code Buddhism and Christian Roman Catholic.

Final note: There are 1,300,000 Chinese in Peru in 2005. "The Ranking of Ethnic Chinese Population". Overseas Community Affairs Council, Republic of China (Taiwan). Archived from the original on 23 November 2013. Last accessed on September 23, 2018. Japanese are a very small minority in Peru (Takenaka, 2004: 77). So we code Roman Catholicism for primary religion due to the large Chinese population.

Takenaka, Ayumi. "The Japanese in Peru: History of Immigration, Settlement, and Racialization." *Latin American Perspectives*, vol. 31, no. 3, 2004, pp. 77–98.

Blacks (Afro-Peruvians)

Afro-Peruvians, Chinocho and Zambo.

Christianity (Roman Catholic and evangelical Protestant), African-based religions www.minorityrights.org/ Word Document (in our reserve) Last Accessed on August 7, 2014.

Final note: We code primary religion Catholic following Fox (2004).

Highland Indigenous

Aguaruna are Animists (p. 29, 30). Amahuace are Animists (p. 36). Aymara are Roman Catholic and Animist (p. 68). Candoshi are also syncretic. All groups seem to be syncretic (Levinson 1994). So we code both religions.

Final note: We code primary religion Catholic following Fox (2004).

Lowland Indigenous

Amuesha are syncretic [both Animist and Christian (Roman Catholic and Protestant Evangelical (p. 39))]. Levinson (1994).

We code both Animism and Christian Protestant (no sect).

Final note: We code primary religion Catholic following Fox (2004).

Mestizo/White

Almost all Christian Roman Catholic (Levinson 1998, p. 375)

PHILIPPINES

Majority religion is Christian Roman Catholic according to CIA World Factbook.

Chinese

70% Roman Catholic, 13% Protestant, both fused with Buddhism and Taoism. Those who solely subscribe to Buddhism and Taoism is negligible. We code all four since the latter two is inseparable from Christianity.

Teresita Ang-See, *Chinese in the Philippines*, 1997, Kaisa, p. 57.

Uayan, Jean. 2004. "Chap Chay Lo Mi: Disentangling the Chinese-Filipino Worldview". *Journal of Asian Mission*. 26 (6): 183–194.

Ibanag

Majority Christian Roman Catholic despite some lingering effect of ethnic religions (West, 2009; p. 297).

So we code Christian Roman Catholic.

Igorots

<http://www.britannica.com/EBchecked/topic/282386/Igorot>

Last accessed on 10th of April, 2010

Animism

Oregon History Project

http://www.ohs.org/education/oregonhistory/historical_records/dspDocument.cfm?doc_ID=000930BD-0710-1DD4-A2AF80B05272FE9F

Last Accessed on May 16, 2014.

Ethnic religions with some missionary Protestant conversion and some tribes converting to Catholicism. However, these people were very reactionary to outsiders so they remained animistic in general (West, 2009; p. 301).

We code Animism.

Lowland Christ. Malay

Christian Catholicism (Levinson 1998, p. 272).

Muslim Malay

Sunni Muslim (Levinson 1998, p. 273).

POLAND

Majority religion is Christian Roman Catholic according to CIA World Factbook.

German

We have not been able to find a source specific to Germans in Poland. However, all sources on Germans i.e. in Germany point to Christian Roman Catholic and Protestant (Levinson, 1991; p. 127).

Thus we code Both sects, plus no religion (Cole 2011, p. 169).

Poles

Roman Catholic (Levinson, 1998; p. 62) and (Minahan, 2000; 527).

Silesians

“The term refers to four distinct ethnic groups that are closely associated with the territory of Silesia...” (p. 339). Hence there are both Roman Catholic and Protestant (Lutheran) Silesians depending on which area they live (Cole 2011, p. 339).

So we code Christian Roman Catholic and Protestant (Lutheran). With the migration of Protestant Germans from Lower Silesia after World War 2, Roman Catholicism has become the predominant religion in Silesia. Therefore, primary religion is coded Christianity (Roman Catholic).

PORTUGAL

Majority religion is Christian Roman Catholic according to CIA World Factbook.

Africans

According to Levinson (1998, p. 65) they come from Mozambique and Angola plus undocumented North African refugees.

We could not find specific info on the Africans in Portugal; however, CIA World Factbook info shows the distribution of religion in the country is Roman Catholic 81%, other Christian 3.3%, other (includes Jewish, Muslim, other) 0.6%, none 6.8%, unspecified 8.3%. Since none of the religions are above our threshold, we only code Christian Roman Catholic for Africans in Portugal.

Portuguese

“The bulk of the Portuguese population is nominally Catholic.” (Levinson, 1992, p. 208) also (Levinson, 1998; p. 64).

ROMANIA

Majority religion is Christian Eastern Orthodox according to CIA World Factbook.

Hungarian

“Hungarians are either Catholics, Calvinists or Unitarians and are thus confessionally different from ethnic Romanians, most of whom are Eastern Orthodox or Greek Catholic (Uniate).” World Directory of Minorities, p. 242.

According to Levinson (1998, p. 66), Hungarians include two groups: Magyars are mainly Protestants while Szeklers are Roman Catholic while the Romanians are Eastern Orthodox or Uniates.

So we code Catholic, Protestant (Calvinist) and Independent (Unitarianist).

Roma

“In religion the Roms have adapted to local traditions, so that the European Roms display a wide variety of religious beliefs. The majority of the Roms are Christian, with Orthodox, Roman Catholic, and Protestant groups, but with others adhering to Islam or other belief systems.” (Minahan, 2000; p. 558).

So we code Christian (Orthodox, Roman Catholic and Protestant).

Romanians

“The majority of Romanians belong to the Romanian Orthodox Church, with sizable Roman Catholic and Protestant minorities, mostly in the western region.” (Minahan, 2000; p. 549).

“Hungarians are either Catholics, Calvinists or Unitarians and are thus confessionally different from ethnic Romanians, most of whom are Eastern Orthodox or Greek Catholic (Uniate).” World Directory of Minorities, p. 242.

Eastern Orthodox and Eastern Catholic with a small Protestant minority. (Levinson, 1992; p. 214.)

We code Christian Eastern Orthodox and Eastern Catholic.

RUSSIA

Majority religion is Christian Russian Orthodox according to CIA World Factbook. This should be coded no religion if we were to include those percentages in our coding. Russia's almost 70% does not practice religion.

Armenians

Christian Eastern Orthodox (Levinson 1994, p. 31).

Avars

Islam (Sunni) (Levinson 1994, p. 31).

Azeris

Shii (majority) and Sunni Muslim (minority) (Minahan 2000, p. 614).

Bashkirs

Majority is Sunni Muslims. (Minahan, 2000; p. 93) and (Levinson 1998, p. 75).

Belorussians

"Majority Orthodox, about 60% Roman Catholic, mostly in western provinces, Poland and Western Ukraine. A small Protestant minority lives in the north of the region, in the northern Belarussian Provinces and in Latvia." (Minahan 2000; p. 110).

Christian Russian Orthodox (Levinson, 1998: p. 70).

We code Christian Russian Orthodox.

Buryats

"They follow a unique form of Buddhism that includes borrowings from Eastern Orthodox Christianity and their indigenous shamanism....; Buddhism is now being revived." (Levinson, 1998; p. 72)

We code Buddhism.

Final note: According to Joshua Project, Buryats are Animist. We checked again on September 15, 2018 and according to Bernstein (2013), Buryats' primary religion is Buddhism and not Animism.

Chechens

Islam (Sunni) Hanefi (Levinson 1994, p. 75).

Chuvash

“The Majority are Orthodox Christians; however, their religion and culture have been influenced by the proximity of Muslim peoples.... In the 1990s the majority were Orthodox Christians, with an important Sunni Muslim minority.” (Minahan, 2000; p. 162).

Circassians

Islam Sunni (Levinson, 1995, p. 67).

Dargins

Islam (Sunni) Shafi school (Levinson 1994, p. 98).

Georgians

Christian Eastern Orthodox (Levinson, 1994: p. 135).

Germans

All sources on Germans i.e. in Germany point to Christian Roman Catholic and Protestant (Levinson, 1991; p. 127). Both sects, plus No religion (Cole 2011, p. 169). Levinson (1998, p. 71) argue Germans in Russia migrated to the country running from religious persecution i.e. Hutterites, Mennonite and Moravians.

So we code Christian Mennonite Catholic and Protestant Moravian.

Ingush

Islam (Sunni) Hanafi school (Levinson 1994, p. 75).

Jewish

Judaism (Levinson, 1998; p. 75).

Kalmyks

“They are divided in religion among Lamaist Buddhism, Russian Orthodoxy, and atheism.” (Levinson, 1998; p. 73).

Majority is Tibetan Buddhists and some are Russian Orthodox. (Michael Khodarkovsky. 2018. *Where Two Worlds Met: The Russian State and the Kalmyk Nomads, 1600–1771*. Cornell University Press.

Karachay

Islam (Sunni) (Levinson 1994, p. 161).

Kazaks

Islam (Sunni) (Levinson 1994, p. 181).

Komi

Christian Russian Orthodox and animism (Levinson 1994, p. 204).

Minahan (2000: 1506) specifically states the group is mostly Russian Orthodox with shamanic traditions still lingering. We code the primary religion Christianity Orthodox.

Koreans

Converted to Christian Orthodox and assimilated (Levinson, 1998: p. 73).

Kumyk

Islam (Sunni) (Levinson 1994, p. 223).

Laks

Islam (Sunni) Shafi school (Levinson 1994, p. 234).

Lezgins

Islam (Sunni) Shafi school and a significant Shii minority due to Azerbaijani influence (Levinson 1994, p. 243).

Final note: According to Minahan (2002:1085), Lezgins are primarily Sunni Muslims, with a substantial Shi'i Muslim minority that live in the Dokuzpara area in Azerbaijan. Many of their former animist beliefs are no longer widespread.

Maris

Christian Orthodox and Animism. "Russian Federation: The Human Rights Situation of the Mari Minority of the Republic of Mari El" International Helsinki Federation for Human Rights report February 2006. <http://www.mhg.ru/files/engl/mariengl.pdf>
Last accessed on January 16, 2014.

According to Minahan (2000: 1188), 2/3 of Maris are Christian Orthodox although most retain animistic beliefs. We code primary religion Christian Orthodox.

Moldovan

Christian Eastern Orthodox (Levinson 1994, p. 269).

Mordvins

Animism (Melton and Bauman 2002, p. 1105) and Cole (2011, p. 210).

Final note: According to Joshua Project, Mordvins are Christian. We checked again on September 15, 2018 and according to Minahan (2002: 1310), Mordvins' primary religion Christian (Russian Orthodox) so we changed our coding.

Ossetians

Christian Eastern Orthodox and Animism (Levinson 1994, p. 346).

Majority is Orthodox sharing the same religion as the Russians (Olga Oliker. 2018. Religion and Violence in Russia: Context, Manifestations, and Policy Rowman and Littlefield, p. 225.) So we change religion from Eastern orthodox to Russian Orthodox and code primary religion as such.

Roma

Christian Russian Orthodox (Levinson, 1998: p. 72).

Russians

Christian Russian Orthodox (Levinson, 1998: p. 68).

Tabasarans

Islam (Sunni) (Levinson 1994, p. 350).

Tajiks

Islam (Sunni) Hanafi school (Levinson 1994, p. 353).

Tatar

“Tatar is a general label for people who are now adherents of Islam and/or claim to be descended from the Tatr-Mongols who invaded parts of Europe and Asia in the 13th century.” (Levinson, 1998: p. 73).

Tuvinian

Buddhists (Levinson, 1998: p. 74).

Udmurts

A mix of Animism, Russian Orthodoxy and Islam. We code all three. (Levinson, 1998: p. 74).

Christian Orthodox is the dominant religion (The Territories of the Russian Federation 2002, Volume 3. Psychology Press, 2002, p. 112)

Ukrainian

Christian Russian Orthodox and Greek Catholic (Levinson, 1994: p. 394).

45 % Russian Orthodox, 12 % Atheist. The largest remaining group (26 %) identify as spiritual but not religious.

Среда [Sreda]. 2012. *Арена: Атлас религий и национальностей [Arena: Atlas of Religions and Nationalities]*. Retrieved from https://docviewer.yandex.com/view/0/?*=rvAv5PGTc%2Fw%2BBFV6QOUZtaf5gYF7InVybcI6InlhLWRpc2stcHVibGljOi8vMWV1aDI5RDFpcnZKeVZNNSswWWFaZktqRFhoOXZDNWhldUIGTU5uQU4zQT0iLCJ0aXRsZSI6IlNyZWRhX2Js2tfcHJlc3Nfc20yLnBkZiIsInVpZCI6IjAiLCJub2lmcmFtZSI6ZmFsc2UsInRzljoxNTI0NDg3NTUzMtCwfQ%3D%3D&page=1, last accessed on October 10, 2018.

Uzbek

Islam (Sunni) (Levinson, 1998: p. 70).

Yakuts

Syncretic mix of Christian Russian Orthodox and Animism (Levinson, 1994: p. 406).

RWANDA

Majority religion is Christian Roman Catholic according to CIA World Factbook.

Hutu

“The Hutu also largely share the same Christian and animist religious beliefs as Tutsi.”
(Davis 2005; p. 193)

Christians but aspects of traditional beliefs survive (Gall 1998; p. 212).

Tutsi

See reference above. Also, *Africana* (p. 1653-54) argues German and Belgium colonizers converted both Hutus and Tutsis to Roman Catholicism although 17% of the population still practices animism. Since we can't distinguish if those 17% is from Tutsis or Hutus, we code Roman Catholic and Animist for both ethnic groups.

Final note: Based on the above numbers, we code primary religion Christianity (Roman Catholic) for both groups.

SAUDI ARABIA

Majority religion is Islam (Sunni) according to CIA World Factbook.

Important note: All religions except for Islam are forbidden by law in Saudi Arabia. We have not been able to find distinct religion information on some immigrant groups. Thus, when we have not been able to find information on a particular immigrant population's religion in this particular country, we had to make a decision: our codes reflect the assumption that these migrant diaspora communities will likely keep their home (majority) religion in this host country.

Bangladeshis

Islam (Sunni)

Egyptians

Islam (Sunni)

Filipinos

"Ninety percent of the Filipino community is Christian. Private Christian religious gatherings reportedly take place throughout the country."
<http://www.state.gov/j/drl/rls/irf/2008/108492.htm>

We code Christian Catholic since majority of Filipinos in Philippines are Christian (Catholic).

Indians

Hindu (Melton and Bauman 2002, p. 1141).

"In addition to European and North American Christians, there are Christian East Africans, Indians, Pakistanis, Lebanese, Syrians, Palestinians, and large numbers of other South Asians residing in the country. Ninety percent of the Filipino community is Christian. Private Christian religious gatherings reportedly take place throughout the country."
<http://www.state.gov/j/drl/rls/irf/2008/108492.htm>

So we code Christianity (no sect specified) and Hinduism.

Indonesians

Islam (Sunni)

Jordanians/Palestinians

Majority religion is Sunni Muslim with a small possible minority of Druze (Levinson, 1995, p. 266).

Nepalis

Hinduism.

Pakistanis

Islam (Sunni)

Shi'is

15% Shi'ite (Levinson, 1998, p. 275).

Sri Lankans

Sri Lankans, especially Tamils and Muslims living in Tamil areas migrated to other countries as the civil war went very violent starting from 1950s into 1980s. Especially Muslims preferred Saudi Arabia (Reeves 2014, 54).

So we code Islam (Sunni).

Sudanis

Sunni Arabs

Islam (Sunni)

Syrians

Islam (Sunni)

Yemenis

"The Zaydis in the country include citizens living on the borders with Yemen as well as migrant workers from Yemen." - See more at:

<http://www.minorityrights.org/?lid=4302#sthash.IVrPwc6p.dpuf>

"Zaydis (also: Zaidi, Zaidiyah, or in the West Fivers) are the most moderate of the Shi'a groups and the nearest to the Sunnis in their theology. They say that they are a "fifth school" of Islam (in addition to the four Sunni orthodox schools)."

<http://www.globalsecurity.org/military/intro/islam-zaydi.htm>

SENEGAL

Majority religion is Islam (Sunni) according to CIA World Factbook.

Jola/Diola

Originally called Floup in Portuguese, “overwhelmingly Muslim peoples of Northeastern Senegal have looked down on their adherence to traditional religion and Christianity (though some Jola profess Islam).” This leads to violence and secession movement by rebel groups. (Robert Baum in *Africana*, p. 1060).

Christians in Senegal are mostly Roman Catholic according to *Africana*, p. 1690.

We do not code Islam for Jola since we do not know what “some” means in terms of size in the source.

Final note: We code primary religion Christianity (Roman Catholic) following Fox (2004).

Mande

Islam Sunni (Levinson, 1995, p. 215)

Converted to Islam (*Africana*, p. 1244).

Peul/Fulani/Tukulor

Radical Sunni Islam, so much that the Fulani jihad is alive in 17th cc. (Yaa Pokua Afriyie Oppong, *Africana*, p. 794).

“Muslim pastoral nomads” (Levinson, 1998, p. 162).

Serer

Serer are very traditional and resisted to Islamization and although they converted to Sunni Islam eventually, they still practice animism as well (Burg and Lau, 2010; p. 63). Levinson (1998, p. 162) also mentions conversions to Christianity but we have not been able to confirm the size of that.

So we code Islam (Sunni) and Animism.

Soninke

The group descended from the Berbers in North Africa (Burg and Lau, 2010; p. 66). They practice a combination of Islam and animism (Nwanunobi, 1996).

So we code Islam (Sunni) and Animism.

Wolof

Majority ethnic group. Nearly all are Sunni Muslims with some animistic beliefs (Levinson, 1995, p. 380) and Sunni, Levinson (1998, p. 162).

Sunni Muslim and Animism (Sallah, 1996, p. 24).

SERBIA

Majority religion is Christian (Orthodox) according to CIA World Factbook.

Albanians

“Albanians living in Serbia are predominantly Muslim.” p. 7

<http://www.osce.org/serbia/30908?download=true> Last accessed on December 29, 2014.

Hungarians

“Hungarians in the Vojvodina are divided between Roman Catholic and Calvinist Protestant groups.”

<http://www.britannica.com/EBchecked/topic/654691/Serbia/92893/Plant-and-animal-life#toc42930> Last accessed on December 29, 2014.

“Approximately 80 percent of the Hungarians in Serbia are Roman Catholic, while the rest belong to various Protestant denominations.”

<http://www.osce.org/serbia/30908?download=true> Last accessed on December 29, 2014.

We code Christian (Protestant Calvinist, Roman Catholic).

Roma

Xoraxane Roma (Turkish Roma). Islam Sunni (Levinson 1991, p. 282-283).

“Roma have usually adopted the dominant religion of the host country, while often preserving aspects of their belief system and indigenous religion and worship. In Serbia, Roma are Roman Catholic, Serbian Orthodox, and Muslim. (p. 20)

<http://www.osce.org/serbia/30908?download=true> Last accessed on December 29, 2014.

So we code all three.

Sandzak Muslims/Bosniaks

Islam Sunni (Minahan, 2000; 120).

<http://www.britannica.com/EBchecked/topic/654691/Serbia/92893/Plant-and-animal-life#toc42930> Last accessed on December 29, 2014.

Serbs

Orthodox Christianity (Minahan, 2000; 614).

<http://www.britannica.com/EBchecked/topic/654691/Serbia/92893/Plant-and-animal-life#toc42930> Last accessed on December 29, 2014.

SIERRA LEONE

Majority religion is Islam (Sunni) according to CIA World Factbook.

“Muslim traders and clerics brought Islam to northern Sierra Leone in the thirteenth century. Most Sierra Leonean Muslims are Sunnis, though some 10,000 Lebanese traders are Shiites.”

Robert Groelsema. *Worldmark Encyclopedia of Religious Practices*, Vol. 3, 2006.

According to Kurian (1992, p. 1715) animism is 70%, 25% Islam and 5% Christians; however, we confirm the Muslim majority in *Africana* p. 1710 and code following the CIA World Factbook.

General info on several groups from Skinner (1978, p. 57): “By the end of the nineteenth century Islamic institutions had taken firm root in Sierra Leone, particularly in the northern half of the country among the Temne. Outside the colony, statistics relating to conversion to Islam are not available before 1900. Those after 1900 are not reliable, but they do provide a rough estimate about the number of Muslims in the country. Data collected between 1910 and 1931 indicate that fifteen percent or more of the non-colony population was Muslim. As one would expect, the Mandingo, Susu, and Fula were predominantly Muslim groups. Among the indigenous ethnic groups the Temne and Kuranko -both located in the northern half of the country- had the largest percentage of Muslims. Other ethnic groups among whom Islam had been established were the Yalunka, Limba, Mende, Vai, Loko, Krim, and Kono.”

Creole

“Mosques peppering the city testify to the Muslim faith they brought, at odds with the Krios' devout Christianity.”

<http://www.reuters.com/article/2007/09/10/us-leone-krios-idUSL0684532820070910>
Last Accessed on May 19, 2014.

predominantly Christian

<http://www.cidcm.umd.edu/mar/assessment.asp?groupId=45101>
Last Accessed on May 19, 2014.

Christianity and animism

Milsome, J., Sierra Leone. 1988: Facts On File, Incorporated.

“Christian descendants of freed slaves from the West Indies who live in Sierra Leone, the Cape Verde Islands, Gambia, Equatorial Guinea, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau and Senegal.”
Levinson (1995, p. 415).

Christian Anglicans and Protestant Methodists

Robert Groelsema. *Worldmark Encyclopedia of Religious Practices*, Vol. 3, 2006. At
<http://find.galegroup.com/gic/infomark.do?&source=gale&idigest=619cc97d40326802b2>

5b175f99cf1e19&prodId=GIC&userGroupName=dist214&tabID=T001&docId=CX3437900215&type=retrieve&contentSet=EBKS&version=1.0
Last Accessed on May 19, 2014.

Note: We coded Christianity Anglican, Protestant Methodist, and Animism for group religions. Primary religion is coded Christianity (no sect specified) as we have resources for sect.

Kissi

“Kisi religion includes agricultural, ancestral, and other cults. Small steatite (stone) statuettes (kisi), made by former inhabitants of the area, are used to represent the ancestors, who provide the only means of communication with the creator god.”
<http://global.britannica.com/EBchecked/topic/319445/Kisi>
Last Accessed on May 22, 2014.

Primary religion is coded Animism.

Kono

Ethnic religions according to
<http://www.peoplegroups.org/Explore/groupdetails.aspx?peid=14281>
Last Accessed on June 6, 2014.

