

RAI data

Religion distinctiveness*

Country profiles

*This document provides data production information for the RAI-Rokkan dataset.

Last edited on October 7, 2020

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Liesbet Hooghe and Gary Marks (2016). *Community, Scale and Regional Governance: A Postfunctionalist Theory of Governance, Vol. II*. Oxford: OUP.

Sarah Shair-Rosenfield, Arjan H. Schakel, Sara Niedzwiecki, Gary Marks, Liesbet Hooghe, Sandra Chapman-Osterkatz (2021). "Language difference and Regional Authority." *Regional and Federal Studies*, Vol. 31.
DOI: 10.1080/13597566.2020.1831476

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Introduction

We code Catholics and Protestants, and Sunni and Shia, as distinct religions. In calculating the proportion of a population attesting a religion we include those who attest no religion.

1. Column R: IS THERE A STATE RELIGION?

The countries for which we observe a state religion are listed on the Wikipedia page as having an established state religion. We include countries that had a state religion in the 1990s (or re-introduced it since 1990). State atheism is judged as a state religion. Only two countries have had atheism as state religion consistently over the past three decades: China, and Vietnam.

(https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/State_religion)

(For a historical review: Robert J. Barro and Rachel M. McCleary. 2005. Which countries have state religions? *Quarterly Journal of Economics*, 20 (4):1331-1370.

2. Column R1

$R1 = 1$ where a country has a state religion, and the population in the region attesting the state religion is a minority.

3. Column R2:

$R2 = 1$ where a country has a state religion, and a majority of the population in the region attests a single religion that is not the state religion.

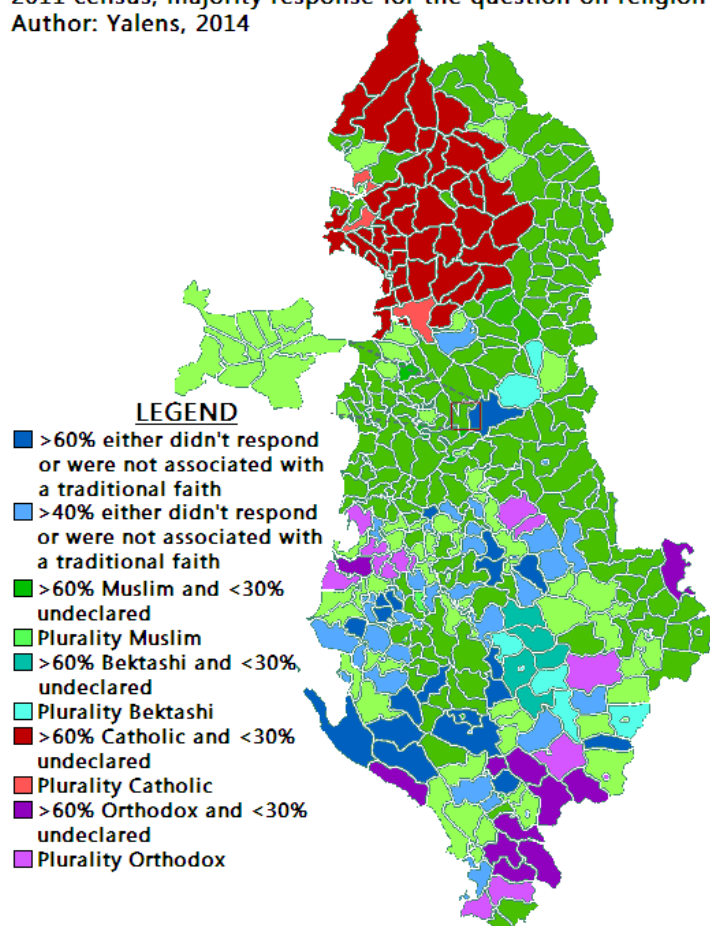
4. Column R3:

$R3 = 1$ where the majority of the population of a region attests one or more non-majority religions and there is no state religion.

Albania

Region	R	R1	R2	R3
Berat	0	0	0	0
Diber	0	0	0	0
Durres	0	0	0	0
Elbasan	0	0	0	0
Fier	0	0	0	0
Gjinokaster	0	0	0	0
Korce	0	0	0	0
Kukes	0	0	0	0
Lezhe	0	0	0	1
Shkoder	0	0	0	1
Tirana	0	0	0	0
Vlorë	0	0	0	0

REPUBLIC OF ALBANIA
2011 census, majority response for the question on religion
Author: Yalens, 2014



Sources:

https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Albania_majority_religion_2011_census.png

https://it.wikipedia.org/wiki/Prefetture_dell%27Albania#/media/File:Albania,_administrative_division_-_de_-_colored.svg

Atheism was abolished as a state religion in 1998. According to the 2011 census, the largest religions in Albania are (primarily Sunni) Islam (58.8%), Roman Catholicism (10.0%), and Eastern Orthodoxy (6.8%), among others. There are also sizeable populations of non-denominational Christians (5.5%) and atheists (2.5%). Religious observance and practice are generally relaxed; polls have indicated that few Albanians consider religion to be a dominant factor in their lives (39%). Albania had a total population of about 2,905,195 in 2011.

