

Summary of Results

Government Restrictions on Religion

To assess the level of restrictions on religion by governments around the world, the Pew Research Center's Forum on Religion & Public Life selected the following 20 questions for the Government Restrictions Index (GRI). The Pew Forum's staff then combed through 18 published sources of information, including reports by the U.S. State Department, the United Nations and various nongovernmental organizations, to answer the questions on a country-by-country basis. (For more details, see the Methodology.)

This summary shows the questions, followed by various possible answers and the number and percentage of countries that fell into each category. For example, on Question No. 5 – “Is public preaching by religious groups limited by any level of government?” – the study found that for the period ending in mid-2009, 135 countries (68%) had no reported limits on preaching, 39 countries (20%) had limits on preaching by some religious groups and 24 countries (12%) had limits on preaching by all religious groups.

To see how each country scored on each question, see the Results by Country (available online at <http://pewforum.org/uploadedFiles/Topics/Issues/Government/Results-by-Country.pdf>).

This summary covers two overlapping periods: July 1, 2006, through June 30, 2008, and July 1, 2007, through June 30, 2009. The summary shows whether particular religious restrictions occurred at any time during the periods according to the multiple sources analyzed by the Pew Forum.

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

Percentages may not add to 100 due to rounding.

GRI.Q.1

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

	<i>period ending</i> MID-2008		<i>period ending</i> MID-2009	
	NUMBER OF COUNTRIES	PERCENT OF COUNTRIES	NUMBER OF COUNTRIES	PERCENT OF COUNTRIES
Yes	143	72%	143	72%
The constitution or basic law does not specifically provide for freedom of religion but does protect some religious practices	48	24	48	24
No	7	4	7	4
	198	100	198	100

Responses for the period ending in mid-2008 were recoded to match the coding conventions used for the period ending in mid-2009. As a result, data for the period ending in mid-2008 reflects an update to data published in the baseline report. See the Methodology for more details.

GRI.Q.2

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

	<i>period ending</i> MID-2008		<i>period ending</i> MID-2009	
	NUMBER OF COUNTRIES	PERCENT OF COUNTRIES	NUMBER OF COUNTRIES	PERCENT OF COUNTRIES
No	41	21%	41	21%
Yes, there is a qualification	39	20	39	20
Yes, there is a substantial contradiction and only some religious practices are protected	111	56	111	56
Religious freedom is not provided in the first place	7	4	7	4
	198	100	198	100

Responses for the period ending in mid-2008 were recoded to match the coding conventions used for the period ending in mid-2009. As a result, data for the period ending in mid-2008 reflects an update to data published in the baseline report. See the Methodology for more details.

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

GRI.Q.3

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

	<i>period ending</i> MID-2008		<i>period ending</i> MID-2009	
	NUMBER OF COUNTRIES	PERCENT OF COUNTRIES	NUMBER OF COUNTRIES	PERCENT OF COUNTRIES
National laws and policies provide for religious freedom, and the national government respects religious freedom in practice	53	27%	75	38%
National laws and policies provide for religious freedom, and the national government generally respects religious freedom in practice; but there are some instances (e.g., in certain localities) where religious freedom is not respected in practice	88	44	66	33
There are limited national legal protections for religious freedom, but the national government does not generally respect religious freedom in practice	51	26	49	25
National laws and policies do not provide for religious freedom and the national government does not respect religious freedom in practice	6	3	8	4
	198	100	198	100

For GRI Q.3, the differences between the coding periods may not be as significant as they appear due to minor changes in coding procedures. See Methodology for more details.

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

	<i>period ending</i> MID-2008		<i>period ending</i> MID-2009	
	NUMBER OF COUNTRIES	PERCENT OF COUNTRIES	NUMBER OF COUNTRIES	PERCENT OF COUNTRIES
No	70	35%	67	34%
Yes, in a few cases	55	28	39	20
Yes, in many cases	35	18	42	21
Government prohibits worship or religious practices of one or more religious groups as a general policy	38	19	50	25
	198	100	198	100

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

	<i>period ending</i> MID-2008		<i>period ending</i> MID-2009	
	NUMBER OF COUNTRIES	PERCENT OF COUNTRIES	NUMBER OF COUNTRIES	PERCENT OF COUNTRIES
No	135	68%	135	68%
Yes, for some religious groups	37	19	39	20
Yes, for all religious groups	26	13	24	12
	198	100	198	100