Confirmed by Parsons (1964). Skinner (1978) adds Islam so we code both. Since multiple sources point to Animism, we code animism as the primary religion.

Koranko

<http://www.peoplegroups.org/Explore/groupdetails.aspx?peid=14286> claim Kuranko practices ethnic religions.
Last Accessed on June 6, 2014.

Taylor (2011, p. 142) claims Koranko did not abandon their traditional religion although they live in a predominantly Muslim region. Also even if they converted, they still practice animism. Skinner (1978) refers to Islam being established among Koranko so we code both animism and Islam Sunni. Since Taylor is a more recent source, we code primary religion as Animism.

Limba

Animism mixed with either Islam or Christianity (i.e. Methodist) (Conteh, 2004)
Available at: <http://uir.unisa.ac.za/bitstream/handle/10500/1418/thesis.pdf?sequence=1>
Last Accessed on May 22, 2014.

Fyle (2006, p. 29) confirms that some Limba were converted to Sunni Islam by the Fula in 18th cc. Skinner (1978) cites Islam as well.

We code Animism as primary religion since Islam is referred to as “some” and there is no mention of Christianity except for in one source. Confirmed by (Conteh 2007)

Loko

Also Landogo.

Animism and many Loko became Christian (no sects specified) to obtain colony protection (Fyle, 2006, p. 188).

Skinner (1978) adds Islam so we code all three religions.

According to Olson (p.341) 1/3 of Lokos are Muslims and the rest animist and Christian. However, the source also says “the contemporary trend is increased conversions to Islam” so we code primary religion Islam (Sunni).

Mandingo/Mandinka

"Today, over 99% of Mandinka are Muslim." Logon, Roberta A. (May 2007). "Sundiata of Mali".

Calliope 17 (9): 34–38. Quinn, Charlotte A.; Quinn, Charlotte A. (December 1973).

“Most Mandinka practice a mix of Islam and traditional animist practices. They believe that the spirits can be controlled only through the power of a marabout, who knows the protective formulas. No important decision is made without first consulting the marabout. Marabouts, who also have Islamic training, write Qu'ranic verses on slips of paper and sew them into leather pouches. They sell them as protective amulets, which are bought and worn by men, women, and children. The few Mandinka who have converted to Christianity are often viewed as traitors by the others. Often communities drive out converts from the compound and village; they are rejected by their families." "Mandingo Kingdoms of the Senegambia: Traditionalism, Islam and European Expansion". *The American Historical Review* (American Historical Association) 78 (5): 1506–1507.

Islam Sunni (Levinson, 1995, p. 215).

According to Kurian (1992, 1715), “Islam is strongest in the North among the Mandingo, Fula and Vai.”

We code Islam Sunni and Animism.

Mende

“Ngewo, the supreme being in Mende religion, is the creator of the universe and everything in it. After creating the world, Ngewo went up to heaven and rarely intervenes directly in human affairs, although nothing good or evil can happen without his permission. Ancestral spirits are venerated, and prayers to Ngewo are channeled through them. Other categories of natural, occupational, and evil spirits (Ngafanga) exist.

Through sacrifices and other rituals, often conducted by specialists, people propitiate the spirits and ask for their protection and blessings. Mende traditional religion has declined since the advent of Western Christianity. A current religious feature is an eclectic tendency to **mix elements of traditional religion with those of Christianity.**”

<http://www.encyclopedia.com/topic/Mende.aspx> cites “Encyclopedia of World Cultures Supplement | 2002 | Aguwa, Jude”

Last Accessed on May 19, 2014.

According to Kurian (1992, 1715), “Christianity is strongest in coastal areas among the Creoles, Sherbro and Mende.”

In Kenneth Little’s 1951 book “Mende of Sierra Leone, there are passages on Muslim Mendes.

Levinson, (1995, p. 223) and Levinson (1998, p. 164) refer to strong influence of both Christianity and Islam on Mende religion so we code them all. Since we find most references to animism and Christianity, we code syncreticism.

Sherbro

According to Kurian (1992, 1715), “Christianity is strongest in coastal areas among the Creoles, Sherbro and Mende.”

Taylor (2011, p. 144) claims 99% of Sherbro are Christian, hence we code both Christianity and Animism.

Bankole Kamara Taylor. 2011. *Sierra Leone: The Land, Its People and History*. Tanzania: New Africa Press.

Susu

“The Susu are now largely Muslim.”

<http://global.britannica.com/EBchecked/topic/575692/Susu>

Last Accessed on May 22, 2014.

Temne

Levinson (1998, p. 164) refers to Islam and Animism together. Animism and borrowings from Christianity and Islam (Levinson, 1995, p. 345).

Taylor (2011, p. 103) claims 90% of Mende practice a mix of Islam and animism, 10% Christianity. We code all three religions.

SINGAPORE

Majority religion is Buddhism according to CIA World Factbook.

Chinese

“Combination of Taoism, Buddhism and Confucianism” (Levinson 1998, p. 278).

Indian

“Most Indians are Hindus or Sikhs.” Apparently, Bangladeshis, Burmans and Sri Lankans are also referred to as Indians by Singaporeans; however, we take the majority in this population who are Indians (and mostly from Tamil). The Burmans and Bangladeshis are Muslim but since their population is scarce, we only code Hindus and Sikhs. (Levinson 1998, p. 278).

Malay

Islam Sunni (Levinson 1998, p. 278).

SLOVAKIA

Majority religion is Christian Roman Catholic according to CIA World Factbook.

Hungarian

“Both the German and the Hungarian minorities in Slovakia have been predominantly Roman Catholic like the Slovaks.”

<http://www.pitt.edu/~votruba/qsonhist/slovaklutheranhistory.html>

Last Accessed on May 22, 2014.

Roma

“The phenomenon of Roma converting to new religious movements in significant numbers, especially to Charismatic and Pentecostal churches, appeared. What was known in Western Europe as Romani Evangelicalism was now gradually starting its existence in the area of central and Eastern Europe. Significant number of Roma also converted to the Society of Jehovah's Witnesses, mainly in the Eastern Slovakia. Other groups that gained Roma converts included the Adventists of the Seventh Day.” Viktória Šoltésová.

“Ethnicity and Religious Orientation of the Roma in the Slovak Republic” available at https://www.academia.edu/3666645/Ethnicity_and_Religious_Orientation_of_the_Roma_in_SR

Last Accessed on June 6, 2014.

So we code Christian Protestant Pentecostal and Independent.

Slovak

“The vast majority of Slovaks are Roman Catholic, but there is a strong minority presence of Protestants (Evangelical Lutherans, especially in western Slovakia...” (Levinson 1992, p. 245).

So we code Christian Roman Catholic and Protestant (Evangelical Lutheran).

SLOVENIA

Majority religion is Christian Roman Catholic according to CIA World Factbook.

Bosniaks

Islam Sunni (Levinson, 1991, p. 36).

Croats

Croatians are mainly Roman Catholic, with small percentages of Uniates Eastern Orthodox Christians, recognizing the pope), Protestants, and Muslims (Levinson, 1991, p. 74).

So we code Christian Roman Catholic.

Serbs

Christian Orthodox (Levinson, 1991, p. 232).

Slovenes

Overwhelmingly Roman Catholic (Minahan, 2000; 633) and no religion.

SOMALIA

Majority religion is Islam Sunni according to CIA World Factbook.

Baidar

Midgan/Gaboye, Tumul/Tumaal and Yibir subgroups. These are collectively called “occupational groups” or “sab.” According to a 2011 Ireland Refugee Center report:

“Gaboye: the commonly accepted term nowadays in Somaliland for Madhiban and Musse Deriyo minorities, historically called Midgan.

Midgan: the largest occupational ‘excluded’/discriminated against minority, traditionally mainly leather-workers and hunters, sub-divided into Madhiban and Musse Deriyo lineages, as they are more commonly named nowadays, and also known as Gaboye.”

“Occupational groups: historically known as Midgan (or commonly known nowadays as Gaboye, Madhiban and Musse Deriyo, and originally hunters and leatherworkers with other ritual and craft tasks performed for the majorities); Tumul (blacksmiths); and Yibro (ritual specialists). They are scattered throughout Somalia (Somaliland and Puntland), Ethiopia and Djibouti.”

Ireland: Refugee Documentation Centre, Somalia: How is the term Midgan used in describing ethnic issues, including those of minority clans and subclans?, 31 May 2011, Q13943, available at: <http://www.refworld.org/docid/4e3a901b2.html> [accessed 22 May 2014]

These groups were previously Jewish, being the descendants of Hebrews that migrated to the Horn of Africa. Now they’re converted to Islam; however they are still suspected to keep their ties to Hebrew.

We code them as Muslim.

Austrian Centre for Country of Origin and Asylum Research and Documentation (ACCORD) (December 2009) Clans in Somalia
<http://www.unhcr.org/refworld/pdfid/4b29f5e82.pdf>
Last Accessed on May 22, 2014.

Bantu (Non-Somali)

“Many are Muslim, speak Somali and have assimilated into local Somali clans or are linked to them as clients.” (World Directory of Minorities, 1997, p. 455).

Somalis

Sunni Muslim (Levinson, 1995, p. 318) and (Levinson, 1998; p. 318). The country consists of 97% Somalis and they're Sunni Muslim. (World Directory of Minorities, 1997, p. 453).

SOUTH AFRICA

Majority religion is Christian Protestant according to CIA World Factbook.

Afrikaner

Fundamentalist Calvinism brought to South Africa by the first settlers, dominant now is The Dutch Reformed Church and there are some other Protestant churches. Levinson (1995, p. 9).

So we code Christian Protestant (Dutch Reformed Church).

Asian

There are Indians and Chinese that we have been able to find under this group. Davis (2005, 86) cites Chinese in South Africa as 50-100,000. And World Directory of Minorities (1997, p. 513) cites about a million Indians, of whom “a great majority is Hindu” and the rest Sunni Muslim.

“Hindu embraced by 60% of Indians” *Africana*; p. 1763.

So we code Hinduism, Islam for Indians and Buddhism, Taoism for the Chinese.

Final Note: Looking at these numbers, we code Hinduism as the primary religion for this group.

Coloured

“By and large nominal Christians (26% Dutch Reformed, 10.7% Anglican, 5.7% Methodist, 7% Congregationalist, 10% Catholic), a pattern very similar to Whites.” (Levinson, 1995, p. 60.)

So we code Christian Protestant, Anglican and Roman Catholic. Primary religion is Christianity (Protestant).

English-Speaking/European

See Coloured for the reference. We take these as Whites following *World Directory of Minorities* p. 512.

There are 175,000 Jews in South Africa according to Levinson (1998; p. 168); however since the subgroup is below our threshold, we do not code this religion.

Ndebele

Members of Zion Christian Church or the Catholic Church. (Levinson, 1995, p. 237)

So we code them Christian (Roman Catholic) and Independent (ZCC).

“Nineteenth-century evangelizing activities by the Berlin Mission did little to change traditional Ndebele religion, especially that of the Ndzundza. Although the Manala lived on the Wallmannsthal mission station from 1873, they were in frequent conflict with local missionaries. Recent Christian and African Christian church influences spread rapidly, however, and most Ndebele are now members of the Zion Christian Church (ZCC), one of a variety of (African) Apostolic churches, or the Catholic church. Traditional beliefs were centered on a creator god, Zimu, and ancestral spirits (abezimu).” <https://www.encyclopedia.com/social-sciences-and-law/anthropology-and-archaeology/people/ndebele>, last accessed on September 9, 2018.

Final note: We have not been able to find whether the primary religion is Roman Catholic or Independent. Thus we only code Christianity.

Sotho-Tswana

Most belong to African Independent Churches and practice animism (Levinson, 1995, p. 364).

Final note: We code Syncretic (Christianity Independent and Animism) for primary religion.

Swazi

Most Swazis are Christians (belonging to Catholic, Protestant and Independent churches) and practicing animism (Levinson, 1995, p. 332).

Final note: We code Syncretic (Christianity and Animism) for primary religion. We could not find which sect of Christianity is primary.

Tsonga

“Of the Tsonga, 29 percent belong to Protestant or Roman Catholic churches and 13 percent to the Zionist separatist churches. A further 9 percent belong to the Pentecostal and Adventist churches. Of the remaining population, 48 percent do not belong to any church. More women than men belong to a church. Despite affiliation to various Christian denominations, many continue to hold traditional beliefs.” (Ember, Ember and Skoggard, 2002; p. 349)

Final note: We code Animism for primary religion.

Venda

“Although the majority of Vhavenda profess Christianity, there is a strong belief in ancestor spirits and a supreme deity known as Raluvhimba that is equivalent to the Shona deity *Mwali*. ” “Christian secular churches” (Ember, Ember and Skoggard, 2002; p. 370-371).

Final note: We code Syncretic (Christianity Independent and Animism) for primary religion.

Xhosa

“People adhering to the traditional religion, Christians, and those practicing a syncretism of the two religious traditions are found. There is not a sharp division between traditionalists and Christians..... After the first missionaries made contact with the Xhosa in 1799, missionary societies founded 25 mission stations during the nineteenth century. Each mission had a number of outstations, and by the end of the nineteenth century there were few areas where the gospel was not preached. More than 60 percent of the Xhosa are Christians.” (Ember, Ember and Skoggard, 2002; p. 381).

Final note: We code Syncretic (Christianity and Animism) for primary religion. We could not find which sect of Christianity is primary.

Zulu

More than half the population is Christian and the rest is animist. (Levinson, 1995, p. 412).

“Christianity has significantly influenced the Zulu. The majority of the Zulu combine traditional religious beliefs with Christianity; there are also those who profess to be entirely converted to Christianity, mostly those who adhere to the evangelical Christian traditions.” (Ember, Ember and Skoggard, 2002; p. 392).

Final note: We code Syncretic (Christianity and Animism) for primary religion. We could not find which sect of Christianity is primary.

SPAIN

Majority religion is Christian Roman Catholic according to CIA World Factbook.

Basques

With very few exceptions Basques are Roman Catholic (Levinson 1991, p. 32).

Castilian Speakers

Strongly Roman Catholic (Levinson 1991, p. 60)

Catalans

Roman Catholic but according to Levinson (1991, p. 63) there are Protestant and Evangelical communities as well. However, we only code Roman Catholicism since we do not know if there are significant numbers.

Chinese

Not all but some Chinese are Buddhists (de Velasco 2012, p. 8, 12).

We have not found any other information on the group so we left everything but Buddhism uncoded.

Eastern Europeans

Romanians
Bulgarians
Poles
Albanians
Bosnians
Croatians
Hungarians
Macedonians
Serbs
Slovaks
Slovenians

Since we did not find the “Eastern Europeans” group in any source, we just code the religions of its subgroups: Christian (Eastern Orthodox, Roman Catholic, Protestant), Islam (Sunni).

Galician

“predominantly Roman Catholic.” (Levinson 1991, p. 119, 120).

Latin Americans

Both Christian Roman Catholic and Protestant Evangelicals. Dietz (2010) at <http://migrationeducation.de/48.1.html?&rid=166&cHash=b866a157fb456172eff0263a1692ebe0> Last Accessed on August 8, 2014.

No information on the distribution of denominations could be found. Therefore, primary religion is coded Christianity with no detail on denomination.

North Africans

Islam Sunni and Shi'i (Guia 2014, p. 78). And Dietz (2010) at <http://migrationeducation.de/48.1.html?&rid=166&cHash=b866a157fb456172eff0263a1692ebe0> Last Accessed on August 8, 2014.

Majority is Sunni so we code primary religion Islam (Sunni).

Roma

Christian according to Marzo and Turell (p. 216).

Christian Protestant Pentecostal (Levinson 1998, p. 82, 83) And Dietz (2010) at <http://migrationeducation.de/48.1.html?&rid=166&cHash=b866a157fb456172eff0263a1692ebe0> Last Accessed on August 8, 2014.

Valencian

Christian Roman Catholic (Arweck and Keenan 2006).

SRI LANKA

Majority religion is Buddhism according to CIA World Factbook.

Indian Tamils

Hindu and a small minority of Muslims so we code only Hindu (West, 2009; p. 785).

Moor/Muslims

Sunni Muslim minority (Ember, Ember and Skoggard, 2002; p. 315)

Sinhalese

Predominantly Buddhist. (West, 2009; p. 741).

Sri Lankan Tamils

“Sri Lankan Tamils are predominantly Hindus, but there are significant enclaves of Roman Catholics and Protestants (mainly Methodists).” (Ember, Ember and Skoggard, 2002; p. 335)

SUDAN

Majority religion is Islam Sunni according to CIA World Factbook.

Arab/Ja'Aliyin

Islam Sunni (Ember, Ember and Skoggard, 2002; p. 101)

“Major Muslim group in the north” “Sunni Arabs” (Levinson, 1998; p. 170)

Baggara/Jahayna

Islam Sunni (Levinson, 1995, p. 31.)

Beja/Bedawi

Sunni Muslim (Levinson, 1995, p. 45.), also (Levinson, 1998; p. 170)
Olsen (1996, p. 85) refers to animism as well but we could not confirm that.

Darfur Black Muslims

Both the Muslims and Africans in Darfur share the common religion of Islam.

<http://www.cidcm.umd.edu/mar/assessment.asp?groupId=62504>

Last Accessed on May 22, 2014.

Kanuri

“The Kanuri have been Muslims since the 11th century and practice the Malikite code of Islamic law.”

<http://global.britannica.com/EBchecked/topic/311571/Kanuri>

Last Accessed on May 22, 2014.

Non-Arab Northerners

Amri, Burun, Karko, Mararit, Rufaa, Rugaiyin, Tagale, Tira, Wali

“great majority of non-Arab northerners are Moslems.” (Africa Watch Committee Report March 1990, p. 10). Since Sudan’s Muslims are largely Sunni we code Islam Sunni.

Nuba

Nuba live very close to Muslim North; however they resisted conversion to Islam.”
(Levinson, 1998; p. 171)

“The Nuba are also religiously diverse, with group members who follow Islam, Christianity and traditional religions”

<http://www.cidcm.umd.edu/mar/assessment.asp?groupId=62503>

Last Accessed on May 22, 2014.

“Some traditional religions survive but most Nuba have been converted to Islam or Christianity.”
- See more at: <http://www.minorityrights.org/4011/sudan/nuba.html#sthash.jbhjKJWE.dpuf>
Last Accessed on May 22, 2014.

World Directory of Minorities p. 459 confirms that Nuba are now either Christian or Sunni Muslim since the Arabs forced Sharia on them and did not let them practice their traditional religions. So we code Christianity (no sect specified) and Sunni Islam.

Nubians

Sunni Muslim (Levinson, 1995, p. 248) also (Levinson, 1998; p. 170).

Southern Sudanese

“"Southern Sudanese" is an inclusive name given to the varied peoples who live in the southern area of Sudan (GROUPCON = 3), including Equatorians, Dinkas, Nuers, Anuaks, Shilluks, Latukas, Taposas, Turkans, Moru, Madi and Azande. Black Africans who are primarily animist or Christian, they have resisted attempts by various regimes in Khartoum to Arabize and Islamicize the South.”

<http://www.cidcm.umd.edu/mar/assessment.asp?groupId=62501>

Last Accessed on May 22, 2014.

“Few southerners are Muslim; most are adherents of their traditional religions and a minority were converted to a number of Christian denominations by missionaries. The major groups are Dinka, Nuer, Shilluk, Zande and Nuba.” (Levinson, 1998; p. 170).
So we code Christianity (no denomination) and Animism.

SURINAME

Majority religion is Hinduism according to CIA World Factbook. According to <http://www.state.gov/documents/organization/193215.pdf> Last accessed on December 29, 2014, the majority is Christian of half of which is Roman Catholics and the rest Protestant Moravians and others. We code with CIA World Factbook information.

Chinese

“Chinese culture has essentially disappeared and the Chinese in Suriname are closely tied to the Creoles.” (Levinson 1998, p. 380).

So we code the same as Creoles: Roman Catholic and Protestant.

Creole

Mixed African and White. Mostly Catholic (Levinson 1998, p. 380).

“Creoles are either Roman Catholic or Protestant” (Kurian 1992, p. 2229).

Hindustani

“Asian Indians are either Hindu or Muslim” (Kurian 1992, p. 2229).

Hindus 80% and Muslims 20% (Levinson 1998, p. 380).

We code Hindu, Islam Sunni.

Indigenous

Animism

<http://www.britannica.com/EBchecked/topic/575240/Suriname/285405/Languages> Last accessed on December 29, 2014.

“Citizens of Amerindian and Maroon origin who identify themselves as Christian often also follow indigenous religious customs, with the tacit approval of their Christian church leaders (p. 1).”

<http://www.state.gov/documents/organization/193215.pdf> Last accessed on December 29, 2014.

We code Christian (sect unspecified), Animism.

Javanese

“Indonesians are Muslim” (Kurian 1992, p. 2229).

“Although a few have converted to Christianity, most Javanese are Muslims.” (Levinson 1998, p. 380).

<http://www.britannica.com/EBchecked/topic/575240/Suriname/285405/Languages> Last accessed on December 29, 2014.

We code Islam Sunni.

Maroon

“Missionary efforts have been made by Protestants, mainly the Community of Evangelical Brethren (Moravians), and the Roman Catholic Church, but the results have not been impressive.” Remains mainly animistic (Ember, Ember and Skoggard 2002, p. 226).

“Maroon religion manifests many traditional African elements, including oracles and the veneration of African ancestors and spirits.” - See more at: <http://www.minorityrights.org/5154/suriname/maroons.html#sthash.JXwYeZ00.dpuf> Last Accessed on August 6, 2014.

“The majority of blacks follow traditional religions” (Kurian 1992, p. 2229).

We code Animism.

Mixed

We have not been able to find another mixed group other than the Creole. So we have not been able to code this group.

SWAZILAND

Majority religion is Animism (syncretic with Christianity aka Zionist) according to CIA World Factbook.

Swazi

“A majority of Swazis are registered as "Christian." Many converts belong to nationalistic Separatist "Zionist" churches, which practice a flexible dogma and great tolerance of custom. Christianity as practiced by Swazis has been influenced by existing traditions, including beliefs in ancestral spirits, and traditional religion has been influenced by Christianity.”
(Levinson 1995, p. 332).

“Over half of the Swazi are Christians, but the Swazi religion is still widely practiced. It involves belief in a creator god, Mkhulumqande, and in ancestors’ spirits who can either help or punish their living relatives and so merit respect and appeasement.”
(Stokes et al. 2009, 673)

Primary religion is coded as Syncretic (Christianity, Animism).

Zulu

More than half the population is Christian and the rest is animist. (Levinson 1995, p. 412).

“Christianity has significantly influenced the Zulu. The majority of the Zulu combine traditional religious beliefs with Christianity; there are also those who profess to be entirely converted to Christianity, mostly those who adhere to the evangelical Christian traditions.” (Ember, Ember and Skoggard 2002; p. 392).