(https://web.archive.org/web/20170326091156/http://www.instat.gov.al/media/177358/njoftim_per_media-_fjala_e_drejtore_t_e_instat_ines_nurja_per_rezultatet_finale_te_census_2011.pdf)
(<https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Albania#Religion>)
(<https://www.telegraph.co.uk/travel/maps-and-graphics/most-religious-countries-in-the-world/>)

Lezhe (R3 = 1)

A significant majority of Lezhe identified with Catholicism (72.4%) followed by Islam (14.8%) in the 2011 census, among others. Lezhe had a total population of about 134,027 in 2011.

(<http://pop-stat.mashke.org/albania-religion2011.htm>)

Shkoder (R3 = 1)

Catholicism (47.1%) had the largest religious following in Shkoder in the 2011 census, followed by Islam (44.8%). As such, there is an assumed minority-majority religion in the region, with a more sizeable Catholic majority in previous years being likely. Shkoder had a total population of about 215,347 in 2011.

(<http://pop-stat.mashke.org/albania-religion2011.htm>)

Argentina

Region	R	R1	R2	R3
Buenos Aires	0	0	0	0
Catamarca	0	0	0	0
Chaco	0	0	0	0
Chubut	0	0	0	0
Corrientes	0	0	0	0
Cordoba	0	0	0	0
Entre Rios	0	0	0	0
Formosa	0	0	0	0
Jujuy	0	0	0	0
La Pampa	0	0	0	0
La Rioja	0	0	0	0
Mendoza	0	0	0	0
Misiones	0	0	0	0
Neuquén	0	0	0	0
Rio Negro	0	0	0	0
Salta	0	0	0	0
San Juan	0	0	0	0
San Luis	0	0	0	0
Santa Cruz	0	0	0	0
Santa Fe	0	0	0	0
Santiago del Estero	0	0	0	0
Tierra del Fuego	0	0	0	0
Tucuman	0	0	0	0



Source:

https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Argentina_-_mapa_de_las_provincias.svg

Article 2 of the Argentinian Constitution explicitly states that the government supports the Roman Catholic Apostolic Faith, but the constitution does not establish an official state religion. According to a CONICET poll conducted in 2011, Catholics (76.5%) comprised the majority of Argentina, followed by agnostics and atheists (11.3%), Evangelical Protestants (9.0%), Jehovah's Witnesses (1.2%), and several other religions. However, according to the 2017 Latinobarómetro survey, only 66% of Argentinians identified as Catholic, indicating a potential decline in

practice over recent years. Argentina had a total population of about 41,161,490 in 2011 and 44,044,811 in 2017.

(<http://www.ceil-conicet.gov.ar/wp-content/uploads/2013/02/encuesta1.pdf>)

(https://www.cooperativa.cl/noticias/site/artic/20180112/asocfile/20180112124342/f0006494_religion_chile_america_latina_2017.pdf)

(<https://data.worldbank.org/country/argentina?view=chart>)

(https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/State_religion)

Australia

Region	R	R1	R2	R3
New South Wales	0	0	0	0
Queensland	0	0	0	0
South Australia	0	0	0	0
Tasmania	0	0	0	0
Victoria	0	0	0	0
Western Australia	0	0	0	0
Northern Territory	0	0	0	0



Source:

<https://www.touropia.com/regions-in-australia-map/>

Australia has no official state religion, and the 1901 Constitution of Australia prohibits the government from establishing a church. According to the 2016 census, a slight majority of Australians identified with Christianity (52.1%), mostly Catholic (22.6%) or Anglican (13.3%), followed by Islam (2.6%), Buddhism (2.4%), and several other non-Christian religions. A substantial minority considered

themselves non-religious (30.1%). Additionally, many Aboriginals, composing a sizeable minority (3.3%) of the population in 2016, adhere to animist spirituality. This marks a distinct decline in religious practice since 1986, when 73.0% of the population identified as Christian and only 12.7% practiced no religion. Australia had a total population of about 24,190,907 in 2016.

(https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Religion_in_Australia)

(<https://www.aihw.gov.au/reports/australias-welfare/profile-of-indigenous-australians>)

(<https://data.worldbank.org/country/australia?view=chart>)

Austria

Region	R	R1	R2	R3
Burgenland	0	0	0	0
Karnten	0	0	0	0
Niederösterreich	0	0	0	0
Oberösterreich	0	0	0	0
Salzburg	0	0	0	0
Steiermark	0	0	0	0
Tirol	0	0	0	0
Vorarlberg	0	0	0	0
Wien	0	0	0	0



Source:

https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Austria_States_Cities.png

Austria has had no official state religion since the disestablishment of the Roman Catholic Church in 1918. Regardless, Christianity (73.6%), or more specifically, Catholicism (64.2%), remains the predominant religion according to 2016 estimates by the Vienna Institute of Demography. There are also sizeable communities identifying with no religion (16.9%), Islam (7.9%), Protestantism (4.8%), and Eastern Orthodoxy (4.6%). However, these are estimates, as Austria has not collected official data on religious affiliation since the 2001 census. At that time, Catholicism (73.6%) remained the primary religion in the country. Still, it appears

safe to say that no region has a majority of minority religion adherents. Austria had a total population of about 8,032,926 in 2001 and 8,662,196 in 2016.