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

	<i>period ending</i> MID-2008		<i>period ending</i> MID-2009	
	NUMBER OF COUNTRIES	PERCENT OF COUNTRIES	NUMBER OF COUNTRIES	PERCENT OF COUNTRIES
No	123	62%	123	62%
Yes, for some religious groups	42	21	43	22
Yes, for all religious groups	33	17	32	16
	198	100	198	100

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

	<i>period ending</i> MID-2008		<i>period ending</i> MID-2009	
	NUMBER OF COUNTRIES	PERCENT OF COUNTRIES	NUMBER OF COUNTRIES	PERCENT OF COUNTRIES
No	162	82%	160	81%
Yes	36	18	38	19
	198	100	198	100

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

	<i>period ending</i> MID-2008		<i>period ending</i> MID-2009	
	NUMBER OF COUNTRIES	PERCENT OF COUNTRIES	NUMBER OF COUNTRIES	PERCENT OF COUNTRIES
No	118	60%	111	56%
Yes	80	40	87	44
	198	100	198	100

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

	<i>period ending</i> MID-2008		<i>period ending</i> MID-2009	
	NUMBER OF COUNTRIES	PERCENT OF COUNTRIES	NUMBER OF COUNTRIES	PERCENT OF COUNTRIES
Yes	106	54%	105	53%
Yes, but with restrictions	81	41	76	38
No	11	6	17	9
	198	100	198	100

GRI.Q.10

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

	<i>period ending</i> MID-2008		<i>period ending</i> MID-2009	
	NUMBER OF COUNTRIES	PERCENT OF COUNTRIES	NUMBER OF COUNTRIES	PERCENT OF COUNTRIES
No	156	79%	145	73%
Yes	42	21	53	27
	198	100	198	100

GRI.Q.11

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

	<i>period ending</i> MID-2008		<i>period ending</i> MID-2009	
	NUMBER OF COUNTRIES	PERCENT OF COUNTRIES	NUMBER OF COUNTRIES	PERCENT OF COUNTRIES
No	63	32%	71	36%
Yes, there was limited intimidation	80	40	56	28
Yes, there was widespread intimidation	55	28	71	36
	198	100	198	100

Data shown above for the period ending in mid-2008 reflects a minor correction to data published in the baseline report.

GRI.Q.12

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

	<i>period ending</i> MID-2008		<i>period ending</i> MID-2009	
	NUMBER OF COUNTRIES	PERCENT OF COUNTRIES	NUMBER OF COUNTRIES	PERCENT OF COUNTRIES
No	134	68%	137	69%
Yes	64	32	61	31
	198	100	198	100

GRI.Q.13

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

	<i>period ending</i> MID-2008		<i>period ending</i> MID-2009	
	NUMBER OF COUNTRIES	PERCENT OF COUNTRIES	NUMBER OF COUNTRIES	PERCENT OF COUNTRIES
No	151	76%	144	73%
Yes	47	24	54	27
	198	100	198	100

GRI.Q.14

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

	<i>period ending</i> MID-2008		<i>period ending</i> MID-2009	
	NUMBER OF COUNTRIES	PERCENT OF COUNTRIES	NUMBER OF COUNTRIES	PERCENT OF COUNTRIES
No	79	40%	76	38%
No, but the government consults a nongovernmental advisory board	15	8	17	9
Yes, but the organization is noncoercive toward religious groups	63	32	58	29
Yes, and the organization is coercive toward religious groups	41	21	47	24
	198	100	198	100

GRI.Q.15

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

	<i>period ending</i> MID-2008		<i>period ending</i> MID-2009	
	NUMBER OF COUNTRIES	PERCENT OF COUNTRIES	NUMBER OF COUNTRIES	PERCENT OF COUNTRIES
No	175	88%	174	88%
Yes	23	12	24	12
	198	100	198	100

GRI.Q.16

Does any level of government formally ban any religious group?