Primary religion is coded as Syncretic (Christianity, Animism).

SWEDEN

Majority religion is Christian Protestant according to CIA World Factbook.

Finns

Lutheran Protestant (Levinson, 1991; p. 104).

Former Yugoslavs

Islam (Sunni), Christian (Catholic and Orthodox) for the Croatian, Serbian, Albanian (Cole 2011, p. 8) and Bosnian population.

Majority of the refugees fleeing from Yugoslavia were Muslim Bosniaks thus we code Islam (Sunni) for this group/s primary religion.
https://www.washingtonpost.com/news/global-opinions/wp/2017/02/24/the-truth-about-refugees-in-sweden/?utm_term=.97a4dc964fa3 Last accessed on September 23, 2018.

Muslims

Iranians, Iraqis, Lebanese, Somalis, Turks, Kurds.

Islam Sunni and Shi'i (Roald 2002, p. 101-121).

Swedes

Christian Lutheran Protestant (Levinson, 1991; p. 258).

SWITZERLAND

Majority religion is Christian Roman Catholic according to CIA World Factbook.

French-Speakers

Christian Roman Catholic (Maynard in Cole 2011, p. 147).

German

Christian Roman Catholic and Protestant (Levinson, 1991; p. 127). Both sects plus No religion (Cole 2011, p. 169).

Catholics slightly higher in % than Protestants
(<https://www.everyculture.com/Europe/German-Swiss-Religion-and-Expressive-Culture.html>, last accessed on September 23, 2018)

Italians

Virtually all Italian-speaking Swiss are Catholic (Cole 2011, p. 209).

Portuguese

Christian Roman Catholic (Cunha in Cole 2011, p. 290).

Spanish

Christian Roman Catholic and No religion (Quiroga in Cole 2011, p. 351).

Turks

Islam (Sunni)
<http://global.britannica.com/EBchecked/topic/577225/Switzerland/256984/Animal-life>
Last Accessed on August 5, 2014.

Yugoslavs

Islam (Sunni), Christian (Catholic and Orthodox) for the Croatian, Serbian, Albanian (Cole 2011, p. 8) and Bosnian population.
<http://global.britannica.com/EBchecked/topic/577225/Switzerland/256984/Animal-life>
Last Accessed on August 5, 2014.

There is a large migrant population from Former Yugoslavia, from many ethnic backgrounds, in Switzerland. There is no available reliable estimation of either ethnic or religious identification of these people. Accordingly, predominant religions of these groups (i.e. Kosovar Albanian, Serb, Montenegrin, Bosniak, Croat, Macedonian, Slovene) are coded but no primary religion could be coded.

“At 213,900 people, migrants from Serbia and Montenegro make up the second largest group of foreigners after the Italians (312,000), according to statistics for 2003. But taken all together, immigrants from the former Yugoslavia – Serbia and Montenegro, Croatia, Bosnia-Herzegovina, Macedonia and Slovenia as well as Kosovo – actually number around 370,000 people.”

Luigi Jorio. 2005. “Balkan migrants struggle to integrate.”
<https://www.swissinfo.ch/eng/balkan-migrants-struggle-to-integrate/4810086>, last accessed on October 10, 2018.

SYRIA

Majority religion is Islam Sunni according to CIA World Factbook.

Alawi

This is a sect of the Islam Shi'i.

<http://www.minorityrights.org/?lid=5271&tmpl=printpage> Last Accessed on August 5, 2014.

Christians

According to (Bailey and Bailey 2003, p. 191), "about half of all Christians in Syria are Greek Orthodox." Significant other denomination is Greek Catholic and Syriac and Armenian Catholic. So we code Christian Orthodox and Catholic.

Druze

A religious minority that split from Islam Shi'i (Levinson, 1995, p. 74) but is now accepted as a new sect. We code Islam (Druze).

Kurds

Dominantly Islam Sunni (Levinson, 1995, p. 176)

Palestinians

Islam (Sunni)

"The largest religious group in Syria is the Sunni Muslims, of whom about 80 percent are native Syrian Arabs, with the remainder being Kurds, Turkomans, Circassians, and Palestinians."

http://atheism.about.com/library/FAQs/islam/countries/bl_SyriaIslamSunni.htm Last Accessed on August 5, 2014.

Sunni-Arab

Islam (Sunni). These are the majority of the Syrian population.

TAJIKISTAN

Majority religion is Islam (Sunni) according to CIA World Factbook.

Kyrgyz

“The vast majority of the non-Tajik population of Tajikistan is composed of peoples who were also historically Sunni Muslims (Uzbeks, Kyrgyz, Tatars, and Turkmen).”

Glenn E. Curtis (ed.) 1996. *Tajikistan: A Country Study*. Washington: GPO for the Library of Congress, retrieved from <http://countrystudies.us/tajikistan/25.htm>, last accessed on 03.08.2014.

Pamiris

“Since the eleventh century, they have belonged to the Ismaili sect...”

Lidia Monogarova. 2002. “Pamir Peoples.” *Encyclopedia of World Cultures, Vol. VI, Russia and Eurasia/China*. G.K. Hall & Co.: New York, 306.

“A distinct version of Islamic ideology – Ismaili Shiya, has become dominant among the Pamir peoples.”

Leila R. Dodykhudoeva. 2004. “Ethno-cultural heritage of the peoples of West Pamir.” *Collegium Antropologicum* 28(1): 147-159, at 150.

Russians

“There are approximately 150,000 Christians, mostly ethnic Russians and other Soviet-era immigrants. The largest Christian group is Russian Orthodox.”

U.S. Department of State. 2010. *International Religious Freedom Report: Tajikistan*. http://www.state.gov/j/drl/rls/irf/2010_5/168253.htm, last accessed on 03.08.2014

“The next largest religious community is presumably Russian Orthodox, the historical faith of many Ukrainians as well as Russians.”

Glenn E. Curtis (ed.) 1996. *Tajikistan: A Country Study*. Washington: GPO for the Library of Congress, retrieved from <http://countrystudies.us/tajikistan/25.htm>, last accessed on 03.08.2014.

Tajik

“Most religious Tajiks belong to the Sunni sect and, within it, to the Hanafi juridical school.”

Eden Naby. 2002. “Tajiks.” *Encyclopedia of World Cultures Supplement*. New York: MacMillan Reference, 330.

“Sunni Muslim 85%, Shi’i Muslim 5%, other 10% (2003 est.)”

The World Factbook. 2013-14. *Tajikistan*. Washington, DC: Central Intelligence Agency. <https://www.cia.gov/library/publications/the-world-factbook/geos/ti.html>, last accessed on May 28, 2014.

Uzbeks

“The overwhelming majority of Uzbeks are Sunni Muslims of the Hanafi rite (one of the four major schools of Islamic jurisprudence).”

Russel Zanca. 2002. “Uzbeks.” *Encyclopedia of World Cultures Supplement*. New York: MacMillan Reference, 366.

“The vast majority of the non-Tajik population of Tajikistan is composed of peoples who were also historically Sunni Muslims (Uzbeks, Kyrgyz, Tatars, and Turkmen).”

Glenn E. Curtis (ed.) 1996. *Tajikistan: A Country Study*. Washington: GPO for the Library of Congress, retrieved from <http://countrystudies.us/tajikistan/25.htm>, last accessed on 03.08.2014.

TANZANIA

Majority religion is Islam (Sunni) according to CIA World Factbook.

Asians

“In its heyday, Tanzania had more than 150,000 Asians but their numbers dwindled due to mass emigration. In 1994 there were 50,000 in Tanzania mainland and 4,000 in Zanzibar. Today, Tanzania has around 40,000 comprising communities ranging from Hindus, Sunni Muslims, Shia Ithnasharis, Bohras, Sikhs, Jains, Christians and Zoroastrians making an intriguing diversity in this nation of 44.6 million.”
<http://ismailmail.files.wordpress.com/2013/10/asians-in-tanzania-by-shamlal-puri-the-international-indian.pdf> Last Accessed on January 15, 2015.

Also includes East Asians. We only code Christianity following the source above, since Refworld does not specify subgroups and religions.
<http://www.refworld.org/docid/3ae6abe294.html> Last Accessed on January 15, 2015.

Final note: “Despite identity plurality, there are some areas where religious identity reinforces other identities. Within the Asian community the majority are Muslims, although there is an important Hindu minority. Arabs are almost all Muslims, while Europeans are almost all Christians. The overlapping European Christian and Arab Muslim identities have provided sources of unity for Christian and Muslim communities to mobilise politically based on religion, a point that we addressed earlier regarding the larger international issues of fighting terrorism or resisting Western Christian influence.” (p. 699) “The largest Islamic sect in Tanzania follows Sunni traditions and most of its members are African. There are also Shia Ismailis, who have a large number of Asian followers, and a small Ibadi sect that is primarily Arab (Forster et al, 2000: 121).” (p. 704) Bruce Heilman and Paul J Kaiser. 2002. “Religion, identity and politics in Tanzania” *Third World Quarterly*, vol 23, no 4, pp. 691-709.

Based on this article, we code primary religion Islam (Sunni).

Bena

“By the 1960s, after three-quarters of a century of missionary activity, the Bena were overwhelmingly Christian. The Protestants constituted the majority in the highlands and Roman Catholics the majority in the lowlands. Islam was only beginning to win serious numbers of converts in the early 1960s, mostly in the highlands.”

Marc, Swartz. 2002. “Bena of Southwestern Tanzania.” *Encyclopedia of World Cultures Supplement*. New York: MacMillan Reference, 57.

We code Christian (Roman Catholic and Protestant).

Chagga

Including Vunja, Machame.

“With an assimilative agenda the Christianization programme was remarkably successful; indeed, at the time of Tanzanian Independence over 85 percent of the Chagga considered themselves Christian.”

Timothy Clack. 2009. “Sheltering Experience in Underground Places: Thinking through Precolonial Chagga Caves on Mount Kilimanjaro.” *World Archaeology* 41(2): 321-344, at 324.

“...some areas came under Lutheran and others Roman Catholic influences.”

Clack, “Chagga Caves on Mount Kilimanjaro,” 324.

“Christian ideas and rituals are closely intertwined with indigenous conceptions and ceremonies.”

Sally F. Moore. 1995. “Chagga.” *Encyclopedia of World Cultures, Vol. IX, Africa and The Middle East*. G.K. Hall & Co.: New York, 62.

Machame: Christian, Muslim and traditional religion according to <http://www.ethnologue.com/country/TZ/languages> Last accessed on December 23, 2014.

We could not confirm Muslim so we only code Christian (Protestant and Roman Catholic), Animism.

Fipa, Fiba

“Today about 70 percent of Fipa are nominally Christian -most of these being Catholic- and 5 percent are Muslims.”

Roy G. Willis. 1995. “Fipa.” *Encyclopedia of World Cultures, Vol. IX, Africa and The Middle East*. G.K. Hall & Co.: New York, 99.

“If one counts each person baptized as a Catholic, as the White Fathers did, new Catholics were able to convert without adopting all the missionaries’ teachings or prescribed practices. Our discussion of dancing, *intuli* and witchcraft all indicate that Fipa Catholics often continued practicing their own customs.”

Kathleen R. Smythe. 1999. “The Creation of Catholic Fipa Society.” In *East African Expressions of Christianity*. eds. Thomas Spear, and Isaria N. Kimambo, Ohio: Ohio University Press, 129-150, at 143.

There seems to be a hybrid religion among Fipa people. While more than three-quarters of Fipa people nominally adopted Catholicism, they still carry on their own rituals. Thus, it is coded Christian (Catholic) and Animism.

Gogo

Also called Chigogo.

“Although some in the region had adopted Islam, the number of its converts grew much more slowly than the numbers attending either the Catholic or Protestant, especially Anglican, missions.”

Mathias E. Mnyampala. 1995. *The Gogo: History, Customs, and Traditions*. New York: M.E. Sharpe, 23.

“The Gogo are a Bantu people concentrated in central Tanzania’s highlands who have absorbed many aspects of Maasai culture.” (Stokes 2009, p. 249). On p. 429 Maasai religion is marked as Animist. We could not confirm Islam.

So we code Christian (Catholic, Protestant, Anglican) and Animism. Primary religion is coded Christianity per Mnyampala (1995), with no sect specified.

Ha

“The Ha (and Tutsi) recognize Imana as their supreme being and emphasize the creative power of this deity. The spirits of ancestors influence the fortunes of the Ha, and thus ancestral shrines and the ancestral cult are important. Nature spirits are thought to dwell in the fields and other parts of the countryside. Christian missionary activity among the Ha has included that of Roman Catholics, Anglicans, Lutherans, Pentecostals, and Seventh Day Adventists.”

“Ha.” 2014. *Encyclopedia Britannica*. Retrieved from <http://www.britannica.com/EBchecked/topic/250604/Ha>, last accessed on 06.08.2014.

“Traditional Religion, Christian, Muslim.”

Ethnologue – Languages of the World. <https://www.ethnologue.com/language/haq>, last accessed on 06.08.2014.

Christianity has become dominant in the 20th century according to Nyanto (2016). Salvatory Stephen Nyanto. 2016. “Religious Experiences of Life After Death in Buha and Unyamwezi Cosmologies, Western Tanzania.” *History Research* 6(2): 80-100, at pp. 93-94.

We code Christian (no sect specified since we do not know the numbers of the sects) and Animism. Nyanto (2016: p.94) confirms Islam as well. Primary religion is coded Christianity with no information on sect.

Haya

“Traditional Religion, Islam, Christianity.”

Ethnologue – Languages of the World.

http://www.ethnologue.com/language/HAY/view/***EDITION***, last accessed on 06.08.2014

“Like other ethnic groups in Tanzania, the Haya people have their own unique set of rituals, some of which share common characteristics with rituals performed by other ethnicities.”

Philip U. Effiong. 2009. “Haya.” *Encyclopedia of African Religion*. Thousand Oaks: SAGE Publications, 308.

“Haya are one of the most Christianized people... in East Africa.”

Isichei, Elizabeth Allo. 1995. *A History of Christianity in Africa: From Antiquity to the Present*. UK: Wm. B. Eerdmans Publishing, p. 262.

We could not find reference to Islam anywhere so we only code Christian (no sect specified) and Animism.

Hehe

“Christianity and Islam have been widely accepted.”

Edgar V. Wivans. 2002. “Hehe.” *Encyclopedia of World Cultures Supplement*. New York: MacMillan Reference, 151.

“Recently, many Hehe people have been converted to Christianity and Islam.”

Annabel Skinner. 2005. *Tanzania & Zanzibar*. Connecticut: The Globe Pequet Press, 27.

“Christians who in the early 1930s were probably slightly fewer than the Moslems have since increased to such an extent that they now greatly outnumber them.”

Alison Redmayne. 1964. “The Wahehe People of Tanganyika.” Unpublished PhD Diss., Nuffield College. Retrieved from https://ora.ox.ac.uk/catalog/uuid:c2573c36-4548-4226-b6d6-5ce308566320/download_file?file_format=pdf&safe_filename=A.%2BH.%2BRedmayne%2B-%2B1964.pdf&type_of_work=Thesis, last accessed on October 10, 2018.

We code Christianity (no sect specified) and Islam (Sunni). Per Redmayne, Christianity is coded primary religion.

Iramba, Nyilamba, Nyiramba

“Today more than half of the Irambas identify themselves as Muslims –Sunni Muslims of the Shafi school. Nevertheless, strong elements of their traditional animist faith –

particularly worship at rain shrines- survives, and relatively few people conduct their daily Islamic prayers or observe Ramadan.”

James S. Olson. 1996. *The Peoples of Africa: An Ethnohistorical Dictionary*. Westport: Greenwood Press, 241.

Both Islam (Sunni) and Animism are coded since the source indicates that the Iramba has a syncretic belief system.

Iraqw, Mbulu

“Most Iraqw remain loyal to traditional religious beliefs that revolve around the immortality of individual souls...”

James S. Olson. 1996. *The Peoples of Africa: An Ethnohistorical Dictionary*. Westport: Greenwood Press, 242.

“Christianity and, to a much lesser extent, Islam have gained wide acceptance in Iraqw society; however, many of the precolonial beliefs are still maintained.”

Katherine A. Snyder. 1995. “Iraqw.” in *Encyclopedia of World Cultures, Vol. IX, Africa and The Middle East*. G.K. Hall & Co.: New York, 126.

We code Animism, Christian (sect unspecified) and Islam (Sunni). NOTE: Better source on Islam and how widespread it is will be searched further.

Kuriya/Kuria

“Christian, Muslim, Traditional Religion.”

Ethnologue – Languages of the World. <http://www.ethnologue.com/language/kuj>, last accessed on 06.08.2014

Christianity and Animism (but predominantly Animism)

Ruel, M. J. Religion and Society Among the Kuria of East-Africa. *Africa* (1965), 295–306.

We have not been able to confirm Muslim so we code Christianity (no sect specified) and Animism.

Luo

“Although the Luo are mainly Christian, elements of the Luo religion still remain.”

James Stokes (eds.). 2009. *Encyclopedia of the Peoples of Africa and the Middle East*. New York: Infobase Publishing, 422.

“Religion among the Luo exhibits a complex creative hybridity of traditional beliefs and practices and those imported by Christian missionaries of a wide range of competing sects. Both Catholic and Protestant missions of European and American origin have been active in the area since the end of the nineteenth century. Even more numerous are the independent African churches (of which over 220 are officially registered in Kenya) that have splintered off from the Euro American churches.”

Ingrid Herbich. 2002. “Luo.” *Encyclopedia of World Cultures Supplement*. New York: MacMillan Reference, 193.

Predominantly Christian (Catholic, Protestant, Independent) existing with traditional beliefs (Levinson 1995, p. 200).

We code Christian (Protestant, Catholic, Independent) and Animism.

Maasai

Animism

“The Maasai religion is monotheistic. Their god is called Engai (or Enkai) and is described as the husband of the moon.”

James Stokes(eds.). 2009. *Encyclopedia of the Peoples of Africa and the Middle East*. New York: Infobase Publishing, 428.

“The Maasai believe in an omnipresent God (Nkai), but they have no means of knowing their God's form or intentions.”

Paul Spencer. 1995. “Maasai.” *Encyclopedia of World Cultures, Vol. IX, Africa and The Middle East*. G.K. Hall & Co.: New York, 209.

Meru, Rwo, Rwa

“By the end of the colonial period the majority of the Meru had converted to Christianity.”

Catherine S. Dolan. 2002. “Meru.” *Encyclopedia of World Cultures Supplement*. New York: MacMillan Reference, 214.

We code Christian (no sect specified).

Ngindo

“Most of them are Muslim.”

James S. Olson. 1996. *The Peoples of Africa: An Ethnohistorical Dictionary*. Westport: Greenwood Press, 432.

“In a twist that is quintessentially Ngindo, the spread of the message from the territorial shrines became entwined with Islam in Undonde.”

Lorne Larson. 2010. “The Ngindo: Exploring the Center of the Maji Maji Rebellion.” in James L. Giblin and Jamie Monson (eds.) *Maji Maji: Lifting the Fog of War*. Leiden: Koninklijke Brill, 104.

We code Islam (Sunni).

Ngoni, Magwangara

“They have retained traditional religious beliefs (worship of natural forces; cult of ancestors); some have become Muslims.”

The Great Soviet Encyclopedia, 3rd Edition. 1970-1979. Retrieved from <http://encyclopedia2.thefreedictionary.com/Ngonis>, last accessed on 10.08.2014.

Since we do not know the size of Muslims (some?), we only code Animism and leave Islam uncoded for now.

Nyakusa

“Traditional Religion, Christian.”

Ethnologue - Languages of the World. <http://www.ethnologue.com/language/nyy>, last accessed on 01.08.2014.

“The precolonial Nyakyusa/Ngonde cosmology was nontheistic. It focused on the powers of the founding heroes and their chiefly descendants, on the powers of commoner headmen to combat witches, and on the ability of deceased relatives to affect the fortunes of the living. Since then Christianity has made very substantial progress, although not equally in all areas. In 1955 Moravians, Lutherans, and Catholics comprised some 14 percent of the total population.”

Michael G. Kenny. 1995. “Nyakyusa and Ngonde.” in *Encyclopedia of World Cultures, Vol. IX, Africa and The Middle East*. G.K. Hall & Co.: New York, 254.

Nyamwezi/Nyamwesi

“A few Nyamwezi have converted to Christianity or Islam but neither of these religions have flourished among the Nyamwezi. Many still follow the Nyamwezi religion.”

Jamie Stokes (eds). 2009. *Encyclopedia of the Peoples of Africa and the Middle East*. New York: Infobase Publishing, 506.

“With the main exceptions of the villages around Tabora and of areas around some Christian missions, neither Islam nor Christianity has flourished strongly among villagers.”

Ray G. Abrahams. 1995. “Nyamwezi and Sukuma.” in *Encyclopedia of World Cultures, Vol. IX, Africa and The Middle East*. G.K. Hall & Co.: New York, 257.

We code Animism.

Nyassa

Also known as Nyasa.

“Christian.”

Ethnologue – Languages of the World. <http://www.ethnologue.com/language/mgs>, last accessed on 06.08.2014

No other source was found to corroborate Ethnologue data. No information about the Christian denominations could be found.

Nyika

Also known as Mijikenda or Nika.

“Many Nyika are Muslims, some are Christian, and perhaps a quarter retain traditional beliefs. There is widespread belief in ancestral spirits who are thought to require ritual pacification.”

“Nyika.” 2014. *Encyclopedia Britannica*. Retrieved from <http://www.britannica.com/EBchecked/topic/423116/Nyika> Last accessed on December 30, 2014.

Either Christian or Animism.

Anna-Lena Lindfors, Mark Woodward and Louise Nagler. “A Sociolinguistic Survey of the Nyiha and Nyika Language Communities in Tanzania, Zambia and Malawi,” Available at <http://ftp.sil.org/silesr/2009/silesr2009-012.pdf> Last accessed on December 31, 2014.

We code Islam (Sunni), Animism, Christianity (no sect specified). Primary religion is coded Islam (Sunni) per *Encyclopedia Britannica*.

Rangi, Irangi

“Today, more than 80 percent of Rangis identify themselves as Muslims –Sunni Muslims of the Shafi school.”

James S. Olson. 1996. *The Peoples of Africa: An Ethnohistorical Dictionary*. Westport: Greenwood Press, 493.

Rungwa

“Christian, traditional religion.”

Ethnologue - Languages of the World. <https://www.ethnologue.com/language/rnw>, last accessed on 01.08.2014

Rwanda-Rundi

These are Hutu and Tutsi under the Rundi people, who are refugees of Burundi in Uganda, Tanzania and Rwanda.
<http://www.britannica.com/EBchecked/topic/512768/Rundi#ref753072> Last accessed on December 30, 2014.

Barundi in Ember et al. (2002, p. 36). Christian (Catholic) and Animist.

Hutu and Tutsi refugees. “The overwhelming majority of the refugees were Catholics.”

Jo Helle-Valle. 1989. *Banyaruanda in Uganda: Ethnic Identity, Refugee Status and Social Stigma*. Master’s Thesis. University of Oslo. Retrieved from repository.forcedmigration.org/pdf/?pid=fmo:2553, last accessed on 06.08.2014

NOTE: Primary religion is coded as Roman Catholic per Helle-Valle, assuming the information she provides on refugees holds for refugees in Tanzania as well.

Safwa

“Traditional Religion, Christian.”

Ethnologue – Languages of the World. <http://www.ethnologue.com/language/sbk>, last accessed on 06.08.2014

“Originally the Safwas, like many inland Tanzanian tribes, were traditionalists. However, in recent decades, there has been a significant change in the spirituality of the Safwas. Most of them have accepted other faiths such as Christianity and even Islam. About 22% of the Safwas adhere to different Christian denominations. This is a very radical shift for a tribe that is proud of their culture and are basically conservatives.”

<http://www.uganda-easygo.com/safwa-people.html>, last accessed on October 10, 2018.

Shambala, Sambaa, Shambaa

“Traditional Shambaa beliefs (healing the land and the body), Mufika (ancestor worship), Christianity, Islam.”

Protestant and Catholic according to <http://www.everyculture.com/wc/Tajikistan-to-Zimbabwe/Shambaa.html> Last accessed on December 30, 2014.

“There are more than 400,000 Shambaa, majority of whom are Muslim.”
The Diagram Group. 2013. *Encyclopedia of African Peoples*. Oxon: Routledge.

NOTE: Per Diagram Group, primary religion is coded Islam (Sunni).

Subi

“Traditional Religion, Christian.”

Ethnologue – Languages of the World. <http://www.ethnologue.com/language/suj>, last accessed on 10.08.2014

Sukuma

“In Usukuma there is a diversity of religions. Many people practice traditional religion while others are Muslim and Christian... In Mwanza there are several mosques with large congregations of both Sukuma as well as other cultures. In more remote villages, Sukuma Muslim communities assemble to pray in smaller mosques... Both Catholic and Protestant missionaries, such as the Missionaries of Africa and Church Missionary Society, formed local missions in Usukuma. Church missions provided many services, such as primary schools for children, which attracted people to the religious communities where some converted to Christianity.”

<http://philip.greenspun.com/sukuma/intro.html>, last accessed on 02.08.2014

“Ethnic religions, Christianity.”

Ethnologue - Languages of the World. <https://www.ethnologue.com/language/suk>, last accessed on 02.08.2014.

We code Animism, Christianity (Roman Catholic, Protestant), Islam (Sunni).

“With the main exceptions of the villages around Tabora and of areas around some Christian missions, neither Islam nor Christianity has flourished strongly among villagers. Religion in the area, like society itself, is accretive rather than exclusive.
<https://www.everyculture.com/Africa-Middle-East/Nyamwezi-and-Sukuma-Religion-and-Expressive-Culture.html#ixzz5TGp70bP4>

NOTE: Primary religion is coded Animism based on these information. Although there are Muslim and Christian communities among Sukuma, sources agree that most Sukuma retain their traditional beliefs.

Tatoga, Taturu, Datoga

“...a ritual located at the heart of Datoga “tradition.”

Astrid Blystad and Ole Bjorn Rekdal. 2004. “Datoga.” in Ember Carol R. and Melvin Ember. 2004. *Encyclopedia of Medical Anthropology: Health and Illness in the World's Cultures*. New York: Kluwer Academic, 633.

We code Animism.

Turu, Nyaturu

“Today, more than half of the Turu identify themselves as Sunni Muslims of the Shafi School. Strong elements of their traditional animist faith, particularly worship at rain shrines, survive, however, and relatively few people conduct their daily Islamic prayers or observe Ramadan.”

James S. Olson. 1996. *The Peoples of Africa: An Ethnohistorical Dictionary*. Westport: Greenwood Press, 572.

“Traditional Religion, Muslim, Christian.”

Ethnologue – Languages of the World. <http://www.ethnologue.com/language/rim>, last accessed on 06.08.2014

Christianity could not be confirmed in another source. Thus only Animism and Islam (Sunni) are coded.

Yao Group

“Most Yao are Muslims.”

"Yao." Encyclopaedia Britannica. Encyclopaedia Britannica Online Academic Edition. Encyclopædia Britannica Inc., 2014.
<http://www.britannica.com/EBchecked/topic/651932/Yao>, last accessed on 02.08.2014

“Muslim.”

Ethnologue - Languages of the World.
https://www.ethnologue.com/language/yao/view/***EDITION***, last accessed on 02.08.2014

We code Islam (Sunni).

Zanzibar Africans/Shirazi

“Their population exceed 280,000 people, all of whom are Muslims.”

James S. Olson. 1996. *The Peoples of Africa: An Ethnohistorical Dictionary*. Westport: Greenwood Press, 523.

“Zanzibar is approximately 98 percent Muslim. Between 80 and 90 percent of the Muslim population is Sunni. The remainder consists of several Shi’i subgroups, mostly of Asian descent.”

U.S. Department of State. 2012. *International Religious Freedom Report: Tanzania*. Retrieved from <http://www.state.gov/documents/organization/208416.pdf>, last accessed on 21.12.2014.

We code Islam (Sunni, Shi’i).

Zanzibar Arabs

“Much of the Arab population left in 1964. Nearly all Zanzibaris are Muslim.”

World Directory of Minorities and Indigenous Peoples. “Tanzania Overview: Shirazi and Arabs of Zanzibar.” <http://www.minorityrights.org/4785/united-republic-of-tanzania/shirazi-and-arabs-of-zanzibar.html>, last accessed on 06.08.2014

“From Zanzibar these learned Muslim waalimu and their disciples were instrumental in propagating Shi’a Islam throughout East Africa.”

<http://www.azaniansea.com/2009/09/history-of-Shi'i-muslims-in-dar-es.html>, last accessed on 10.08.2014.

We code Islam (Sunni). This group brings Sunni Islam to the country.

Zaramo, Zalamo

“The vast majority of Zaramo are Muslims.”

James S. Olson. 1996. *The Peoples of Africa: An Ethnohistorical Dictionary*. Westport: Greenwood Press, 610.

“Muslim.”

Ethnologue - Languages of the World. <https://www.ethnologue.com/language/zaj>, last accessed on 02.08.2014.

We code Islam (Sunni).

Zinza

“Traditional Religion.”

Ethnologue – Languages of the World. <http://www.ethnologue.com/language/zin>, last accessed on 06.08.2014

“Shamanism.”

Robert M. Torrance. 1994. *The Spiritual Quest: Transcendence in Myth, Religion, and Science*. Berkeley: University of California Press, 140.

We code Animism.

THAILAND

Majority religion is officially Buddhism according to CIA World Factbook.

Chinese

“Chinese religious culture is syncretic, and Chinese "popular" religion is comprised of elements of Buddhism, Taoism, and Confucianism.”

Jean DeBernardi. 1993. “Chinese in Southeast Asia.” *Encyclopedia of World Cultures, Vol. V, East and Southeast Asia*. G.K. Hall & Co.: New York, 78.

“Taoism or Chinese popular religions outnumber Buddhism at the level of owner deities of temples. However, this does not mean that Buddhism is not important in Chinese temples.”

Tatsuki Kataoka. 2012. “Religion as Non-religion: The Place of Chinese Temples in Phuket, Southern Thailand.” *Southeast Asian Studies* 1(3): 461-485, at 471.

“[The Muslim population in Thailand] include in particular ethnic Malays, but also immigrants from the ancient kingdom of Champa on the Indochinese peninsula as well as ethnic Chinese...”

Werner Ende and Udo Steinbach. 2010. *Islam in the World Today: A Handbook of Politics, Religion, Culture, and Society*. Ithaca: Cornell University Press, 393.

Religion of the Chinese people in Thailand is defined as an idiosyncratic religion that has elements from Buddhism, Taoism, Confucianism, and Chinese animistic beliefs. Muslim Chinese people who are called *Chin Ho* are also mentioned to exist in Thailand but we do not know their size. According to <http://countrystudies.us/thailand/58.htm> (accessed on December 23, 2014), the number is not high.

Lao

“Theravada Buddhism is the dominant religion of northeast Thailand. The monastic organization in the region is linked to the central monastic authority in Bangkok.”

John Van Esterik and Penny Van Esterik. 1993. “Lao Isan.” *Encyclopedia of World Cultures, Vol. V, East and Southeast Asia*. G.K. Hall & Co.: New York, 163.

“Most Lao are Theravada Buddhists, but also practice aspects of animist worship.”

W. Randall Ireson and Carol Ireson. 1993. “Lao.” *Encyclopedia of World Cultures, Vol. V, East and Southeast Asia*. G.K. Hall & Co.: New York, 159.

Lao people are Theravada Buddhists, yet the distinctiveness of their religion from the Thai Buddhism is stressed upon the animist elements in it. Thus, we code Buddhism and Animism.

Malay-Muslims

“Malays are Muslims, and their Islamic faith is of the Sunni variety.”

Manning Nash. 1993. “Malays.” *Encyclopedia of World Cultures, Vol. V, East and Southeast Asia*. G.K. Hall & Co.: New York, 176.

“Most Muslims, about 1.5 million, are concentrated in Thailand’s southern provinces, which border on Malaysia, where they constitute the majority of the population in the area.”

Moshe Yegar. 2002. *Between Integration and Secession: The Muslim Communities of the Southern Philippines, Southern Thailand, and Western Burma/Myanmar*. Maryland: Lexington Books, 73.

Mon-Khmer Peoples

“Although Buddhism was the official religion of the Mon and the Khmer, in popular practice it incorporated many local cults.”

Barbara Leitch LePoer (ed.) 1987. *Thailand: A Country Study*. Washington: GPO for the Library of Congress, retrieved from <http://countrystudies.us/thailand/4.htm>, last accessed on 01.08.2014

Buddhists

<http://www.minorityrights.org/5606/thailand/mon-and-khmer.html> Last accessed in December 23, 2014.

We code Buddhism.

Northern Hill Tribes

“Upland-dwelling peoples (also known as “hill tribes”) such as the Karen, Hmong Yao, Lahu, Lisu, and Akha also follow distinctive traditions that set them apart from the country’s Tai-speaking majority. In the Past, such peoples were considered by the Thai to be peoples of the forest, and this association has continued to shape the popular image of upland communities in the 21st century. Most upland peoples at one time followed local religious traditions. While some have become Buddhists, more have converted to Christianity, a feature that further distinguishes them from the majority of the population.”

Encyclopedia Britannica: *Thailand*.

<http://www.britannica.com/EBchecked/topic/589625/Thailand>, last accessed on 31.05.2014

“Akha religion (zahv) can be characterized as animism with an ancestor cult... Both Protestant and Catholic missionaries have been active among Akha and have won converts, who typically live apart from traditionalists in Christian villages.”

Cornelia Ann Kammerer. 1993. “Akha.” *Encyclopedia of World Cultures, Vol. V, East and Southeast Asia*. G.K. Hall & Co.: New York, 129.

“In some areas Karen religion was syncretic, incorporating Buddhism and/or Christianity into indigenous religious practices. This sometimes took the form of a millennialist cult with a powerful leader and with elements of Karen nationalism envisioning a new order on Earth in which the Karen would be powerful. The data in Thailand indicate that of Pwo Karen, 37.2 percent are animist, 61.1 percent Buddhist, and 1.7 percent Christian; of Sgaw Karen, 42.9 percent are animist, 38.4 percent Buddhist, and 18.3 percent Christian (1977).”

Nancy Pollock Khin. 1993. “Karen.” *Encyclopedia of World Cultures, Vol. V, East and Southeast Asia*. G.K. Hall & Co.: New York, 129.

Similar information about other northern hill tribes can be found in the Encyclopedia of World Culture. We code Animism, Buddhism, Christianity (Roman Catholic and Protestant).

Shan

“In some characterizations of Theravada Buddhism, Shan beliefs and practices may be considered unorthodox. Nevertheless, Shan identify themselves as Theravada Buddhists.”

Nicola Tannenbaum. 1993. “Shan.” *Encyclopedia of World Cultures, Vol. V, East and Southeast Asia*. G.K. Hall & Co.: New York, 241.

“In Shan villages, as elsewhere in rural Southeast Asia, rituals involving local “spirits” are especially commonplace and sometimes quite elaborate. Are we dealing with two separate religions here, or a syncretic form that incorporates elements from different traditions, or something else entirely?”

Nancy Eberhardt. 2006. *Imagining the Course of Life: Self-Transformation in a Shan Buddhist Community*. Hawaii: University of Hawaii Press, 10.

Shan Buddhism is a syncretic religion which includes some animistic elements that distinguish the Shan people’s beliefs from other Buddhist communities in Myanmar and Thailand. Hence we code both Animism and Buddhism.

Thai

“Theravada Buddhism is the official religion of Thailand (95 percent of the population)... About 85 percent of Thai men are ordained priests, although only a small minority makes the priesthood its life work.”

M. Marlene Martin and David Levinson. 1993. “Central Thai.” *Encyclopedia of World Cultures, Vol. V, East and Southeast Asia*. G.K. Hall & Co.: New York, 71.

“The vast majority of people in Thailand are adherents of Buddhism. The Theravada tradition of Buddhism came to Thailand from Sri Lanka.”

Encyclopedia Britannica: *Thailand*.

<http://www.britannica.com/EBchecked/topic/589625/Thailand>, last accessed on 31.05.2014

TIMOR-LESTE

Majority religion is Christian (Roman Catholic) according to CIA World Factbook.

Papuan

Bunak, Fataluku, Makasae, Adabe, Makua subgroups are included.

“Bunak, Fataluku, Makasae: Traditional religion, Christian.”

Ethnologue – Languages of the World.

<http://www.ethnologue.com/country/TL/languages>, Last accessed on 10.08.2014.

Since three of the five groups are mentioned as Animist and Christian, that is what we code for the group religion. We have not been able to find further information to corroborate it. Also since the country is 98% Catholic, we coded Catholic for the Christian population.

Timorese

“According to a 2005 World Bank report, 98 percent of the population is Catholic, 1 percent Protestant, and less than 1 percent Muslim. Most citizens also retain some vestiges of animistic beliefs and practices, which they have come to regard as more cultural than religious.”

US Department of State. *Timor Leste: International Religious Freedom Report 2007*.
<http://www.state.gov/j/drl/rls/irf/2007/90135.htm>, last accessed on 31.05.2014

“Catholic: 96.9 %, Protestant/Evangelical: 2.2 %, Islam:0.3 %, Other: 0.5 %”

Timor Leste Ministry of Finance. 2010. *Population and Housing Census of Timor-Leste*. Retrieved from <https://www.mof.gov.tl/wp-content/uploads/2011/06/Publication-2-English-Web.pdf>, last accessed on 31.05.2014

TOGO

Majority religion is Animism according to CIA World Factbook.

Akposso

“Ikposo: Traditional religion, Christian (Protestant).”

Ethnologue. <http://www.ethnologue.com/language/kpo>, last accessed on 31.05.2014

“The Akposo are animist in their religious loyalties.”

James S. Olson. 1996. *The Peoples of Africa: An Ethnohistorical Dictionary*. Westport: Greenwood Press, 21.

We could not corroborate Protestantism thus we only code Animism.

Ewe (Ethoue, Eibe, Ephe, Krepe)

“Today, nearly half of the Ewe people are Christians. The Ewe religion is still widely practiced, at times in conjunction with Christianity.”

Jamie Stokes (eds). 2009. *Encyclopedia of the Peoples of Africa and the Middle East*. New York: Infobase Publishing, 222.

Christianity, Animism (Levinson 1995, p. 88).

Encyclopedia Britannica. *Togo*.

<http://global.britannica.com/EBchecked/topic/197552/Ewe> Last accessed on December 23, 2014.

Gurma

“Gurma religion is mostly based in traditional systems of beliefs, predominantly structured in an animistic cosmology... Some Gurma became Christian and Muslim, but they adopted these religions only formally...”

Carl Skutsch (eds.). 2005. *Encyclopedia of the World's Minorities*. New York: Routledge, 534.

The sources suggest that while traditional beliefs are still predominant among Gurma, there are also some Muslim and Christian communities. Yet we could not manage to confirm neither the existence nor the size of these communities. Thus, we code Animism.

Kabiye

“They are primarily animist in their religious loyalties.”

James S. Olson. 1996. The Peoples of Africa: An Ethnohistorical Dictionary. Westport: Greenwood Press, 294.

“Traditional religion, Christian (Protestant), Christian (Roman Catholic).”

Ethnologue – Languages of the World.

http://www.ethnologue.com/language/KBP/view/***EDITION***, last accessed on 06.08.2014

Kabre

This is another name for Kabiye according to Ethnologue. AMAR depends on Fearon 2003 and codes the group separately. However, we have not found a separate group called Kabre. For now we coded them the same.

Kotocoli

Alternate names: Tem, Temba, Tim, Timu, Cotocoli.

“More than 80 percent of the Kotokolis are Muslims.”

James S. Olson. 1996. The Peoples of Africa: An Ethnohistorical Dictionary. Westport: Greenwood Press, 301.

Muslim

<http://www.minorityrights.org/5352/togo/togo-overview.html>

Last accessed on December 23, 2014.

We code Islam (Sunni) (Togo’s Muslims are Sunni according to the last source above).

TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO

Majority religion is Christian (Protestant) according to CIA World Factbook.

Black

“The majority of the Christians are Roman Catholic (29 percent) or Anglican (11 percent), with the remainder belonging to smaller groups... There are two sects of African origin: Shouter and Chango, the latter including a variant called Rada. The Shouters, who call themselves Spiritual Baptists, are a fundamentalist cult who place great emphasis on participatory and demonstrative worship, with hand clapping, singing, dancing, shouting, and trances. The Chango are marginally Christian, with most of their beliefs and practices, as well as their pantheon of gods, derived from African animism.”

George Thomas Kurian (eds.). 2007. *Encyclopedia of the World's Nations and Cultures*. New York: Facts on File Inc., 2375.

“Among the Christian traditions, Roman Catholicism remained strongest, with 29.4 percent, followed by Anglicanism (10.9 percent), Presbyterianism (3.4 percent), and Seventh-day Adventism (3.7 percent).”

J. Gordon Melton and Martin Baumann (eds.). 2002. *Religions of the World: A Comprehensive Encyclopedia of Beliefs and Practices, Vol. IV*. Santa Barbara: ABC-CLIO, 1298.

We code Christian (Protestant and Roman Catholic).

Final note: We code primary religion Christianity (Roman Catholic) as 26% of the population is Catholic as opposed to 24.6 various Protestant sects. “International Religious Freedom Report 2006 <https://www.state.gov/j/drl/rls/irf/2006/71476.htm>, last accessed on September 18, 2018.

East Indians

“Among the Indian segment, Muslims constituted some 12 to 16 percent. As with the African peoples, Indians were subjected to Christian missionary programs, the PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH IN CANADA being most active in attempting to convert the so-called heathen brothers and sisters. Proselytization efforts among Indian Muslims more or less failed. However, among the Indian people, evangelists from the PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH IN TRINIDAD, and later the Roman Catholic Church, the Anglicans, the SEVENTH-DAY ADVENTIST CHURCH, and, most recently, several Pentecostal churches, count some 22.2 percent as members. Thus Hindu and Muslim traditions remain the religious backbone of Trinidad and Tobago's Indian population.”

J. Gordon Melton and Martin Baumann (eds.). 2002. *Religions of the World: A Comprehensive Encyclopedia of Beliefs and Practices, Vol. IV*. Santa Barbara: ABC-CLIO, 1298.

“The East Indian population contained both Hindus and Muslims, who represented 25 percent and 6 percent of the total population, respectively.”

Sandra W. Meditz and Dennis M. Hanratty (eds.) 1987. *Caribbean Islands: A Country Study*. Washington: GPO for the Library of Congress, retrieved from <http://countrystudies.us/caribbean-islands/42.htm> Last accessed on 03.08.2014.

Sunni (Figueira 2002, p. 10)

Daurius Figueira. 2002. *Jihad in Trinidad and Tobago*, July 27, 1990. iUniverse.

We code Hindu, Islam (Sunni), Christian (no sect specified since we do not know which sects pass threshold %).

Final note; We code primary religion Hinduism since Muslims are only 5.8% of the population. “Afro-Trinidadians were predominantly Christian, with a small Muslim community, and were concentrated in and around Port-of-Spain and the east-west corridor of Trinidad. The population of Trinidad's sister island, Tobago, was overwhelmingly of African descent and predominantly Christian. Indo-Trinidadians were primarily concentrated in central and southern Trinidad and were principally divided between the Hindu and Muslim faiths, along with significant Presbyterian and some Catholic representation. “International Religious Freedom Report 2006 <https://www.state.gov/j/drl/rls/irf/2006/71476.htm>, last accessed on September 18, 2018.

Mixed

Being an inter-ethnic and inter-religious group, the Mixed group in Trinidad and Tobago (sometimes called Dougla with an offensive connotation) refer to East Indian and African mixed population.

<http://uwispace.sta.uwi.edu/dspace/bitstream/handle/2139/11131/Article%201%20-%20regis.pdf?sequence=1> Last accessed on December 23, 2014.

Christians (Clarke et al. p. 146).

Colin Clarke and Gillian Clarke. 2010. *Post-Colonial Trinidad: An Ethnographic Journal*. Palgrave Macmillan.

TUNISIA

Majority religion is officially Islam (Sunni) according to CIA World Factbook.

Arabs

“Islam in its Sunni form is the state religion [in Tunisia], and Muslims form about 98 percent of the population.”

George Thomas Kurian (eds.). 2007. *Encyclopedia of the World's Nations and Cultures*. New York: Facts on File Inc., 2389.

“Perhaps the most common Arab characteristic is adherence to the Islamic faith. Muslim Arabs comprise about 93 percent of the Arab population and belong to several different sects including Shi'i (Ithna Ashari and Ismaili), Alawi, Zaidi, and Sunni, which is the largest.”

Ronald Johnson. 1995. “Arabs.” *Encyclopedia of World Cultures, Vol. IX, Africa and The Middle East*. G.K. Hall & Co.: New York, 22.

Berber

“All Moroccans, whether Berbers or Arabs, are Sunni (i.e., orthodox and mainstream) Muslims of the Maliki rite, which predominates in North Africa.”