	period ending MID-2008		period ending MID-2009	
	NUMBER OF COUNTRIES	PERCENT OF COUNTRIES	NUMBER OF COUNTRIES	PERCENT OF COUNTRIES
No	160	81%	158	80%
Yes	38	19	40	20
<i>Security reasons stated as rationale</i>	9	5	8	4
<i>Nonsecurity reasons stated as rationale</i>	16	8	12	6
<i>Both security and nonsecurity reasons stated as rationale</i>	13	7	20	10
	198	100	198	100

GRI.Q.17

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

	period ending MID-2008		period ending MID-2009	
	NUMBER OF COUNTRIES	PERCENT OF COUNTRIES	NUMBER OF COUNTRIES	PERCENT OF COUNTRIES
No	175	88%	172	87%
Yes	23	12	26	13
	198	100	198	100

GRI.Q.18

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

	period ending MID-2008		period ending MID-2009	
	NUMBER OF COUNTRIES	PERCENT OF COUNTRIES	NUMBER OF COUNTRIES	PERCENT OF COUNTRIES
No	20	10%	17	9%
Yes, but in a nondiscriminatory way	61	31	68	34
Yes, and the process adversely affects the ability of some religious groups to operate	38	19	27	14
Yes, and the process clearly discriminates against some religious groups	79	40	86	43
	198	100	198	100

GRI.Q.19

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

	period ending MID-2008		period ending MID-2009	
	NUMBER OF COUNTRIES	PERCENT OF COUNTRIES	NUMBER OF COUNTRIES	PERCENT OF COUNTRIES
No	107	54%	97	49%
Yes	91	46	101	51
1-9 cases of government force	27	14	32	16
10-200 cases of government force	44	22	39	20
201-1,000 cases of government force	11	6	14	7
1,001-9,999 cases of government force	6	3	9	5
10,000+ cases of government force	3	2	7	4
	198	100	198	100

For GRI Q.19, the differences between the coding periods may not be as significant as they appear due to minor changes in coding procedures.

GRI.Q.20

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

	period ending MID-2008		period ending MID-2009	
	NUMBER OF COUNTRIES	PERCENT OF COUNTRIES	NUMBER OF COUNTRIES	PERCENT OF COUNTRIES
No	9	5%	7	4%
Yes, the government provides support to religious groups, but it does so on a more-or-less fair and equal basis	25	13	31	16
Yes, the government gives preferential support or favors to some religious group(s) and clearly discriminates against others	164	83	160	81
	198	100	198	100

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

GRI.Q.20.1

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

	<i>period ending</i> MID-2008		<i>period ending</i> MID-2009	
	NUMBER OF COUNTRIES	PERCENT OF COUNTRIES	NUMBER OF COUNTRIES	PERCENT OF COUNTRIES
No	109	55%	110	56%
Yes	89	45	88	44
	198	100	198	100

GRI.Q.20.2

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

	<i>period ending</i> MID-2008		<i>period ending</i> MID-2009	
	NUMBER OF COUNTRIES	PERCENT OF COUNTRIES	NUMBER OF COUNTRIES	PERCENT OF COUNTRIES
All religious groups are generally treated the same	17	9%	20	10%
Some religious groups have minimal privileges unavailable to other religious groups, limited to things such as inheriting buildings or properties	12	6	19	10
Some religious groups have general privileges or government access unavailable to other religious groups	65	33	51	26
One religious group has privileges or government access unavailable to other religious groups, but it is not recognized as the country's official religion	53	27	55	28
One religious group has privileges or government access unavailable to other religious groups, and it is recognized by the national government as the official religion	51	26	53	27
	198	100	198	100

GRI.Q.20.3

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

	<i>period ending</i> MID-2008		<i>period ending</i> MID-2009	
	NUMBER OF COUNTRIES	PERCENT OF COUNTRIES	NUMBER OF COUNTRIES	PERCENT OF COUNTRIES
No	28	14%	19	10%
Yes, but with no obvious favoritism to a particular group or groups	19	10	27	14
Yes, and with obvious favoritism to a particular group or groups	151	76	152	77
	198	100	198	100

This is a summary table that puts the restrictions identified in Questions 20.3a-c into a single measure indicating the level to which a government provides funds or other resources to religious groups in the country. Government funding of a religion or religions is considered restrictive only when preferential treatment of one or more religious groups puts other religious groups at a disadvantage.