David M. Hart. 1995. “Berbers of Morocco.” *Encyclopedia of World Cultures, Vol. IX, Africa and The Middle East*. G.K. Hall & Co.: New York, 52.

“Islam in its Sunni form is the state religion, and Muslims form about 98 percent of the population.”

George Thomas Kurian (eds.). 2007. *Encyclopedia of the World's Nations and Cultures*. New York: Facts on File Inc., 2389.

Europeans

“Europeans [in Tunisia] are estimated to number no more than 50,000. The main non-French foreign communities are Greek and Italian.”

George Thomas Kurian (eds.). 2007. *Encyclopedia of the World's Nations and Cultures*. New York: Facts on File Inc., 2389.

“Among 51,600 Christians; 30,400 Independents, 19,000 Roman Catholics.”

J. Gordon Melton and Martin Baumann (eds.). 2002. *Religions of the World: A Comprehensive Encyclopedia of Beliefs and Practices, Vol. IV*. Santa Barbara: ABC-CLIO, 1302.

Final note: According to the 2017 State Department International Religious Freedom report, “Roman Catholics comprise approximately 88 percent of Christians, according to NGOs. Catholic officials estimate membership at fewer than 5,000, widely dispersed throughout the country. The remaining Christian population is composed of Protestants, Russian Orthodox, French Reformists, Anglicans, Seventh-day Adventists, Greek Orthodox, and Jehovah’s Witnesses.” So we code primary religion Christian (Roman Catholic). <https://www.state.gov/documents/organization/281252.pdf>, last accessed on September 17, 2018.

TURKEY

Majority religion is Islam (Sunni) according to CIA World Factbook.

Arab

There are no official statistics on ethnicity and religion in Turkey.

‘Alevi’ is a blanket term for a large number of different Shi’i communities, whose actual beliefs and ritual practices differ. The Arabic speaking Alevi communities of southern Turkey (especially Hatay and Adana) are the extension of Syria’s Alawi (Nusayri) community and have no historical ties with the other Alevi groups, their numbers are small and their role in Turkey has been negligible. The important Alevi groups are the Turkish and Kurdish speakers (the latter still to be divided into speakers of Kurdish proper and of related Zaza); both appear to be the descendants of rebellious tribal groups that were religiously affiliated.” P. 8

“There is also a community of Sunni Arabs living in Turkey. Unlike the Turkish Sunni majority its members belong to the Shaji’i tradition (which they share in common with most Sunni Kurds)... Finally the Christian Arabs are about 10,000. They call themselves Nasrani.” P.

Nigar Karimova and Edward Devereil. 2001. “Minorities in Turkey.” *Occasional Papers* No. 19. Stockholm: The Swedish Institute of International Affairs. Retrieved from <http://miris.eurac.edu/mugs2/do/blob.pdf?type=pdf&serial=1101210931437>, last accessed on December 23, 2014.

The Arab population in Hatay is mostly Alevi; however, the rest of the Arab community is Sunni Muslim. Since we do not know if Alevis are above 10% (no official stats or ethnicity/religion cross-population survey present) and our source implies that they are not, we only code Islam (Sunni).

Kurds

“The majority of Kurds are Sunni Muslim of the Shafi’i school of jurisprudence; this distinguishes them from the Turks and some Arabs of neighboring territories, who are of the Hanafi school.”

John A. Shoup. 2011. *Ethnic Groups of Africa and the Middle East: An Encyclopedia*. Santa Barbara: ABC-CLIO, 160.

“The Kurds converted to Islam in the seventh century A.D. Most Kurds are orthodox Sunni Muslims of the Shafi school. The majority of Alawites are Turks, but many are Kurds, some of whom speak the Zaza dialect.”

Annette Busby. 1995. “Kurds.” *Encyclopedia of World Cultures, Vol. IX, Africa and The Middle East*. G.K. Hall & Co.: New York, 176.

“Alevi include almost all of Turkey's Arab minority, from 10 to 30 percent of the country's Kurds, and many ethnic Turks.”

Helen Chapin Metz (ed.) 1995. *Turkey: A Country Study*. Washington: GPO for the Library of Congress, retrieved from <http://countrystudies.us/turkey/36.htm>, last accessed on 06.08.2014

“3 million of the Alevis are also Kurdish. Politically they face a dilemma. Should their primary loyalty be to their ethnic or religious community? Some care more about religious solidarity with Turkish Alevis than ethnic solidarity with Kurds particularly since many Sunni Kurds deplore them.” p. 9

Nigar Karimova and Edward Devereil. 2001. “Minorities in Turkey.” *Occasional Papers* No. 19. Stockholm: The Swedish Institute of International Affairs. Retrieved from <http://miris.eurac.edu/mugs2/do/blob.pdf?type=pdf&serial=1101210931437>, last accessed on December 23, 2014.

We code Islam (Sunni) and Islam (Shii) as Alevis in Turkey are an off-spring of Shi'ism.

Turkish

“More than 99 percent of the population is Muslim, and most of them are Sunnites. Estimates of the number of Shiites fall between 5 percent and 35 percent of the population.”

Alan A. Bartholomew. 1995. “Turks.” *Encyclopedia of World Cultures, Vol. IX, Africa and The Middle East*. G.K. Hall & Co.: New York, 376.

“In addition to the country's Sunni Muslim majority, academics estimated there were 15 to 20 million Alevis, followers of a belief system that incorporates aspects of both Shi'a and Sunni Islam.”

U.S. Department of State. 2007. *International Religious Freedom Report: Turkey*. <http://www.state.gov/j/drl/rls/irf/2007/90204.htm>, last accessed on 06.08.2014

“The number of Alevis is a matter of contention. Estimates range from around 10 per cent to as much as 40 per cent of the total population. An academic study launched in November 2006 estimates that Alevis are around 11.4 per cent of the population.”

World Directory of Minorities and Indigenous People. “Turkey Overview: Alevis.” <http://www.minorityrights.org/4402/turkey/alevis.html#sthash.DwEB9BJg.dpuf>, last accessed on 06.08.2014

We code Islam (Sunni) and Islam (Shii) as Alevis in Turkey are an off-spring of Shi'ism.

TURKMENISTAN

Majority religion is Muslim according to CIA World Factbook. Since sect was not specified, we used state.gov (see below) as our source and coded Islam (Sunni) for the majority religion.

Kazakhs

“Ethnic Turkmen, Uzbeks, Kazakhs, and Baloch living in Mary Province are predominantly Sunni Muslim.”

U.S. Department of State. 2012. *International Religious Freedom Report: Turkmenistan*. Retrieved from <http://www.state.gov/documents/organization/171762.pdf>, last accessed 06.07.2014

Russians

“Most ethnic Russians and Armenians are Christian. Russian practicing Christians are generally members of the Russian Orthodox Church (ROC).”

U.S. Department of State. 2012. *International Religious Freedom Report: Turkmenistan*. Retrieved from <http://www.state.gov/documents/organization/171762.pdf>, last accessed 06.07.2014

“Christianity is the second major religion of Turkmenistan, represented mainly by Russians...”

Sebastian Peyrouse. 2012. *Turkmenistan: Strategies of Power, Dilemmas of Development*. NY: M.E. Sharpe, 102.

Turkmen

“More than 90 percent Muslim.”

Gurbansoltan Eje Clinical Research Center for Maternal and Child Health and ORC Macro. 2001. *Turkmenistan Demographic and Health Survey 2000*. Maryland: GECRCMCH and ORC Macro, 21.

“Traditionally, the Turkmen of Turkmenistan, like their kin in Uzbekistan, Afghanistan, and Iran, are Sunni Muslims.”

Glenn E. Curtis (ed.) 1996. *Turkmenistan: A Country Study*. Washington: GPO for the Library of Congress, retrieved from <http://countrystudies.us/turkmenistan/14.htm>, last accessed on 03.08.2014

Uzbeks

“Ethnic Turkmen, Uzbeks, Kazakhs, and Baloch living in Mary Province are predominantly Sunni Muslim.”

U.S. Department of State. 2012. *International Religious Freedom Report: Turkmenistan*. Retrieved from <http://www.state.gov/documents/organization/171762.pdf>, last accessed 06.07.2014

“The Uzbeks speak an eastern Turkic language and, like the Turkmen, are mainly Sunni Muslims.”

World Directory of Minorities and Indigenous Peoples. “Turkmenistan Overview: Uzbeks.” <http://www.minorityrights.org/2396/turkmenistan/uzbeks.html>, last accessed on 03.08.2014

UGANDA

Majority religion is Christian (Roman Catholic) according to CIA World Factbook.

Acholi

“By most estimates 90 per cent of the Acholi belong to one of the three religious faiths [Catholicism, Anglicanism, Islam.]”

Gilbert M. Khadiagala. 2001. “The Role of the Acholi Religious Leaders Peace Initiative (ARLPI) in Peace Building in Northern Uganda.” *The Effectiveness of Civil Society Initiatives in Controlling Violent Conflicts and Building Peace: A Study of Three Approaches in the Greater Horn of Africa*. Retrieved from http://pdf.usaid.gov/pdf_docs/PNACY566.pdf, last accessed on 10.07.2014

“By the end of its first year, ARLPI became widely known in Uganda for its leadership capability streaming from these three religious denominations (Islam, Anglicanism and Catholicism), and strong demand put on the Government and LRA to negotiate peace.”

Patrick William Otim. 2009. “The Role of the Acholi Religious Leaders Peace Initiative in Uganda's Peace-building.” Retrieved from www.beyondintractability.org/casestudy/otim-role, last accessed on April 10, 2019.

“Extensive mission activity in Acholi by both Protestants and Catholics has attracted many followers since the second decade of the twentieth century.” (Levinson 1995, p.6)

Roman Catholic is primary according to MAR.
See, “Assessment for Acholi in Uganda.” *Minorities at Risk Project*. <http://www.mar.umd.edu/assessment.asp?groupId=50001#summary>, last accessed on October 7, 2018.

Per Levinson (1995) and MAR, primary religion is coded Christianity, with no information on sects.

Alur

AMAR notes: “1995 Olsen pop. est.; Alur, Lur, Luri 566,000 They speak a language of the same name and are predominantly Roman Catholic. Politically, the Alur are organized into overlapping and interlocking chiefdoms. They were not a unified system precolonially. They lost land in 1952 due to the creation of a national park. This would suggest geographic concentration (Byrnes). They are located along the northwest shores of Lake Albert in Uganda (Butt 12). No subgroups listed by name.”

So we code Christian Roman Catholic as the primary religion.

Baganda

"...the majority have adopted Christian beliefs. Some 15% are Muslim."

Haskins, Jim & Joann Biondi. 1995. *From Afar to Zulu: A Dictionary of African Cultures*. New York: Walker Publishing Co., 27.

"The majority of present-day Baganda are Christian, about evenly divided between Catholic and Protestant. Approximately 15 percent are Muslim (followers of Islam)."

Gall, Timothy L. (eds.) 1998. *Worldmark Encyclopedia of Culture & Daily Life: Vol. 1 - Africa*. Cleveland, OH: Eastword Publications Development, 37.

NOTE: Primary religion coded Christianity, with no information on sect.

Banyarwanda

Hutu and Tutsi refugees. "The overwhelming majority of the refugees were Catholics."

Jo Helle-Valle. 1989. *Banyaruanda in Uganda: Ethnic Identity, Refugee Status and Social Stigma*. Master's Thesis. University of Oslo. Retrieved from repository.forcedmigration.org/pdf/?pid=fmo:2553, last accessed on 06.08.2014

Banyoro

"Most Banyoro today are Christians or Muslims..."

Godfrey N. Uzoigwe. 2002. "Banyoro." *Encyclopedia of World Cultures Supplement*. New York: MacMillan Reference, 36.

"The Kingdom's inhabitants belong to three main religions, namely Protestants, Catholics and Muslims."

Uganda Connect. "Bunyoro-Kitara Kingdom."
<http://www.uconnect.org/bunyoro/index.html>, last accessed on 11.07.2014

"The Nyoro are predominantly Christian, though few are Muslim. Many Nyoro still follow the Nyoro religion, inherited from the Bachwezi Empire in which the rulers were viewed as hero-gods."
(Stokes et al. 2009, p. 508)

NOTE: No information on the denominations of Christianity could be found, but primary religion is coded as Christianity per Stokes et al. (2009).

Basoga

“Despite the introduction of Christianity and Islam, a significant number of people consciously or unconsciously observe ‘Indigenous Kisoga Religious Beliefs.’ This is the case partly because the Basoga attitude toward religion is primarily utilitarian.”

Peter F. B. Nayenga. 2002. “Basoga.” *Encyclopedia of World Cultures Supplement*. New York: MacMillan Reference, 46.

“It took members of the Catholic and Moslem faiths sometime to react to the Protestant chiefly establishment in Busoga.”

Dan Mudoola. 1978. “Religion and Politics in Uganda: The Case of Busoga, 1900-1962.” *African Affairs* 77(306): 22-35, at 28.

As the citations suggest, Protestant Christian belief is predominant among Basoga while there are some Catholic and Muslim elements and traditional religion still exists idiosyncratically. Thus, Protestant, Catholic, Islam (Sunni), and Animism are coded for Basoga.

Gisu

“...most of whom are Christians, Gisu Animists, or a syncretic mix of both; only 5 percent of the Gisu are Muslims.”

James S. Olson. 1996. *The Peoples of Africa: An Ethnohistorical Dictionary*. Westport: Greenwood Press, 199.

“Mission activity began in 1899 when the Church Missionary Society (q.v.) opened a station at Nabumale, where there is now a long-established secondary school (see Education). The Mill Fathers (q.v.) began work shortly afterwards at Nyondo, and they too quickly established a network of schools. A community of Muslims (see Islam) has long lived near Mbale, and a new Muslim University was established at Mbale in the late 1980s.”

Louise Pirouet. 1995. *Historical Dictionary of Uganda*. NJ: Scarecrow Press, 57.

We only code Christian (no sect specified) and Animism since Olson’s figures for Muslims do not pass our threshold. Primary religion is coded Christianity per Pirouet and Olson.

Gwere/Bagwere

Also Lugwere.

“Christian.”

Ethnologue – Languages of the World. <http://www.ethnologue.com/language/gwr>, last accessed on 10.08.2014

No other source was found to corroborate Ethnologue data. No information about the denominations of the Christians could be found.

Kakwa

“East African demographers place the Kakwa population at approximately 75,000 people in Uganda, of whom roughly 10,000 are Muslims.”

James S. Olson. 1996. *The Peoples of Africa: An Ethnohistorical Dictionary*. Westport: Greenwood Press, 266.

“They claim to have reached their present lands from the east through what is now the Southern Sudan, and have intermingled with the Madi, Bari and Lotuke peoples. From 1864 to 1878 Kakwa territory became part of Equatoria under the temporary rule of governors appointed by Egypt. A number of Kakwa are Muslims (see Islam) as a result of these contacts. Their chief traditional religious functionaries are rainmakers who are accorded great respect. The rainmakers were responsible for producing Yakan Water which the people believed was able to protect them from death and disease and when they transgressed colonial laws. Christian missions, education and Western medicine came late to the area.”

Louise Pirouet. 1995. *Historical Dictionary of Uganda*. NJ: Scarecrow Press, 185.

“Christian, Muslim.”

Ethnologue – Languages of the World. <http://www.ethnologue.com/language/keo>, last accessed on 10.08.2014

No information about the denominations of the Christians could be found. No religion other than Christianity and Islam could be confirmed about the group. Per Olson and Pirouet, we understand that Muslims are minority. Therefore, primary religion is coded Christianity.

Karamojong

“Their entire life –economy, religion, and culture- revolves around cattle.”

James S. Olson. 1996. *The Peoples of Africa: An Ethnohistorical Dictionary*. Westport: Greenwood Press, 275.

“The missions arrived only in the 1930s when the Verona Fathers [Roman Catholic] and the Bible Churchmen's Missionary Society [Anglican] began work. Karamojong traditions claim that in the beginning God gave all the cattle to them. Cattle belonging to others are

therefore alleged to have been stolen from the Karamojong, and this has provided them with an excuse for raiding their neighbors and stealing their cattle.”

Louise Pirouet. 1995. *Historical Dictionary of Uganda*. NJ: Scarecrow Press, 190.

Christian, traditional religion.

<http://www.ethnologue.com/country/UG/languages>

“The traditional African religion of the Karamojong, despite the multiple external influences of the twentieth century and earlier, has remained at the heart of their culture as it has changed through time.”

Ben Knighton. 2005. *The Vitality of Karamojong Religion*. Ashgate Publishers.

So we code Christian (sect not specified) and Animism. Primary religion is Animism.

Bakiga/Kiga/Chiga

“Christian.”

Ethnologue – Languages of the World.

http://www.ethnologue.com/language/cgg/view/***EDITION***, last accessed on 06.08.2014

Christian (Catholic and Protestant) (Peterson 2012, p. 58-75).

Peterson, Derek. 2012. *Ethnic Patriotism and the East African Revival: A History of Dissent, c.1935-1972*. NY: Cambridge University Press.

NOTE: No detail about the size of Catholic or Protestant communities among Bakiga could be found. Primary religion is coded Christianity with no information on sect.

Kumam/Akokolemu

“Christian.”

Ethnologue – Languages of the World. <http://www.ethnologue.com/language/kdi>, last accessed on 10.08.2014.

No other source was found to corroborate Ethnologue data. No information about the denominations of the Christians could be found.

Lango

“Lango religious beliefs are very diffuse and have been affected by the introduction of Christianity as well as by contact with neighboring societies.”

Richard T. Curley. 1995. “Lango.” *Encyclopedia of World Cultures, Vol. IX, Africa and The Middle East*. G.K. Hall & Co.: New York, 181.

“Christianity.”

Ethnologue – Languages of the World.

http://www.ethnologue.com/language/LAJ/view/***EDITION***, last accessed on 06.08.2014

The sources indicate that Lango have a syncretic religion. In addition, no reliable source was found as to the Christian denominations. Thus, it is coded Christian (no sect specified) and Animism. Per Curley in Levinson (1995), we code primary religion as Syncretic (Christianity, Animism).

Lugbara

“The Lugbara recognize a single deity, Adroa (also known as Adro), who created the world and its inhabitants”... “...today most Lugbara are Catholics, There is little adherence to Islam except for the "Nubi" in the few small townships.”

John Middleton. 1995. “Lugbara.” *Encyclopedia of World Cultures, Vol. IX, Africa and The Middle East*. G.K. Hall & Co.: New York, 195. (In Levinson 1995).

“Christian, Muslim.”

Ethnologue – Languages of the World.

http://www.ethnologue.com/language/lgg/view/***EDITION***, last accessed on 06.08.2014

We coded Christian (Roman Catholic) and Animism since Middleton’s detailed account of Lugbara religion and expressive culture argues Islam is not strong in Lugbara. Primary religion is coded Christianity (Roman Catholic) per Middleton (1995).

Luhya/Gwe

“Nowadays, worshipers of ancestral spirits are rare; nearly everyone is a Christian, Muslim, or self-described "backslider." It is important to note, however, that missionary teachings have not abolished certain traditional practices; for example, beliefs in ancestral powers are still widespread.”

Bradley Candice. 1995. “Luyia.” *Encyclopedia of World Cultures Vol. IX: Africa and the Middle East*. New York: G.K. Hall & Co., 206. (In Levinson 1995).

“Most Luhya are Christians today...”

John A. Shoup. 2011. *Ethnic Groups of Africa and the Middle East: An Encyclopedia*. Santa Barbara: ABC-CLIO, 171.

We code Christian (sect not specified), Islam (Sunni), and Animism. We code Islam (Sunni) since Shiism in Uganda is very rare. Per Levinson and Shoup, primary religion is coded Christianity.

Nkole/Nkore

“Since the arrival of the British and other people from Europe, the Middle East, and Asia, many of the Banyankole have embraced Christianity and Islam as a way of expressing their spirituality and belief in God as their creator. It is reported that there was a time when the king of Ankole, Kahaya, became a Christian. This meant he had to divorce six of the seven wives he had and retain only one in keeping with the church requirement. There are times when conflicts arise between the new form of religion and Banyankole cultural values and traditional forms of worship.”

Tuntufye S. Mwamwenda. 2002. “Banyankole.” *Encyclopedia of World Cultures Supplement*. New York: MacMillan Reference, 32.

“The Himas tended to convert to Protestantism ... while the Irus became Roman Catholics or remained loyal to the ancestral religion ... approximately 2 percent of Nyankores are Muslims.”

James S. Olson. 1996. *The Peoples of Africa: An Ethnohistorical Dictionary*. Westport: Greenwood Press, 455.

We code Animsim and Christian (Protestant and Roman Catholic). Primary religion is coded Christianity without information on denomination.

Padhola

“Christianity was thus introduced to Padhola as a spiritual concept. To some people this concept was embodied in Roman Catholicism and to others Protestantism represented the *right concept*.”

Bethwell A. Ogot. 1976. “On the Making of a Sanctuary: Being Some Thoughts on the History of Religion in Padhola.” in Ranger, Terrence O. and Isaria N. Kimambo (eds.) 1976. *The Historical Study of African Religion*. California: University of California Press, 132.

“In other words, those Padhola we classify as Christians sincerely observe all the outward Christian signs, but when it comes to making a fundamental personal decision, they all go back to their old testament. And that is why the Padhola have again re-built the shrine of *Bura*, and during certain tribal festivals, both Padhola Christians and non-Christians assemble at the central shrine to re-dedicate themselves for the tasks ahead.”

Bethwell A. Ogot. 1976. “On the Making of a Sanctuary: Being Some Thoughts on the History of Religion in Padhola.” in Ranger, Terrence O. and Isaria N. Kimambo (eds.) 1976. *The Historical Study of African Religion*. California: University of California Press, 134.

“Padhola Christians assemble at the central shrine and usually practice two belief systems: colonial and pre-colonial. Moreover, the rebuilding of the shrines that were earlier burned down by Christian “teachers” challenges the notion that the dominant religion among the Jopadhola is Christianity.”

Jennifer Mary Yoga Jagire. 2016. “Ancestral and Spiritual Naming of Children among the Jopadhola Lwo of Eastern Uganda.” Unpublished PhD Diss., University of Toronto. Retrieved from

https://tspace.library.utoronto.ca/bitstream/1807/76448/3/Jagire_Jennifer_201611_PhD_thesis.pdf, last accessed on October 8, 2018.

Padhola are mostly Roman Catholic or Protestant but they have a syncretic belief system, which includes traditional Padhola beliefs. Thus, Roman Catholic, Protestant, and Animism are coded. Primary religion is coded as Syncretic based on the remarks by Ogot and Jagire.

Ruruli

Alternate names: Ruuli, Luduuli, Ruli, Ruluuli, Ruluuli-Runyala.

“Christian.”

Ethnologue – Languages of the World.

<http://www.ethnologue.com/country/UG/languages> Last accessed on December 23, 2014.

No other information on this group was found.

Rwenzururu

“Traditional Religion, Christian.”

Ethnologue – Languages of the World. <http://www.ethnologue.com/language/koo>, last accessed on 10.08.2014

Christian (Peterson 2012, p. 272, 280)

Christian Independent (African churches)

Kustenbauder, Matthew A. “African Christianities: Transcending Borders, Erecting Barriers,” *The Journal of Pan African Studies* (Online) Available at:

<http://www.readperiodicals.com/201003/1973058211.html> Last accessed on December 23, 2014.

So we code Christian (Independent) and Animism.

Sebei

“About 90% percent of the Sebei people are Christians (50–60% Protestants, 40–50% Catholics, a small number of believers in other sects), and less than 10% of them are Moslems.”

Kazuhiro Kawachi. 2010. “An Overview of the Sociolinguistic Situation of Kupsapiny.” *African Study Monographs* 31(3): 127-137, at 131.

“Christian, Muslim, Traditional Religion.”

Ethnologue – Languages of the World. <https://www.ethnologue.com/language/kpz>, last accessed on 07.08.2014.

Sebei as a subgroup of Nandi and Other Kalenjin Peoples are noted as Christian and animist in Levinson 1995, p. 234.

Thus, we code Christian (Catholic, Protestant) and Animism. Christianity (Protestant) is the primary religion per Kawachi (2010).

South Asians

“Indian nationals are the most significant non-African ethnic population and are primarily Shi’i Muslim or Hindu.”

U.S. Department of State. 2012. *International Religious Freedom Report: Uganda*. Retrieved from <http://www.state.gov/documents/organization/208420.pdf>, last accessed on 06.08.2014

“Until 1972, when Asians were expelled from Uganda, large numbers of Sikhs and Hindus lived throughout the country; in recent years, with returning South Asian practitioners, Sikhism and Hinduism have been reestablished in the country. “

“Uganda.” 2014. In *Encyclopaedia Britannica*. Retrieved from <http://www.britannica.com/EBchecked/topic/612597/Uganda>, last accessed on 06.08.2014

NOTE: No reliable information about majority religious affiliation among South Asians could be found. Primary religion is not coded.

Toro

“The majority of the Toro are Christians, though many also follow the Toro religion. A very small minority are Muslim.”

Jamie Stokes (eds). 2009. *Encyclopedia of the Peoples of Africa and the Middle East*. New York: Infobase Publishing, 696.

“...most of whom are Christians or Toro Animists. Only 2 percent of the Toros are Muslims.”

James S. Olson. 1996. *The Peoples of Africa: An Ethnohistorical Dictionary*. Westport: Greenwood Press, 563.

Catholic Christians

Ward, Kevin. *A History of Christianity in Uganda*. Available at:

<http://www.dacb.org/history/a%20history%20of%20christianity%20in%20uganda.html>

Last accessed on December 23, 2014.

NOTE: Primary religion is coded Christianity (Roman Catholic) based on information in all sources cited above.

UKRAINE

Majority religion is Christian (Orthodox) according to CIA World Factbook.

Armenian

“...during the post-Communist period; some sixteen communities of the Armenian Apostolic Church and one of the Armenian Catholic Church have restored their activities.”

J. Gordon Melton and Martin Baumann (eds.). 2002. *Religions of the World: A Comprehensive Encyclopedia of Beliefs and Practices, Vol. IV*. Santa Barbara: ABC-CLIO, 1320.

“Another community in Ukraine is the so-called Non-Caledonian, Armenian Apostolic Church, the community of which is in Kyiv, Lviv, Odesa, Kharkiv, Donetsk, Dnipropetrovsk, and a few cities in the Crimea.”

Institute of Religion and Society of the Ukrainian Catholic University. 2001-2013. *Religious Information Service of Ukraine*. Retrieved from <http://risu.org.ua/en/index/reference>, last accessed on 04.06.2014

Belarusians

“The majority of the Belarusians belong to the Orthodox Church, about 60 % of the total Belarusian population. An estimated 18 % of the Belarusians are Roman Catholics, mostly in the western provinces, Poland, and western Ukraine.

James Minahan. 2000. *One Europe Many Nations*. New York: Greenwood Publishing, 110.

“Belarusians speak Belarusian, a Slavic language, and are predominantly Eastern Orthodox, with small Catholic and Uniat (Eastern Rite) denominations in the northwestern areas.”

Jeffrey E. Cole. 2011. *Ethnic Groups of Europe: An Encyclopedia*. Santa Barbara: ABC-CLIO, 43.

Bulgarians

“Primarily Orthodox Christians who speak Bulgarian...”

Jeffrey E. Cole. 2011. *Ethnic Groups of Europe: An Encyclopedia*. Santa Barbara: ABC-CLIO, 55.

“The Bulgarians are overwhelmingly Orthodox Christians, an estimated 90 % adhering to the Bulgarian Orthodox Church.”

James Minahan. 2000. *One Europe Many Nations*. New York: Greenwood Publishing, 135.

Crimean Russians

“...in Crimea, ... many regard themselves as members not of the Ukrainian Orthodox Church but of the Russian Orthodox Church.”

Nikolai Mitrokhin. 2001. “Aspects of the Religious Situation in Ukraine.” *Religion, State and Society* 29(3): 173-196, at 195.

Crimean Tatars

“Crimean Tatars adhere to Sunni Islam.”

Jeffrey E. Cole. 2011. *Ethnic Groups of Europe: An Encyclopedia*. Santa Barbara: ABC-CLIO, 84.

“Crimean Tatars began returning to the Crimea in the 1980s, and through the 1990s Islamic traditions have started to revive in Crimea and all of the Ukraine. Four hundred Muslim communities (305 of which are in the Crimea) exist now in the Ukraine under the supervision of three separate spiritual centers.”

J. Gordon Melton and Martin Baumann (eds.). 2002. *Religions of the World: A Comprehensive Encyclopedia of Beliefs and Practices*, Vol. IV. Santa Barbara: ABC-CLIO, 1320.

Hungarians

“...the Roman Catholic and Evangelical Churches, to which nearly all Hungarians belonged...”

Judy Batt. 2002. “Transcarpathia: Peripheral Region at the 'Centre of Europe'.” *Regional & Federal Studies* 12(2): 155-177, 165.

Final note: There aren't stats that we could find to gauge whether Christian Roman Catholics outnumber Protestants. We code Christian Roman Catholic as primary religion since we have a country study that argues Roman Catholics in Subcarpathia in Ukraine where majority of Hungarians reside in Ukraine and they are Roman Catholics with increasing numbers of Protestants. We decide this points to a majority of Roman Catholic Hungarians until we find a better source. Anna Fenyvesi. 2005. *Hungarian Language Contact Outside Hungary*. Amsterdam: John Benjamins Publishing Company, p. 89.

Jews

“220,000 Jews in Ukraine as of the year 2000.”

J. Gordon Melton and Martin Baumann (eds.). 2002. *Religions of the World: A Comprehensive Encyclopedia of Beliefs and Practices, Vol. IV*. Santa Barbara: ABC-CLIO, 1318.

“Jewish adherents compose less than 1 % of the population.”

CIA World Factbook. *Ukraine*. <https://www.cia.gov/library/publications/the-world-factbook/geos/up.html>, last accessed on 04.06.2014

Moldovans

“Most Moldovans profess the Christian Orthodox faith.”

Jeffrey E. Cole. 2011. *Ethnic Groups of Europe: An Encyclopedia*. Santa Barbara: ABC-CLIO, 262.

“There are large communities of Orthodox Greeks, Bulgarians and Moldavians (Romanians) in the Donets’k, Odesa and Chernivtsi oblasti.”

Nikolai Mitrokhin. 2001. “Aspects of the Religious Situation in Ukraine.” *Religion, State and Society* 29(3): 173-196, at 186.

Poles

“From the standpoint of the Ukrainian Greek Catholic Church, the Roman Catholic Church remains an ethnic Polish church, and therefore the membership of the RCC is estimated as the number of people who declared themselves ‘Poles’ in the last (1989) Soviet census.”

Alexei D. Krindatch. 2003. “Religion in Postsoviet Ukraine as a Factor in Regional, Ethno-Cultural and Political Diversity.” *Religion, State and Society* 31(1): 37-73, at 61.

Romanians

“...the dominant Orthodox Christianity (87% of the population)...”

Jeffrey E. Cole. 2011. *Ethnic Groups of Europe: An Encyclopedia*. Santa Barbara: ABC-CLIO, 303.

Russians

“In the main, Carpatho-Rusyns are Greek-Slavonic Rite—that is, Eastern Rite—Christians, a feature they share with other East Slavic peoples.”

Jeffrey E. Cole. 2011. *Ethnic Groups of Europe: An Encyclopedia*. Santa Barbara: ABC-CLIO, 61.

“In effect the UOC–MP (Ukrainian Orthodox Church – Moscow Patriarchate) combines at least three separate churches: one which supports the idea of autocephaly to a greater or

lesser extent, concentrated in the central and western regions; one which is the obvious and only officially recognised church of Russians and Ukrainians in the south-east and parts of the central region; and an ethnic Russian church concentrated in Crimea, the Donbass, Malorossiia and ethnic Russian parishes in central and western Ukraine.”

Nikolai Mitrokhin. 2001. “Aspects of the Religious Situation in Ukraine.” *Religion, State and Society* 29(3): 173-196, at 186.

Ukrainians

“The two main religions are Orthodoxy and Greek-Catholicism with a majority of the parishes of both churches located in western and central Ukraine.”

Jeffrey E. Cole. 2011. *Ethnic Groups of Europe: An Encyclopedia*. Santa Barbara: ABC-CLIO, 373.

“13.2 percent do not belong to any religious group.”

U.S. Department of State. 2012. *International Religious Freedom Report: Ukraine*. Retrieved from <http://www.state.gov/documents/organization/208590.pdf>, last accessed on 21.12.2014

Russian Orthodox and (The Moscow Patriarchate) and Ukraininan Orthodox (The Kiev Patriarchate) are the two largest religious groups among Ukrainians. Primary religion is coded as Christian (Orthodox).

See, Центр Разумкова [Razumkov Center]. 2018. *Особливості Релігійного І Церковно-Релігійного Самовизначення Українських Громадян: Тенденції 2010-2018* [Features of Religious and Church - Religious Self-Determination of Ukrainian Citizens: Trends 2010-2018]. Retrieved from http://razumkov.org.ua/uploads/article/2018_Religiya.pdf, last accessed on October 10, 2018.

UNITED ARAB EMIRATES

Majority religion is officially Islam (Sunni) according to CIA World Factbook.

Important note: Almost all ethnic groups except for the native Emiri are migrant workers in this country (89% of the residents are noncitizens according to <http://www.globalsecurity.org/military/world/gulf/uae-religion.htm> Last Accessed on August 5, 2014). We have not been able to find distinct religion information on some immigrant groups. Thus, when we have not been able to find information on a particular immigrant population's religion in this particular country, we had to make a decision: our codes reflect the assumption that these migrant diaspora communities will likely keep their home (majority) religion in this host country.

Egyptians

Islam (Sunni)

Emiri

Islam (Sunni)

Iranian

Islam (Shi'i)

Bangladeshis

Islam (Sunni)

Filipinos

Islam (Sunni) Christian (Catholic) (Bailey and Bailey 2003, p. 181).

We decided to code the majority religion of the home country for primary religion, which is Christianity (Roman Catholic).

Indians

Hinduism, Christianity (Eastern Orthodox) (Indian Orthodox migrant workers are in large numbers in UAE and have their own Churches according to Bailey and Bailey 2003, p. 180). In addition there are Christian Protestants p. 181.

We decided to code the majority religion of the home country for primary religion, which is Hinduism.

Jordanians/Palestinians

Islam (Sunni), Christian (Orthodox) (Arab workers from Palestine, Jordan, Lebanon and Syria subscribe to Greek Orthodox Church according to Bailey and Bailey 2003, p. 180).

Pakistanis

Islam (Sunni)

Sri Lankans

Buddhism

Yemenis

Islam (Sunni)

UNITED KINGDOM

CIA World Factbook does not indicate which Christian denomination is the majority. Thus we check Britannica (<http://www.britannica.com/EBchecked/topic/615557/United-Kingdom/44685/Religion> Last accessed December 22, 2014) and code majority religion as Christian (Anglican).

Afro-Descended

“Black/African/Caribbean/Black British: Out of 1,864,890 people; 1,288,371 Christian, 272,015 Muslim.”

United Kingdom 2011 Census Data for England and Wales. Retrieved from http://www.nomisweb.co.uk/census/2011/LC2201EW/view/2092957703?rows=c_ethpuk11&cols=c_relpuk11, last accessed on 15.07.2014

Only these two religions pass the threshold of 10 percent.

Final note: We code Islam (Sunni) as the primary religion based on the 2011 UK census data (10%)
<https://www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/culturalidentity/religion/articles/fullstorywhatdoesthecensustellusaboutreligionin2011/2013-05-16#religion-by-ethnicity>
last accessed on September 1, 2018.

Arabs

“Other Ethnic Group: Arab: Out of 230,600 people; 178,195 Muslim.”

United Kingdom 2011 Census Data for England and Wales. Retrieved from <https://docs.google.com/spreadsheet/ccc?key=0AonYZs4MzlZbdFhWMGwtRXBnVVVkbjE1NmNKaG51MUE&usp=sharing#gid=2>, last accessed on 15.07.2014

Catholics In Northern Ireland

“In Northern Ireland: 738,033 Catholic out of 1,810,863 people.”

United Kingdom 2011 Census Data for Northern Ireland. Retrieved from http://www.ninis2.nisra.gov.uk/Download/Census%202011_Excel/2011/QS218NI.xls, last accessed on 15.07.2014

Chinese

“Asian British: Chinese: Out of 393,141 people; 218,751 declared no religion; 76,952 Christian; 49,344 Buddhist.”

United Kingdom 2011 Census Data for England and Wales. Retrieved from <https://docs.google.com/spreadsheet/ccc?key=0AonYZs4MzlZbdFhWMGwtRXBnVVVkbjE1NmNKaG51MUE&usp=sharing#gid=2>, last accessed on 15.07.2014

Only these three groups passed the threshold of 10 percent. There is not enough information regarding the denominational distribution of Christian Chinese minority in United Kingdom. Thus, Christian denominations are not coded.

Primary religion is coded as no religion based on this census data.

Cypriots

There are various academic and government estimations as to the population of Cypriot diaspora in the UK all of which point out to both sizeable Turkish Cypriot and Greek Cypriot populations.

“Anglo-Cypriot identity with Turkishness and Islam as added components while living in England...”

Nergis Canefe. 2002. “Markers of Turkish Cypriot History in the Diaspora: Power, visibility and identity.” *Rethinking History: The Journal of Theory and Practice* 6(1): 57-76, at 63.

“There are approximately around 150 to 180,000 Greek speakers in London. Greeks and Greek-Cypriots are united by their devotion to the Greek Orthodox Church.”

BBC. “Greek London.”

http://www.bbc.co.uk/london/content/articles/2005/05/27/greek_london_feature.shtml, last accessed on 07.08.2014

Final note: “There were 74,771 Cyprus-born migrants in England in 2001 of which 17,915 (24 per cent) were Muslim and likely to be Turkish Cypriot. These statistics do not include ethnic Turkish, Kurdish or Turkish Cypriots born in the UK so are likely to be significantly lower than the total Turkish speaking population in England, particularly given that the community has been here in significant numbers since the 1960s.” (see <https://csdinternationalcommunityproject.files.wordpress.com/2012/03/turkish-muslim-communities4.pdf>, last accessed September 19, 2018) Based on these statistics we code primary religion Christianity Orthodox, which the religion of the Greek Cypriots in the country.

English

“White: English/Welsh/Scottish/Northern Irish/British: 28,738,688 Christian; 12,624,325 No Religion.”

United Kingdom 2011 Census Data for England and Wales. Retrieved from <https://docs.google.com/spreadsheet/ccc?key=0AonYZs4MzlZbdFhWMGwtRXBnVVVkbjE1NmNKaG51MUE&usp=sharing#gid=2>, last accessed on 15.07.2014

“According to the 2001 census, there were 41 million Christians in Great Britain, making up almost three quarters of the population (72%). This group included the Church of England, Church of Scotland, Church in Wales, Catholic, Protestant and all other Christian denominations.

How this 41 million breaks down is harder to work out. The Church of England says about 26 million people have been baptised, the Catholic Church claims just over four million members in England and Wales - and another 695,000 in Scotland. Out of a total population of about 60 million, that means about one in 12 people in Great Britain is Catholic.”

BBC News. 2010. “How many Catholics are there in Britain?” Web. <http://www.bbc.com/news/11297461>, last accessed on 21.12.2014.

We code primary religion Anglican, which is the majority religio of the country.

Jews

“263, 346 Jews in England and Wales.”

United Kingdom 2011 Census Data for England and Wales. Retrieved from <https://docs.google.com/spreadsheet/ccc?key=0AonYZs4MzlZbFhWMGwtRXBnVVVkbjE1NmNKaG51MUE&usp=sharing#gid=2>, last accessed on 15.07.2014

Irish

Important note: We have not been able to find distinct religion information on this immigrant group. Thus, when we have not been able to find information on a particular immigrant population’s religion in this particular country, we had to make a decision: our codes reflect the assumption that these migrant diaspora communities will likely keep their home (majority) religion in this host country.

We code Christian (Roman Catholic).

Poles

“The Catholic Church might seem an ideal facilitator of Polish integration: the arrival of so many Polish churchgoers and even priests in the UK has contributed to a Catholic revival which might be a win-win situation for both immigrants and existing local congregations.”

Anne White. 2011. “Polish Migration in the UK - Local Experiences and Effects.” Paper presented in *AHRC Connected Communities symposium: Understanding Local Experiences and Effects of New Migration* (Sheffield, 26th September 2011). Retrieved from <http://www.bath.ac.uk/polis/networks/polish-migration/publications/white-sheffield-hallam.pdf>, last accessed on 15.07.2014

“They have also given religion a timely boost with 134 Polish Catholic churches being packed every week.”

“Polish Assimilation in the United Kingdom.” Retrieved from <http://www.polish-migrants.co.uk/polish-assimilation-in-the-uk.html>, last accessed on 15.07.2014

Protestants In Northern Ireland

“In Northern Ireland: 345,101 belong to Presbyterian Church of Ireland and 248,821 belong to Church of Ireland (Anglican).”

United Kingdom 2011 Census Data for Northern Ireland. Retrieved from http://www.ninis2.nisra.gov.uk/Download/Census%202011_Excel/2011/QS218NI.xls, last accessed on 15.07.2014

NOTE: Christian (Presbyterian) is coded as primary religion per Census results.

Roma/Gypsies

“Gypsy or Irish Traveller: 37,001 out of 57,680 is Christian.”

United Kingdom 2011 Census Data for England and Wales. Retrieved from <https://docs.google.com/spreadsheet/ccc?key=0AonYZs4MzlZbdFhWMGwtRXBnVVVkbjE1NmNKaG51MUE&usp=sharing#gid=2>, last accessed on 15.07.2014

“The Roma continue to practice "Shaktism", a practice with origins in India, whereby a female consort is required for the worship of a god. Adherence to this practice means that for the Roma who worship a Christian God, prayer is conducted through the Virgin Mary, or her mother, Saint Anne - Shaktism continues over one thousand years after the people's separation from India... Those in Western Europe and the United States are mostly Roman Catholic or Protestant.”

<http://www.crystalinks.com/romapeople.html>, last accessed on 07.08.2014

The Roma communities continue their animistic traditions within a syncretic relationship with their adopted religions (Christianity Roman Catholic and Protestant). Thus, we code all three.

We code primary religion as Christianity since 2011 census data point to 64% for Christianity in Gypsy/Irish Travelor category.

Scots

“White Scottish: Out of 4,445,678 people; 1,652,564 Church of Scotland; 679,353 Roman Catholic; 1,896,346 No Religion.”

Scotland's Census 2011 – National Records of Scotland. "Ethnic Group By Religion." Retrieved from <http://www.scotlandscensus.gov.uk/ods-analyser/jsf/tableView/crosstabTableView.xhtml>, last accessed on 15.07.2014

Only these three groups pass the threshold of 10 percent.

South Asians

"The Indian group was religiously diverse: 45 per cent of Indians were Hindu, 29 percent Sikh and a further 13 per cent Muslim. In contrast the Pakistani and Bangladeshi groups were more homogeneous, Muslims accounting for 92 per cent of each ethnic group."

United Kingdom Office for National Statistics. 2005. "Focus on Ethnicity and Identity Summary Report." Retrieved from <http://www.ons.gov.uk/ons/rel/ethnicity/focus-on-ethnicity-and-identity/focus-on-ethnicity-and-identity-summary-report/index.html>, last accessed on 24.07.2014

Final note; "the largest non-White ethnic group in England and Wales is 'Indian', comprising 2.5% of the population" so we code primary religion for this group Hinduism. <https://www.bvsc.org/sites/default/files/files/brapCensus2011Figures.pdf>, last accessed on September 19, 2018.

Welsh

"Wales: 65.1 % Christian, 32.1 % No religion."

"The most prominent religious groups are Christian, subdivided into affiliates of the Church in Wales, the Roman Catholic Church, and the myriad nonconformist and dissenting denominations."

Jeffrey E. Cole. 2011. *Ethnic Groups of Europe: An Encyclopedia*. Santa Barbara: ABC-CLIO, 383.

Final note: Based on the census data. we code primary religion the Church in Wales which is Christianity (Anglican).

UNITED STATES

Majority religion is Christian (Protestant) according to CIA World Factbook.

African-American

“The predominant faith is Christian, the second largest group of believers accept the ancestral religions of Africa-Vodun, Santeria, Myal-and a third group of followers practice Islam. Judaism and Buddhism are also practiced by some people within the community.”

David Levinson. 1994. “African-Americans.” *Encyclopedia of World Cultures, Vol. I, North America*. G.K. Hall & Co.: New York, 13.

“Black Non-Hispanic: 6 % Catholic, 45 % Baptist, 7 % Mainline Protestant, 15 % Generic Protestant, 7 % Pentecostal, 6 % Protestant Denominations, 1 % Muslim.”

The Pew Forum on Religion & Public Life. 2008. *U.S. Religious Landscape Survey: Religious Affiliation, Diverse and Dynamic*. Washington DC: Pew Research Center, 40.