GRI.Q.20.3.a

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

	<i>period ending</i> MID-2008		<i>period ending</i> MID-2009	
	NUMBER OF COUNTRIES	PERCENT OF COUNTRIES	NUMBER OF COUNTRIES	PERCENT OF COUNTRIES
No	57	29%	55	28%
Yes, but with no obvious favoritism to a particular group or groups	18	9	29	15
Yes, and with obvious favoritism to a particular group or groups	123	62	114	58
	198	100	198	100

GRI.Q.20.3.b

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

	period ending MID-2008		period ending MID-2009	
	NUMBER OF COUNTRIES	PERCENT OF COUNTRIES	NUMBER OF COUNTRIES	PERCENT OF COUNTRIES
No	106	54%	92	46%
Yes, but with no obvious favoritism to a particular group or groups	8	4	18	9
Yes, and with obvious favoritism to a particular group or groups	84	42	88	44
	198	100	198	100

GRI.Q.20.3.c

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

	period ending MID-2008		period ending MID-2009	
	NUMBER OF COUNTRIES	PERCENT OF COUNTRIES	NUMBER OF COUNTRIES	PERCENT OF COUNTRIES
No	88	44%	54	27%
Yes, but with no obvious favoritism to a particular group or groups	11	6	32	16
Yes, and with obvious favoritism to a particular group or groups	99	50	112	57
	198	100	198	100

GRI.Q.20.4

Is religious education required in public schools?

	period ending MID-2008		period ending MID-2009	
	NUMBER OF COUNTRIES	PERCENT OF COUNTRIES	NUMBER OF COUNTRIES	PERCENT OF COUNTRIES
No	118	60%	118	60%
Yes, by at least some local governments	8	4	5	3
Yes, by the national government	72	36	75	38
	198	100	198	100

GRI.Q.20.5

Does the national government defer in some way to religious authorities, texts or doctrines on legal issues?

	period ending MID-2008		period ending MID-2009	
	NUMBER OF COUNTRIES	PERCENT OF COUNTRIES	NUMBER OF COUNTRIES	PERCENT OF COUNTRIES
No	148	75%	143	72%
Yes	50	25	55	28
	198	100	198	100

Additional Question

The following question was added for the study period ending in mid-2009. For consistency's sake, the results are not included in the Government Restrictions Index (GRI). The data have been analyzed separately starting on page 67 in the section on laws against blasphemy, apostasy and defamation of religion.

Does any level of government penalize the defamation of religion, including penalizing such things as blasphemy, apostasy, and criticism or critiques of a religion or religions?

	period ending MID-2009	
	NUMBER OF COUNTRIES	PERCENT OF COUNTRIES
No	139	70%
Yes, but penalties are not enforced	15	8
Yes, and penalties are enforced	44	22
	198	100

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Social Hostilities Involving Religion

To assess the level of social hostilities involving religion around the world, the Pew Research Center's Forum on Religion & Public Life used the following 13 questions for the Social Hostilities Index (SHI). The Pew Forum's staff then combed through 18 published sources of information, including reports by the U.S. State Department, the United Nations and various nongovernmental organizations, to answer the questions on a country-by-country basis. (For more details, see the Methodology.)

This summary shows the questions, followed by various possible answers and the number and percentage of countries that fell into each category. For example, on Question No. 12 – “Were there incidents of hostility over proselytizing?” – the study found that for the period ending in mid-2009, 127 countries (64%) had no reported incidents of hostility over proselytizing, 39 countries (20%) had incidents that fell short of physical violence and 32 countries (16%) had incidents involving violence.

To see how each country scored on each question, see the Results by Country (available online at <http://pewforum.org/uploadedFiles/Topics/Issues/Government/Results-by-Country.pdf>).

In general, this summary covers two overlapping periods: July 1, 2006, through June 30, 2008, and July 1, 2007, through June 30, 2009. The summary shows whether particular religious hostilities occurred at any time during the periods according to the multiple sources analyzed by the Pew Forum. In some questions (SHI Q.6-13), events going back to the previous year (mid-2005 for the period from mid-2006 to mid-2008, or mid-2006 for the period from mid-2007 to mid-2009) are also included in the findings if they were having an ongoing impact.