Note: Christian (79%) with Historically Black Protestant 53% (Baptists make up 35% of this group), Evangelical Protestant 14% and the rest less than 10%. No religion is 18%. Since this is the most recent statistics we found, we’re coding group religions as Christianity (Protestant Baptist) and No religion. Primary religion is Christianity (Protestant Baptist).

Pew Research Center. Religious Landscape Study. Blacks.

<https://www.pewforum.org/religious-landscape-study/racial-and-ethnic-composition/black/>, last accessed on October 7, 2020.

East Asian

There are no subgroups of East Asian in the AMAR data of the United States. The following groups are considered for the East Asian group in parallel with Pew Center surveys: Chinese Americans, Filipino Americans, Vietnamese Americans, Korean Americans, and Japanese Americans.

“Chinese Americans: 52 % Unaffiliated, 22 % Protestant, 8 % Catholic, 15 % Buddhist.”

Pew Research Center. 2012. “Religious Affiliation of Asian Americans.” *Pew Research Religion & Public Life Project*. Retrieved from http://projects.pewforum.org/2012/07/18/religious-affiliation-of-asian-americans-2/asianamericans_affiliation-4-2/, last accessed on 06.08.2014

“Filipino-American: 65 % Catholic, 21 % Protestant, 8 % Unaffiliated.”

Pew Research Center. 2012. “Religious Affiliation of Asian Americans.” *Pew Research Religion & Public Life Project*. Retrieved from

http://projects.pewforum.org/2012/07/18/religious-affiliation-of-asian-americans-2/asianamericans_affiliation-5-2/, last accessed on 06.08.2014

“Vietnamese American: 43 % Buddhist, 30 % Catholic, 20 % Unaffiliated, 6 % Protestant.”

Pew Research Center. 2012. “Religious Affiliation of Asian Americans.” *Pew Research Religion & Public Life Project*. Retrieved from http://projects.pewforum.org/2012/07/18/religious-affiliation-of-asian-americans-2/asianamericans_affiliation-7-2/, last accessed on 06.08.2014

“Korean Americans: 61 % Protestant, 23 % Unaffiliated, 10 % Catholic, 6 % Buddhist.”

Pew Research Center. 2012. “Religious Affiliation of Asian Americans.” *Pew Research Religion & Public Life Project*. Retrieved from http://projects.pewforum.org/2012/07/18/religious-affiliation-of-asian-americans-2/asianamericans_affiliation-8-2/, last accessed on 06.08.2014

“Japanese Americans: 33 % Protestant, 32 % Unaffiliated, 25 % Buddhist, 4 % Catholic.”

Pew Research Center. 2012. “Religious Affiliation of Asian Americans.” *Pew Research Religion & Public Life Project*. Retrieved from http://projects.pewforum.org/2012/07/18/religious-affiliation-of-asian-americans-2/asianamericans_affiliation-9-2/, last accessed on 06.08.2014

“The majority (57%) of immigrants from East Asia are Christian, with 27% identifying as Catholic, 18% as members of evangelical Protestant churches and 11% as members of mainline Protestant churches. Buddhists account for 14%; roughly a quarter of immigrants from this region are not affiliated with any particular religion.”

The Pew Forum on Religion & Public Life. 2008. *U.S. Religious Landscape Survey: Religious Affiliation, Diverse and Dynamic*. Washington DC: Pew Research Center, 50.

There are Taoist and Shinto Japanese Americans as well, but they are small in numbers. Thus, these two religions are not coded.

Hispanic

“The majority of Hispanic Americans are Roman Catholic, with a large and growing minority of Protestants, particularly the evangelical sects.”

James Minahan. 2013. *Ethnic Groups of the Americas: An Encyclopedia*. Santa Barbara: ABC-CLIO, 170.

“According to 2006 Pew Hispanic Center Research: 68 % Catholic, 22 % Protestant/Other Christian, 8 % Unaffiliated.

According to 2008 ICR Omnibus: 65 % Catholic, 19 % Protestant/Other Christian, 15 % Unaffiliated.

According to Pew Religious Landscape Survey: 58 % Catholic, 23 % Protestant, 1 % Mormon, 1 % Jehovah's Witness, 14 % Unaffiliated."

The Pew Forum on Religion & Public Life. 2008. *U.S. Religious Landscape Survey: Religious Affiliation, Diverse and Dynamic*. Washington DC: Pew Research Center, 40-41.

"There are no definitive statistics on the number of Latino Muslims in the United States, but estimates range from 100,000 to 200,000, depending on the organization. Attorney and chaplain Wilfredo Amr Ruiz says that his organisation, the American Muslim Association of North America, has seen an exponential increase in requests for Spanish language Qurans in the last 10 years. They also receive hundreds of requests for Islamic texts from prisons every week, indicating that some converts come from the prison system."

"Latino Muslims Carving a New American Identity." December 27, 2012. *Huffington Post*. http://www.huffingtonpost.com/common-ground-news-service/latino-muslims-carving-a-new-american-identity_b_2346899.html, last accessed on 10.08.2014

Different surveys reflect different results, mainly due to sampling differences, with regard to religious distribution of Hispanic Americans. Yet, in general, they show that the most common religious affiliation is Catholicism among Hispanic Americans, followed by Protestantism, irreligion, and smaller Christian denominations, namely, Mormons, and Jehovah's Witnesses. Thus, it is coded Catholic, Protestant, Independent, and Mormon, and No Religion.

Islam has spread among Hispanic Americans in recent years but their numbers are estimated to be not more than 50,000. Thus, Islam column is left blank.

Jewish

"In 1986 the Jewish population in North America was about 6.3 million, with 5.9 million in the United States and 305,000 in Canada. Thus, North American Jews constitute about 30 percent of the 14.5 million Jews in the world."

David Levinson. 1994. "Jews." *Encyclopedia of World Cultures, Vol. I, North America*. G.K. Hall & Co.: New York, 163.

"The estimated 7 million Jewish Americans are found primarily in the large metropolitan areas of the northeastern states."

James Minahan. 2013. *Ethnic Groups of the Americas: An Encyclopedia*. Santa Barbara: ABC-CLIO, 198.

Middle Eastern

“The largest number of Arab Americans is Christians. According to estimates, some 63 percent are Catholic 18 percent are Orthodox, 10 percent belong to various Protestant sects, and 25 percent are Muslims. The percentage of Muslims in the Arab American population has increased rapidly because new Arab migrants are mostly Muslim.”

James Minahan. 2013. *Ethnic Groups of the Americas: An Encyclopedia*. Santa Barbara: ABC-CLIO, 31.

“Over 20 percent of American Muslims today are Shi’ite, mainly Ithna ’Asharis who consider religious scholars in Iran, Iraq or Lebanon to be authoritative in their communities.”

Jocelyne Cesari (ed.) 2010. *Muslims in the West after 9/11: Religion, Politics, and Law*. NY: Routledge, 31.

“In the mid-1960's the membership of the US Baha'i community was about 10,000. Slightly more than 140,000 are on the rolls today, an increase of 1400% during the period. We have grown far more rapidly than any other religion listed. (This figure does not include members of the Faith who transferred in from other countries, such as the many thousands of Persians.)”

Bahai National Center – National Teaching Committee of the United States. 1999. “Issues Pertaining to Growth, Retention and Consolidation in the United States.” Retrieved from <http://www-personal.umich.edu/~jrcole/bahai/1999/growth23.htm>, last accessed on 21.12.2014

Final note: “According to 2003 demographics gathered by the Arab American Institute (AAI), 47% of all Arab Americans are from Lebanon” (Marvasti & McKinney p. 13) which explains why majority of Arabs in the US are Christians. Same source states on p. 26 that “most Middle Eastern Americans are Christians Forty-two percent of Arab Americans are Catholic, including Roman Catholic, Maronite, and Melkite (Greek Catholic). Twenty three percent of Arab Americans are Orthodox... The same percentage 23 percent are Muslim, including Sunni, Shi’a and Druze and the remaining 12 percent are Protestants.” Based on this source and above sources we code primary religion as Christianity (Roman Catholic). Amir Marvasti and Karyn McKinney. 2005. *Middle Eastern Lives in America*. Rowman & Littlefield Publishers.

Native American

“First, today many Native American religions are identified with specific cultures... Second, missionaries were often successful in introducing Christianity to Native Americans. Native American Christianity has taken on characteristics distinctive to specific Native American communities... Third, Native Americans have developed new religious forms that extend beyond specific tribes, yet are distinct from European American

religions. The most widely practiced of these is *peyote religion*, institutionalized as the Native American Church.”

Sam Gill. 2003. “Native Americans and Their Religions.” in Jacob Neusner (ed.) *World Religions in America: An Introduction*. Louisville: Westminster John Knox Press, 9-24.

“American Indian Christians "have constructed and maintained their . . . religious identities with a variety of considerations in mind. . . . Many native Christians accomplish this identification without abandoning or rejecting native religious traditions.”

Clyde, Ellis. 2007. "American Indian and Christianity". *Oklahoma Historical Society's Encyclopedia of Oklahoma History and Culture*. Retrieved from <http://digital.library.okstate.edu/encyclopedia/entries/A/AM011.html>, last accessed on 06.08.2014

The sources indicate that most native Americans adopted Christianity as a result of missionary activity but either transformed the churches into their own institutions or created some syncretic forms of religion. Thus, Christian Independent and Animism are coded for Native Americans.

Native Hawaiian

“Most Hawaiians are Christians, with Protestant churches being the most popular; there is also a sizeable Roman Catholic minority.”

James Minahan. 2013. *Ethnic Groups of the Americas: An Encyclopedia*. Santa Barbara: ABC-CLIO, 170.

South Asian

“Indian Americans: 51 % Hindu, 11 % Protestant, 10 % Muslim, 5 % Sikh, 10 % Unaffiliated.”

Pew Research Center. 2012. “Religious Affiliation of Asian Americans.” *Pew Research Religion & Public Life Project*. Retrieved from http://projects.pewforum.org/2012/07/18/religious-affiliation-of-asian-americans-2/asianamericans_affiliation-6-2/, last accessed on 06.08.2014

“South-Central Asia: 55 % Hindu, 12 % Muslim, 11 % Protestant, 11 % Unaffiliated, 3 % Catholic.”

The Pew Forum on Religion & Public Life. 2008. U.S. Religious Landscape Survey: Religious Affiliation, Diverse and Dynamic. Washington DC: Pew Research Center, 49.

White

“White Non-Hispanic: 21 % Catholic, 15 % Baptist, 17 % Mainline Protestant, 15 % Generic Protestant, 3 % Pentecostal, 3 % Protestant Denominations, 2 % Mormon, 16 % No Religion.”

Table 10, retrieved from, 2008 *U.S. Religion Census: Religious Congregations & Membership Study*. Collected by the Association of Statisticians of American Religious Bodies (ASARB) and distributed by the Association of Religion Data Archives (www.theARDA.com).

“Religious affiliation of White in the United States: 30 % Evangelical Protestant, 23 % Mainline Protestant, 22 % Catholic, 2 % Mormon, 0.5 % Jehovah’s Witness, 1 % Orthodox.”

The Pew Forum on Religion & Public Life. 2008. *U.S. Religious Landscape Survey: Religious Affiliation, Diverse and Dynamic*. Washington DC: Pew Research Center, 40.

There are small communities of Anglican, Orthodox Christian, Buddhist, and Muslim beliefs as well as many other diverse religious and denominational traditions. However, these groups account for 1 % or less of the White population in the United States. Thus, we code Protestant Christian, Catholic Christian, Protestant Methodist Christian, Protestant Presbyterian, Independent Christian, Independent Pentecostal, Independent Mormon, and No Religion.

URUGUAY

Majority religion is Christian (Roman Catholic) according to CIA World Factbook.

Black

“Approximately 45 percent of the population self-identifies as Roman Catholic and approximately 10 percent as non-Catholic Christian. Groups together constituting less than 5 percent of the population include Jehovah’s Witnesses, Bahais, The Church of Latter-day Saints (Mormons), Afro-Umbandists, Jews, Buddhists, members of the Unification Church, and Muslims (300-400 members). Approximately 28 percent of the population indicates a belief in God but no specific religious affiliation. There is no correlation between religious affiliation and ethnicity, politics, or socio-economic status.”

U.S. Department of State. 2012. *Uruguay: International Religious Freedom Report*. Retrieved from <http://www.state.gov/documents/organization/208724.pdf>, last accessed on 10.07.2014

“Afro or Black: 35 % Catholic, 15.1 % non-Catholic Christian, 2.4 % Umbandista or other Afro-American belief, 28.7 % believes in God but has no religious denomination, 18.2 % Atheist or Agnostic, 0.5 % other.”

Instituto Nacional de Estadística Uruguay [Uruguay Institute of National Statistics]. 2006. *Encuesta Nacional de Hogares Amplida [National Household Survey Extension]*. Retrieved from http://www.ine.gub.uy/enha2006/flash/Flash%206_Religion.pdf, last accessed on 10.07.2014 (in Spanish)

White/Mestizo

“White: 47.7 % Catholic, 10.8 % non-Catholic Christian, 0.3 % Jewish, 0.5 % Umbandista or other Afro-American beliefs, 23.3 % believes in God but has no religious denomination, 17.1 % Atheist or Agnostic.

Mestizo: 27.3 % Catholic, 41.9 % non-Catholic Christian, 0.9 % Umbandista or other Afro-American beliefs, 17.5 % believes in God but has no religious denomination, 9.2 % Atheist or Agnostic.”

Instituto Nacional de Estadística Uruguay [Uruguay Institute of National Statistics]. 2006. *Encuesta Nacional de Hogares Amplida [National Household Survey Extension]*. Retrieved from http://www.ine.gub.uy/enha2006/flash/Flash%206_Religion.pdf, last accessed on 10.07.2014 (in Spanish)

“Some of the Protestant churches represented in Uruguay include Baptists, Seventh-day Adventists, Methodists, and the Evangelical Mennonite Church. Altogether, they account for approximately 11.1 percent of the population.”

Leslie Jermyn and Winnie Wong. 2010. *Uruguay*. New York: Marshall Cavendish, 82.

The percentages of protestant and independent denominations (i.e. Methodists or Mormons) are not indicated in the statistics. Thus, Protestant and Independent are coded 1 but their sub-groups are not coded.

UZBEKISTAN

Majority religion is Islam (Sunni) according to CIA World Factbook.

Karakalpak

“Karakalpaks are more likely to observe religious customs (male circumcision, fasting during Ramadan, Islamic marriages and funerals, avoidance of pork in the diet, local pilgrimages, and weekly devotions) than any other Central Asian Islamic group. They are Sunni Muslims of the Hanafi School.”

James S. Olson and Nicholas C. Pappas (eds.) 1994. *An Ethnohistorical Dictionary of the Russian and Soviet Empires*. Westport: Greenwood Publishing Group, 345.

“The Karakalpak are mostly Sunni Muslims of the Hanafi school...”

James B. Minahan. 2014. *Ethnic Groups of North, East, and Central Asia*. Santa Barbara: ABC-CLIO, 130.

Kazakh

“Kazakh are overwhelmingly Muslim, most adhering to Sunni branch of Islam.”

James B. Minahan. 2014. *Ethnic Groups of North, East, and Central Asia*. Santa Barbara: ABC-CLIO, 132.

“The Kazakhs are Sunni Muslims.”

Vadim P. Kurylev. 1994. “Kazakh.” *Encyclopedia of World Cultures, Vol. VI, Russia and Eurasia / China*. New York: G.K. Hall, 182.

Korean

“The militant atheism of the Soviet period put an end to the traditional beliefs, religions, and rituals of Koreans, who have only kept certain forms of Confucian ceremonies - for example, funerals and commemorations of the deceased. The Diaspora's elder generation taught succeeding generations only the mechanisms of such ceremonies, not delving into their religious-semantic meanings...The intensive missionary work of South Korean churches has converted part of the Korean Diaspora to Protestantism; however, the exact number of converts remains unknown due to the lack of any official statistics.”

German N. Kim. 2005. “Koreans in Kazakhstan, Uzbekistan, and Russia.” in Melvin Ember, Carol Ember, and Ian Skoggard (eds.) *Encyclopedia of Diasporas: Immigrant and Refugee Cultures around the World*. New York: Springer, 983-992.

“Due to these Korean churches' operation and activities, many Koryo-in converted their religion to Protestantism. The exact number of converts remains unknown due to the lack of any official statistics; however, according to the unofficial approximate data from the local Koryo-in, around 30-40 percent of Koryo-in confess themselves as Protestants.”

Chong Jin Oh. 2013. “Soviet Korean (Koryo-in) in Central Asia and Korean Religious Activities in Post-Soviet Central Asia.” *Ankara Üniversitesi Dil ve Tarih-Coğrafya Fakültesi Dergisi* 53(2): 211-224, at 219.

“Since 2005, Monk Joju master is leading the Korean Buddhist movement in Central Asia. He has established Buddhist shrines in Kazakhstan and Uzbekistan in 2005 and 2006. However, due to the nature of Buddhism, it is not asking others to denounce or give up their original religion and convert to Buddhism. Generally, the main mission of these Buddhist shrines is to expound Buddha's teaching to ethnic Koreans and titular people. However, to the ethnic Koreans, Koryo-in, Buddhist centers in Tashkent and Almaty are playing a crucial role in reviving the traditional rites and commemoration rituals of the Korean people, which were generally inter-mixed with Buddhism and Korean traditions and value.”

Chong Jin Oh. 2013. “Soviet Korean (Koryo-in) in Central Asia and Korean Religious Activities in Post-Soviet Central Asia.” *Ankara Üniversitesi Dil ve Tarih-Coğrafya Fakültesi Dergisi* 53(2): 211-224, at 222.

The sources indicate that non-religion is widespread among the Koreans in Uzbekistan and other Central Asian countries while traditional Buddhist, and Confucian values have been preserved as part of the ethnic identity in a syncretic relationship as well with newly acquired Christian beliefs due to recent missionary activities. Thus, No Religion, Christian (Protestant), and Buddhism are coded.

Final note: Based on above source, we code primary religion no religion.

Russian

“Approximately 4 percent of the population is Russian Orthodox, a number that is declining as ethnic Russians and other Slavs continue to emigrate.”

U.S. Department of State. 2012. *Uzbekistan: International Religious Freedom Report*. Retrieved from <http://www.state.gov/documents/organization/208658.pdf>, last accessed on 10.07.2014

“In the early 1990s, many of the Russians remaining in the republic (about 8 percent of the population) were Orthodox Christians.”

Glenn E. Curtis (ed.) 1996. *Uzbekistan: A Country Study*. Washington: GPO for the Library of Congress, retrieved from <http://countrystudies.us/uzbekistan/26.htm>, last accessed on 03.08.2014

Tajiks

“Most of them are Sunni Muslims and they made up officially at the last census in 1998 4.8 percent of the population of Uzbekistan.”

World Directory of Minorities and Indigenous Peoples. “Uzbekistan: Tajiks.”
<http://www.minorityrights.org/2483/uzbekistan/tajiks.html>, last accessed on 03.08.2014

<https://minorityrights.org/minorities/tajiks-2/> last accessed 10.1.19

Tartar

“While veils, kalem, polygamy, traditional Muslim attire and many other aspects of Crimean Muslim life had long ago fallen into disuse among the Europeanized Crimean Tatars, the old traditions of conservative Central Asian Islam continued Uzbekistan.”

Brian G. Williams. 2001. *The Crimean Tatars: The Diaspora Experience and the Forging of a Nation*. Leiden: Koninklijke Brill, 417.

“Crimean Tatars [that] live in or near Tashkent and are scattered around Uzbekistan ... were Turkish in terms of language and Islamic in religion.”

James S. Olson, Lee B. Papas, and Nicholas C. J. Papas (eds.) 1994. *An Ethnohistorical Dictionary of the Russian and Soviet Empires*. Westport: Greenwood, 187.

Uzbek

“In terms of religion, the great majority of Uzbeks are Muslims, belonging to Sunni branch of Islam.”

James S. Olson, Lee B. Papas, and Nicholas C. J. Papas (eds.) 1994. *An Ethnohistorical Dictionary of the Russian and Soviet Empires*. Westport: Greenwood, 707.

“The overwhelming majority of Uzbeks are Sunni Muslims of the Hanafi rite (one of the four major schools of Islamic jurisprudence).”

Russel Zanca. 2002. “Uzbeks.” *Encyclopedia of World Cultures Supplement*. New York: MacMillan Reference, 366.

VENEZUELA

Majority religion is Christian (Roman Catholic) according to CIA World Factbook.

Arab, Lebanese

“The main group of Arab immigrants, the Syrian population in Venezuela comes from the western part of their homeland. They sat approximately three-fifths of Christian coming from Aleppo and some villages east of Tartus and Safita, of approximately one third Druze, who were based in villages on the western edge of the Jabal in southern Syria, and from one-tenth of Alawites, which come from the hinterland of Tartus, together.”

Anton Escher. 2000. “Arabische Netzwerke in Lateinamerika. Theoretische Überlegungen mit empirischen Anmerkungen am Beispiel Venezuela [Arab Networks in Latin America: Theoretical Considerations with Empirical Observations on the Example of Venezuela.] in Roman Loimeier (eds.) *Die islamische Welt als Netzwerk. Möglichkeiten und Grenzen des Netzwerkansatzes im islamischen Kontext. [The Islamic World as a Network: Possibilities and Limitations of the Network Approach in Islamic Contexts.]* Würzburg: Ergon, 358. Translated using Google Translate.

“Mostly Christians, however, due to their places of origin, rather Melkites and Greek Orthodox than Maronites, these migrants also comprised a significant number of Druzes (up to one third) and a small minority of Alawites and Sunnites.”

Philipp Bruckmayr. 2010. “Syro-Lebanese migration to Colombia, Venezuela and Curacao: From mainly Christian to Predominantly Muslim Phenomenon.” *European Journal of Economics and Political Studies* 3(2010): 151-178, at 163.

Number of Sunni Muslims are not clear in the sources, thus Sunni Islam is not coded.

Blacks

Christian Roman Catholic and Animism (Levinson 1998, p. 399).

Final note: “Afro-Venezuelan religion fused with Catholicism, creating a creolized religion. The worship of saints would correspond to African deities, healers and priest would become one, mass would be held with drumbeats. Corpus Christie a Catholic celebration would be celebrated with drumbeats and masked, traced to Congo.”
<http://www.afropedia.org/afro-venezuelan#TOC-Religion-and-Culture>, last accessed on September 5, 2018. Corroborated by
<https://www.encyclopedia.com/humanities/encyclopedias-almanacs-transcripts-and-maps/afro-venezuelans>. SO we code syncretic (Christian Roman Catholic and Animism).

Indigenous Peoples

“Most indigenous practice Catholicism mixed with traditional religion.”

Minorities at Risk Project. 2004-2014. *Assessment for Indigenous Peoples in Venezuela*. <http://www.cidcm.umd.edu/mar/assessment.asp?groupId=10102>, last accessed on 14.07.2014

“The original residents of Venezuela had a variety of religions reflective of their different environments. These have survived in the more remote regions of the country, especially among those peoples who have kept their own language (more than twenty-five languages still survive in the country). However, all of these peoples have been targeted for evangelism by various Christian groups during the last generation. A new religion that draws on elements of native religion, African faiths, and Catholicism is the Aboriginal Cult of Maria Lionza.”

J. Gordon Melton and Martin Baumann (eds.). 2002. *Religions of the World: A Comprehensive Encyclopedia of Beliefs and Practices, Vol. IV*. Santa Barbara: ABC-CLIO, 1394.

Mestizo/White

“According to government estimates, 92 percent of the population is at least nominally Roman Catholic, and the remaining 8 percent Protestant, a member of another religion, or atheist. The Venezuelan Evangelical Council estimates that evangelical Protestants constitute 10 percent of the population.”

U.S. Department of State. 2008. *International Religious Freedom Report: Venezuela*. <http://www.state.gov/j/drl/rls/irf/2008/108543.htm>, last accessed on 14.07.2014

“The largest religion among the population of the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela is the Roman Catholic religion, making up over 90% of the population. About 8% of the population is considered to be a member of some Protestant denomination.”

<http://www.worldpopulationstatistics.com/venezuela-population-2013/>, last accessed on 14.07.2014

Roman Catholic (Levinson 1998, p. 399).

VIETNAM

Majority religion is Buddhism according to CIA World Factbook.

We code an alternative majority religion variable as no religion since 80.8% do not subscribe to any religion according to 1999 census.

Cham

“...the Muslims living in Ninh Thuan and Binh Thuan provinces in south-central Vietnam, known as “the Old Islamic Group,” “Cham Bani,” or “Bani”; two, the Muslims living in An Giang, Tay Ninh, and Dong Nai provinces around the Mekong Delta, as well as in Ho Chi Minh City, known as “the New Islamic Group,” “Cham Islam,” or “Islam”. There are considerable differences between the two groups in terms of religious practices: the Cham Bani are strongly influenced by local and traditional customs and beliefs and have incorporated elements of Brahmanism and ancestor worship. They also have no contact with the wider Islamic world, while Cham Islam is Sunni Muslim and has maintained contact with the Islamic community through pilgrimages to Mecca or studies abroad in such countries as Malaysia, Indonesia, and Saudi Arabia.”

Yasuko Yoshimoto. 2012. “A Study of the Hồi giáo Religion in Vietnam: With a Reference to Islamic Religious Practices of Cham Bani.” *Southeast Asian Studies* 1(3): 487-505, at 488.

“The small Muslim population numbers 70,000 to 80,000, and mosques are located in Ho Chi Minh City, Hanoi, western An Giang Province, and provinces in the southern coastal area. The government estimates there are nearly 73,000 Muslims. Approximately 40 percent of Muslims are Sunnis; the remaining 60 percent practice Bani Islam. There are several smaller religious communities, the largest of which is the Hindu community. Approximately 50,000 ethnic Cham in the south-central coastal area practice a devotional form of Hinduism.”

U.S. Department of State. 2010. *International Religious Freedom Report: Vietnam*. Retrieved from http://www.state.gov/j/drl/rls/irf/2010_5/168382.htm, last accessed on 24.07.2014

Animism is coded in addition to Sunni Islam and Hinduism since Bani Islam is a syncretic religion that is heavily influenced from the elements of local Brahman beliefs.

Chinese

“The religious practices of the Hoas remain those of their ancestors, Mahayana Buddhism, Taoism, and Confucianism. Small numbers have adopted Christian religions.”

James B. Minahan. 2012. *Ethnic Groups of South Asia and the Pacific: An Encyclopedia*. Santa Barbara: ABC-CLIO.

“About 75 percent proclaiming no religious beliefs, 22 percent Buddhist and about 2 percent Christian.”

Barbara A. West. 2009. *Encyclopedia of the Peoples of Asia and Oceania*. NY: Facts on File, 291.

Dzao

“Ban Ho is worshipped by the Dao and the five colours of Dao embroidery represent their ancestor.”

Vets With a Mission. “The Dzao People.” <http://www.vwam.com/vets/tribes/dzao.html>, last accessed on 05.08.2014

Hmong

“Hmong religion ... are divided into domestic worship and shamanism.”

Nicholas Tapp. 1993. “Hmong.” *Encyclopedia of World Cultures, Vol V, East and Southeast Asia*. New York: G.K. Hall & Company, 94.

“Hmong are animists, although a small number have converted to Christianity as a result of contact with Protestant and Roman Catholic missionaries.”

<http://factsanddetails.com/asian/cat66/sub417/item2744.html>, last accessed on 05.08.2014

Some sources indicate missionary activity among the Hmong. The Joshua Project also shows different rates of Christianity for five subgroups of the Hmong, yet these rates cannot be confirmed from any other source. Thus, Christianity is not coded for the Hmong.

Final note: Since Joshua Project codes Christianity as primary religion for this group, we checked again on September 15, 2018. According to Ng (2016:4), “about a third of 1 million Hmong living in Vietnam have converted to Protestantism.” The rest is set to resist Protestantism and stayed in ancestral religions.

Khmer

“The Khmer Krom ethnic group overwhelmingly practices Theravada Buddhism.”

U.S. Department of State. 2010. *International Religious Freedom Report: Vietnam*. http://www.state.gov/j/drl/rls/irf/2010_5/168382.htm, last accessed on 03.08.2014

“In contrast to the Mahayana Buddhist beliefs of the majority of Vietnamese, the Khmer practice Theravada (or Hinayana) Buddhism.”

Ronald J. Cima (ed.) 1987. *Vietnam: A Country Study*. Washington: GPO for the Library of Congress, retrieved from <http://countrystudies.us/vietnam/36.htm>, last accessed on 03.08.2014

Montagnards/Degar/Highlanders

“Religious practices among highland minorities tend to be rooted in animistic beliefs. Most worship a pantheon of spirits, but a large number are Catholics or Protestants.”

Ronald J. Cima (ed.) 1987. *Vietnam: A Country Study*. Washington: GPO for the Library of Congress, <http://countrystudies.us/vietnam/36.htm>, last accessed on 03.08.2014

“Protestants, numbered between 100,000 and 200,000 in the early 1980s, and were found mostly among the Montagnard communities inhabiting the South's central highlands.”

Ronald J. Cima (ed.) 1987. *Vietnam: A Country Study*. Washington: GPO for the Library of Congress, retrieved from <http://countrystudies.us/vietnam/42.htm>, last accessed on 03.08.2014

“Although their religious practices varied, all of the Degars tried to keep in harmony with their deities. Many Degars are Roman Catholic, the result of early French missionary activity in the region. Later Protestant sects were active in the region, and a sizeable Protestant community developed.”

James B. Minahan. 2012. *Ethnic Groups of South Asia and the Pacific: An Encyclopedia*. Santa Barbara: ABC-CLIO.

Muong

“The Muong are mostly animists and believe in the existence of a multitude of spirits and in the transmigration of the soul.”

Jaganath Paty. 1993. “Muong.” *Encyclopedia of World Cultures, Vol V, East and Southeast Asia*. New York: G.K. Hall & Company, 191.

“The Muong practice a religious animism, worshiping ancestral and supernatural spirits, many of which are also recognized by the northern Vietnamese.”

“Muong.” 2014. In *Encyclopaedia Britannica*. Retrieved from <http://www.britannica.com/EBchecked/topic/397747/Muong>, last accessed on 05.08.2014

Nung/Nun

“Most of the Nungs continue to adhere to a complex belief system that combines elements of Confucianism, Buddhism, Taoism, animism, and ancestor worship. Many younger Nungs have embraced atheism in response to official government policies in Vietnam.”

James B. Minahan. 2012. *Ethnic Groups of South Asia and the Pacific: An Encyclopedia*. Santa Barbara: ABC-CLIO.

San Diu/San Deo/Trai/Trai Dat/Man Quan Coc

“The San Diu worship their ancestors and the God of the Kitchen.”

Vietnam National Administration of Tourism. “San Diu Ethnic Group.” in http://www.vietnamtourism.com/e_pages/country/overview.asp?uid=1805, last accessed on 10.08.2014

Tay

“Most Tay are spirit worshippers, although some became Buddhists or Confucianists as the result of contact with lowland Vietnamese.”

William J. Duiker (ed.) 1989. *Historical Dictionary of Vietnam*. NJ: Scarecrow Press, 164.

Final note: Following these sources, we code primary religion as Animism.

Thai

“Thai people worship spirits in animist sense.”

Nick Ray. 2005. *Vietnam*. Lonely Planet, 45.

Vietnamese/Kinh

“The government Committee for Religious Affairs (CRA) estimates there are 10 million (11 percent of the population) Mahayana Buddhists, most of whom are members of the ethnic Kinh community (the country's majority group, also referred to as Viet).”

U.S. Department of State. 2010. *International Religious Freedom Report: Vietnam*. http://www.state.gov/j/drl/rls/irf/2010_5/168382.htm, last accessed on 03.08.2014

“Although predominantly Buddhist, the Vietnamese people's religious beliefs and practices nevertheless include remnants of an earlier animistic faith. A sizable minority is Roman Catholic.”

Ronald J. Cima (ed.) 1987. *Vietnam: A Country Study*. Washington: GPO for the Library of Congress, retrieved from <http://countrystudies.us/vietnam/42.htm>, last accessed on 03.08.2014

“The official ideology of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam is basically atheistic, and the state is committed by its constitution to combat "backward life styles and superstitions... Popular Vietnamese religion is a mixture of ritual and belief derived from animist,

Confucian, Taoist, and Buddhist sources. Veneration of ancestors is a very important part of this syncretic system, as are many elements of Mahayana Buddhist practice and belief... There are perhaps over 5 million Roman Catholics in Vietnam.”

Neil Jamiesson. 1993. “Vietnamese.” *Encyclopedia of World Cultures, Vol V, East and Southeast Asia*. New York: G.K. Hall & Company, 286.

Final note: Following these sources, we code primary religion as Buddhism.

YEMEN

Majority religion is Islam (Sunni) according to CIA World Factbook.

Akhdam

Akhdam is a caste group more than an ethnicity –although its members are also ethnically different than majority Arabs in Yemen. Thus, assuming it reflects the religious demographics of the whole Yemeni population; it is coded according to the religious data of the whole country.

“Most citizens are Muslims, officially belonging to either the Zaydi order of Shi'a Islam or the Shafa'i order of Sunni Islam. While there are no available statistics, Zaydis make up an estimated 45 percent and Shafa'is 55 percent of the population.”

U.S. Department of State. 2010. *International Religious Freedom Report: Yemen*. Retrieved from <http://www.state.gov/j/drl/rls/irf/2010/148855.htm>, last accessed on 24.07.2014

Final Note: We coded primary religion as Islam Sunni based on the above cite.

Shi'a Arabs

“Most citizens are Muslims, officially belonging to either the Zaydi order of Shi'a Islam or the Shafa'i order of Sunni Islam. While there are no available statistics, Zaydis make up an estimated 45 percent and Shafa'is 55 percent of the population.”

U.S. Department of State. 2010. *International Religious Freedom Report: Yemen*. Retrieved from <http://www.state.gov/j/drl/rls/irf/2010/148855.htm>, last accessed on 24.07.2014

“Zaydis make up about 45 percent of the population, Sunnis 53 percent and there are also tiny minorities of other Shi'i groups - the Ismaili and Twelver communities.”

IRIN – Integrated Regional Information Networks. 2008. “YEMEN: The conflict in Saada Governorate – analysis.” Retrieved from <http://www.irinnews.org/report/79410/yemen-the-conflict-in-saada-governorate-analysis>, last accessed on 24.07.2014

Somalis

“They are Muslim and speak Somali, a Cushitic language.”

John A. Shoup. 2011. *Ethnic Groups of Africa and the Middle East: An Encyclopedia*. Santa Barbara: ABC-CLIO, 263.

South Asian

“Small but undetermined number of Christians and Hindus of South Asian origin in Aden” (Larkin 2000, p. 488)

Barbara Larkin, *International Religious Freedom (2000): Report to Congress by the Department of State* (DIANE Publishing, 2001).

We have not found any other source on this group’s religion in Yemen.

Final note: We have not found any primary religion info on this group either.

Sunni Arabs

“Most citizens are Muslims, officially belonging to either the Zaydi order of Shi'a Islam or the Shafa'i order of Sunni Islam. While there are no available statistics, Zaydis make up an estimated 45 percent and Shafa'is 55 percent of the population.”

U.S. Department of State. 2010. *International Religious Freedom Report: Yemen*. Retrieved from <http://www.state.gov/j/drl/rls/irf/2010/148855.htm>, last accessed on 24.07.2014

“Zaydis make up about 45 percent of the population, Sunnis 53 percent and there are also tiny minorities of other Shi'i groups - the Ismaili and Twelver communities.”

IRIN – Integrated Regional Information Networks. 2008. “YEMEN: The conflict in Saada Governorate – analysis.” Retrieved from <http://www.irinnews.org/report/79410/yemen-the-conflict-in-saada-governorate-analysis>, last accessed on 24.07.2014

ZAMBIA

Majority religion is Christian (Protestant) according to CIA World Factbook.

Bemba Speaker (Mambwe)

“Missionaries, notably the Roman Catholic order called the White Fathers (q.v.), had a settling effect on the Bemba through conversion and education.”

John J. Grotppeter, Brian V. Siegel, and Jim Pletcher. 1998. *Historical Dictionary of Zambia*. Lanham: Scarecrow Press, 41

“Animism and Christianity (Catholic and Protestant).”

David Levinson (ed.) 1995. *Encyclopedia of World Cultures, Vol. IX, Africa and The Middle East*. G.K. Hall & Co.: New York, 47.

Lala

Bemba: “They may call themselves by the particular group name—Aushi, Bisa, Chishinga, Kunda, Lala, Lamba Lunda, Ng’umbo, Swaka, Tabwa, or Unga—but the tendency in urban areas is to use the generic term “Bemba”. In this broad sense the Bemba form the most important ethnic group in the urban areas of the Copperbelt, including Kitwe, Ndola, Mufulira, Luanshya, Chingola, and Chililabombwe in Zambia and a significant minority in Lubumbashi in the DRC.” (Gordon in Ember et al. 2002, p. 50)

We have not found information on each individual Bemba group. Thus, following Gordon, we code the religion of Bemba for each individual Bemba subgroup.

Most Bemba are Christians. The United Church of Zambia (previously the London Missionary Society), Catholics, Jehovah's Witnesses, and Seventh-Day Adventists are important denominations. Biblical stories and proverbs are popular. The name for God is Lesa, although the etymology of the term is unclear. Christianity has been fused with older religious practices (Gordon in Ember et al. 2002, p. 53).

So we code Christian (Protestant, Catholic, Independent) and Animism.

Lamba

Also called Ichilamba. “A people of the Copperbelt (central and northwestern provinces of Zambia), numbering about 170,000.” (Levinson 1995, p. 418).

Bemba: “They may call themselves by the particular group name—Aushi, Bisa, Chishinga, Kunda, Lala, Lamba Lunda, Ng’umbo, Swaka, Tabwa, or Unga—but the tendency in urban areas is to use the generic term “Bemba”. In this broad sense the Bemba form the most important ethnic group in the urban areas of the Copperbelt,

including Kitwe, Ndola, Mufulira, Luanshya, Chingola, and Chililabombwe in Zambia and a significant minority in Lubumbashi in the DRC.” (Gordon in Ember et al. 2002, p. 50)

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So we code Christian (Protestant, Catholic, Independent) and Animism.

Lozi

“Missionaries have had long-standing relationships in the area, dating back to the travels of David Livingstone, and today the vast majority of Lozi are Christian.”

John A. Shoup. 2011. *Ethnic Groups of Africa and the Middle East: An Encyclopedia*. Santa Barbara: ABC-CLIO, 168.

Nominally Christian, mostly Roman Catholic and Animism (Minahan 2002, p. 1116)

A monotheist form of Animism (Levinson 1996, p. 228) (Stokes 2009, 447).

Lunda-Kaonde

“Most Lunda converted to Christianity in the 20th century, and Christian missionaries made use of their traditional belief in a supreme being called Nzambi. Nonetheless, many Lunda hold to several of their traditional beliefs, particularly to the idea that their ancestors can punish or reward them. The Lunda in Zambia celebrate Mutomboko or crossing the river, which marks the day that they defeated the Bwile and Shila and established the Kazembe kingdom. The celebration is held in the old royal capital, and the king himself dances.”

John A. Shoup. 2011. *Ethnic Groups of Africa and the Middle East: An Encyclopedia*. Santa Barbara: ABC-CLIO, 173.

“The twentieth-century influx of U.S. and European missionaries into Lunda territory has led to a proliferation of religious beliefs. Evangelical Protestant, Catholic, and independent churches now dot the landscape.”

James A. Pritchett. 1995. “Lunda.” *Encyclopedia of World Cultures, Vol. IX, Africa and The Middle East*. G.K. Hall & Co.: New York, 200.

Lwena, Luvale

“Traditional Religion, Christian.”

Ethnologue - Languages of the World.

http://www.ethnologue.com/language/LUE/view/***EDITION***, last accessed on 02.08.2014

Christian Catholic including Ba-Emilio, which is a Church that was established by Emilio Peter Mulolani (Hinfelaar p. 106-107). So we code Christian Catholic and Animism.

Hinfelaar, Hugo. 1994. *Bemba Speaking Women of Zambia in a Century of Religious Change: 1892 – 1992*. Netherlands: Brill.

Final note: “In terms of history, language, material culture, and religion, the Luvale are closely related to the Lunda and Ndembu to the northeast, who extend northward into southern Congo (Kinshasa).” <https://www.britannica.com/topic/Luvale>, last accessed on September 28, 2018. Based on this final reference, we code primary religion the same as Lunda. We do however code sect Roman Catholic based on the above cite.

Mbunda

Mbunda are an Angolan ethnic group that migrated to Zambia in 1910s.

Wim M. J. van Binsbergen, Gent Jacqueline Van Religious Change in Zambia: Exploratory Studies OX: Routledge, p. 336

“Eighty percent of the Mbunda in Angola practice Christianity while the other twenty percent practice ethnic religions. Of the eighty percent about eighty-five percent are Roman Catholic, ten percent are Independent Christians, and the last five percent are Protestants (“Mbunda in Angola” 2015). In Zambia fifty percent of the Mbunda practice Christianity, forty nine percent ethnic religions, one percent practice other religion. Of that fifty percent, eighty percent are Protestants and twenty are Anglican (“Mbunda in Zambia” 2015).” <https://kambunda.weebly.com/rites-of-passage-and-religion.html> <https://www.britannica.com/topic/Luvale>, last accessed on September 29, 2018.

Nyanja Speaker

“They are predominantly Roman Catholics.”

James S. Olson. 1996. *The Peoples of Africa: An Ethnohistorical Dictionary*. Westport: Greenwood Press, 455.

“Traditional Religion, Christian.”

Ethnologue – Languages of the World. <http://www.ethnologue.com/language/nya>, last accessed on 06.08.2014

Nyiha, Nyasa, Nyika

“Christian.”

Ethnologue – Languages of the World. <http://www.ethnologue.com/language/nih>, last accessed on 10.08.2014

Nyiha are either Christian or animist in Zambia, Tanzania and Malawi (Lindfors, Woodward and Nagler 2009)

Anna-Lena Lindfors, Mark Woodward and Louise Nagler. “A Sociolinguistic Survey of the Nyiha and Nyika Language Communities in Tanzania, Zambia and Malawi,” Available at <http://ftp.sil.org/silesr/2009/silesr2009-012.pdf> Last accessed on December 21, 2014.

We only code Christian (no sect specified) since we could not confirm Animism.

Tonga-Ila-Lenje

“Christian (Protestant, Independent, Pentecostal) and Animism.”

Elizabeth Colson. 1995. “Tonga.” *Encyclopedia of World Cultures, Vol. IX, Africa and The Middle East*. G.K. Hall & Co.: New York, 356.

We code primary religion Christianity based on this source: United States Department of State, 2012 Report on International Religious Freedom - Tonga, 20 May 2013, available at: <http://www.refworld.org/docid/519dd47f1d.html> [accessed 15 October 2018]

Tumbuka

“Tumbuka religious beliefs fall within two main frameworks: the traditional and the Christian... Although most Tumbuka are Christians, traditional religious forms remain part of their beliefs, providing explanations for their fortunes... the Free Church of Scotland Presbyterian founded mission stations throughout the regions inhabited by the Tumbuka. The Tumbuka accepted Christianity.”

George C. Bond. 2002. “Tumbuka.” *Encyclopedia of World Cultures Supplement*. New York: MacMillan Reference, 357.

Final note: We code primary religion Syncretic based on this source.

ZIMBABWE

Majority religion is Christianity and Animism (syncretic) according to CIA World Factbook.

We coded Christian Roman Catholic for the first majority variable since this is the largest Christian denomination. We coded Syncretic (Animism and Christian, with no sect specified) for the alternative majority religion variable.

Europeans

Christian (no sect specified) (Levinson 1998, p. 181).

Kunda/Seba

Found them as Chikunda. Animism (their own syncretic ethnic religion that they gathered from other ethnic groups) (Isaacman 1972).

Lozi

Animism (Levinson 1995, p.189)

Ndebele

Largest minority group (14%).

Christian Independent (ZCC) and Catholic, Animism (Levinson 1995, p. 237).

Nyanja

We could not find Nyanja in Zimbabwe but found them as Chewa in that general region. Chewa are Animist according to Asante and Mazama (2009, p. 159).

From Isaacman (1972) on Chikunda we infer that Nyanja are indeed Animist.

Shona

Majority group (82%).

Animism (Levinson 1995, p. 312).

Christianity (no sect other than Independent is specified so we leave other sects uncoded) and Animism. See Encyclopedia of World Cultures | 1996 | Bourdillon, M. F. at <http://www.encyclopedia.com/topic/Shona.aspx> Last Accessed on August 5, 2014.

Animism and Christianity Independent churches (Levinson 1995, p. 314). <http://global.britannica.com/EBchecked/topic/541512/Shona> Last accessed on December 29, 2014.

We code Animism and Christian (Independent).

Tonga

Christianity and Animism (syncretic), Pentecostal and Apostolic churches (Levinson 1995, p. 355).

Venda

Edvin Hanisch (2002 in Ember et al., p. 370-371) cites Christianity and Animism but the sects are not mentioned other than indicating there are practitioners in the group from “many Christian secular churches.”

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