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

Percentages may not add to 100 due to rounding.

SHI.Q.1

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

	period ending MID-2008		period ending MID-2009	
	NUMBER OF COUNTRIES	PERCENT OF COUNTRIES*	NUMBER OF COUNTRIES	PERCENT OF COUNTRIES*
No	57	29%	56	28%
Yes ^	141	71	142	72
<i>Harassment/ intimidation</i>	138	70	132	67
<i>Property damage</i>	77	39	85	43
<i>Detentions/ abductions</i>	18	9	21	11
<i>Displacement from homes</i>	25	13	24	12
<i>Physical assaults</i>	78	39	77	39
<i>Deaths</i>	35	18	36	18

This is a summary table intended to capture the severity of religious hatred or bias in each country.

* Percentages add to more than 100 because countries can have multiple types of hostilities.

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

Figures shown above for the period ending in mid-2008 reflect a minor correction to data published in the baseline report.

SHI.Q.2

Was there mob violence related to religion?

	period ending MID-2008		period ending MID-2009	
	NUMBER OF COUNTRIES	PERCENT OF COUNTRIES	NUMBER OF COUNTRIES	PERCENT OF COUNTRIES
No	160	81%	146	74%
Yes, but there were no deaths reported	22	11	35	18
Yes, and there were deaths reported	16	8	17	9
	198	100	198	100

SHI.Q.3

Were there acts of sectarian or communal violence between religious groups?

	period ending MID-2008		period ending MID-2009	
	NUMBER OF COUNTRIES	PERCENT OF COUNTRIES	NUMBER OF COUNTRIES	PERCENT OF COUNTRIES
No	176	89%	171	86%
Yes	22	11	27	14
	198	100	198	100

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

SHI.Q.4

Were religion-related terrorist groups active in the country?

	period ending MID-2008		period ending MID-2009	
	NUMBER OF COUNTRIES	PERCENT OF COUNTRIES	NUMBER OF COUNTRIES	PERCENT OF COUNTRIES
No	135	68%	124	63%
Yes	63	32	74	37
<i>Yes, but their activity was limited to recruitment and fundraising</i>	41	21	37	19
<i>Yes, with violence that resulted in some casualties (1-9 injuries or deaths)</i>	5	3	11	6
<i>Yes, with violence that resulted in multiple casualties (10-50 injuries or deaths)</i>	2	1	8	4
<i>Yes, with violence that resulted in many casualties (more than 50 injuries or deaths)</i>	15	8	18	9
	198	100	198	100

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

Figures shown above for the period ending in mid-2008 reflect a minor update using new information not available at the time of the baseline report. Some of the increase in religion-related terrorism between mid-2008 and mid-2009 could reflect the use of new source material providing greater detail on terrorist activities than was provided by sources used in the baseline report. See footnote on page 51 and the Methodology for more details.

SHI.Q.5

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

	<i>period ending MID-2008</i>		<i>period ending MID-2009</i>	
	NUMBER OF COUNTRIES	PERCENT OF COUNTRIES	NUMBER OF COUNTRIES	PERCENT OF COUNTRIES
No	173	87%	173	87%
Yes	25	13	25	13
<i>Yes, with fewer than 10,000 casualties or people displaced from their homes</i>	7	4	7	4
<i>Yes, with tens of thousands of casualties or people displaced</i>	8	4	10	5
<i>Yes, with hundreds of thousands of casualties or people displaced</i>	5	3	4	2
<i>Yes, with millions of casualties or people displaced</i>	5	3	4	2
	198	100	198	100

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

Figures shown above for the period ending in mid-2008 reflect a minor update using new information not available at the time of the baseline report.

SHI.Q.6

Did violence result from tensions between religious groups?

	<i>period ending MID-2008</i>		<i>period ending MID-2009</i>	
	NUMBER OF COUNTRIES	PERCENT OF COUNTRIES	NUMBER OF COUNTRIES	PERCENT OF COUNTRIES
No	26	13%	25	13%
There were public tensions between religious groups, but they fell short of hostilities involving physical violence	46	23	40	20
Yes, with physical violence in a few cases	83	42	83	42
Yes, with physical violence in numerous cases	43	22	50	25
	198	100	198	100

The period ending in mid-2008 includes data from July 1, 2005, through June 30, 2008; the period ending in mid-2009 includes data from July 1, 2006, through June 30, 2009.

SHI.Q.7

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

	<i>period ending</i> MID-2008		<i>period ending</i> MID-2009	
	NUMBER OF COUNTRIES	PERCENT OF COUNTRIES	NUMBER OF COUNTRIES	PERCENT OF COUNTRIES
No	67	34%	71	36%
Yes	131	66	127	64
<i>At the local level</i>	51	26	59	30
<i>At the regional level</i>	29	15	23	12
<i>At the national level</i>	51	26	45	23

The period ending in mid-2008 includes data from July 1, 2005, through June 30, 2008; the period ending in mid-2009 includes data from July 1, 2006, through June 30, 2009.

SHI.Q.8

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

	<i>period ending</i> MID-2008		<i>period ending</i> MID-2009	
	NUMBER OF COUNTRIES	PERCENT OF COUNTRIES	NUMBER OF COUNTRIES	PERCENT OF COUNTRIES
No	94	47%	100	51%
Yes	104	53	98	49
	198	100	198	100

The period ending in mid-2008 includes data from July 1, 2005, through June 30, 2008; the period ending in mid-2009 includes data from July 1, 2006, through June 30, 2009.

SHI.Q.9

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

	<i>period ending</i> MID-2008		<i>period ending</i> MID-2009	
	NUMBER OF COUNTRIES	PERCENT OF COUNTRIES	NUMBER OF COUNTRIES	PERCENT OF COUNTRIES
No	148	75%	151	76%
Yes	50	25	47	24
	198	100	198	100

The period ending in mid-2008 includes data from July 1, 2005, through June 30, 2008; the period ending in mid-2009 includes data from July 1, 2006, through June 30, 2009.

Figures shown above for the period ending in mid-2008 reflect a minor update using new information not available at the time of the baseline report.

SHI.Q.10

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

	<i>period ending</i> MID-2008		<i>period ending</i> MID-2009	
	NUMBER OF COUNTRIES	PERCENT OF COUNTRIES	NUMBER OF COUNTRIES	PERCENT OF COUNTRIES
No	135	68%	131	66%
Yes	63	32	67	34
	198	100	198	100

The period ending in mid-2008 includes data from July 1, 2005, through June 30, 2008; the period ending in mid-2009 includes data from July 1, 2006, through June 30, 2009.

SHI.Q.11*Were women harassed for violating religious dress codes?*

	<i>period ending</i> MID-2008		<i>period ending</i> MID-2009	
	NUMBER OF COUNTRIES	PERCENT OF COUNTRIES	NUMBER OF COUNTRIES	PERCENT OF COUNTRIES
No	182	92%	165	83%
Yes	16	8	33	17
	198	100	198	100

The period ending in mid-2008 includes data from July 1, 2005, through June 30, 2008; the period ending in mid-2009 includes data from July 1, 2006, through June 30, 2009.

SHI.Q.12*Were there incidents of hostility over proselytizing?*

	<i>period ending</i> MID-2008		<i>period ending</i> MID-2009	
	NUMBER OF COUNTRIES	PERCENT OF COUNTRIES	NUMBER OF COUNTRIES	PERCENT OF COUNTRIES
No	129	65%	127	64%
Yes, but they fell short of physical violence	39	20	39	20
Yes, and they included physical violence	30	15	32	16
	198	100	198	100

The period ending in mid-2008 includes data from July 1, 2005, through June 30, 2008; the period ending in mid-2009 includes data from July 1, 2006, through June 30, 2009.

SHI.Q.13*Were there incidents of hostility over conversions from one religion to another?*

	<i>period ending</i> MID-2008		<i>period ending</i> MID-2009	
	NUMBER OF COUNTRIES	PERCENT OF COUNTRIES	NUMBER OF COUNTRIES	PERCENT OF COUNTRIES
No	141	71%	138	70%
Yes, but they fell short of physical violence	25	13	26	13
Yes, and they included physical violence	32	16	34	17
	198	100	198	100

The period ending in mid-2008 includes data from July 1, 2005, through June 30, 2008; the period ending in mid-2009 includes data from July 1, 2006, through June 30, 2009.