(https://archive.is/20100123145736/http://www.statistik.at/web_de/statistiken/bevoelkerung/volkszaehlungen_registerzaehlungen/bevoelkerung_nach_demographischen_merkmalen/022896.html)

(<https://www.austria.org/religion>)

(https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Religion_in_Austria#Religions)

Bahamas



Source:

https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Bahamas_location_map.svg

There is no official state religion in the Bahamas, although according to Pew-Templeton, most of the population identified as Christian (96.0%), either Protestant (80.0%) or Roman Catholic (14.5%), in 2010. Baptists (35%) and Anglicans (15%) constituted the largest religious denominations. There are also smaller Jewish, Baha'i, Jehovah's Witness, and Muslim communities. The Bahamas had a total population of 354,942 in 2010.

(http://www.globalreligiousfutures.org/countries/bahamas#/?affiliations_religion_id=0&affiliations_year=2010&restrictions_year=2015)

(<https://2001-2009.state.gov/g/drl/rls/irf/2008/108512.htm>)

Bangladesh

Region	R	R1	R2	R3
Bagerhat District	1	0	0	0
Barguna District	1	0	0	0
Barishal District	1	0	0	0
Bhola District	1	0	0	0
Bogura District	1	0	0	0
Brahmanbaria District	1	0	0	0
Chandpur District	1	0	0	0
Chapainawabganj District	1	0	0	0
Chattogram District	1	0	0	0
Chuadanga District	1	0	0	0
Cox's Bazar District	1	0	0	0
Cumilla District	1	0	0	0
Dhaka District	1	0	0	0
Dinajpur District	1	0	0	0
Faridpur District	1	0	0	0
Feni District	1	0	0	0
Gaibandha District	1	0	0	0
Gazipur District	1	0	0	0
Gopalganj District	1	0	0	0
Habiganj District	1	0	0	0
Jamalpur District	1	0	0	0
Jashore District	1	0	0	0
Jhalokati District	1	0	0	0
Jhenaidah District	1	0	0	0
Joypurhat District	1	0	0	0
Khulna District	1	0	0	0
Kishoreganj District	1	0	0	0
Kurigram District	1	0	0	0
Kushtia District	1	0	0	0
Lakshmipur District	1	0	0	0
Lalmonirhat District	1	0	0	0
Madaripur District	1	0	0	0
Magura District	1	0	0	0
Manikganj District	1	0	0	0
Meherpur District	1	0	0	0
Moulvibazar District	1	0	0	0
Munshiganj District	1	0	0	0
Mymensingh District	1	0	0	0
Naogaon District	1	0	0	0
Narail District	1	0	0	0
Narayanganj District	1	0	0	0

Narsingdi District	1	0	0	0
Natore District	1	0	0	0
Netrokona District	1	0	0	0
Nilphamari District	1	0	0	0
Noakhali District	1	0	0	0
Pabna District	1	0	0	0
Panchagarh District	1	0	0	0
Patuakhali District	1	0	0	0
Pirojpur District	1	0	0	0
Rajbari District	1	0	0	0
Rajshahi District	1	0	0	0
Rangpur District	1	0	0	0
Satkhira District	1	0	0	0
Shariatpur District	1	0	0	0
Sherpur District	1	0	0	0
Sirajganj District	1	0	0	0
Sunamganj District	1	0	0	0
Sylhet District	1	0	0	0
Tangail District	1	0	0	0
Thakurgaon District	1	0	0	0
Bandarban District (CHT)	1	1	0	0
Khagrachhari District (CHT)	1	1	0	0
Rangamati District (CHT)	1	1	1	0
Chittagong Hill Tracts	1	1	1	0



Source:

https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:BD_Map_admin.svg

Islam is the official state religion of Bangladesh as of 1972, although the constitution protects the equal status and right of practice of all religions. According to Pew-Templeton, Islam (90.4%) and Hinduism (8.5%) are the most commonly practiced religions in Bangladesh as of 2010. Other minority religious groups include Buddhists (0.6%), Christians (0.3%), and Animists (0.1%). Bangladesh had a total population of about 147,575,430 in 2010.

(<http://bdlaws.minlaw.gov.bd/act-367/section-24549.html>)

(http://www.globalreligiousfutures.org/countries/bangladesh#/?affiliations_religion_id=0&affiliations_year=2010®ion_name=All%20Countries&restrictions_year=2016)

(<https://data.worldbank.org/country/bangladesh?view=chart>)

(https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/State_religion)

Bandarban District (R1 = 1)

Muslims (47.6%) composed the largest religious group of Bandarban in 1991, followed by Buddhists (38.0%), Christians (7.3%), and Hindus (3.5%), among others. The district had a total population of about 230,569 at the time.

(https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bandarban_District#Ethnographics)

Khagrachhari District (R1 = 1)

Muslims (47.4%), Buddhists (35.5%), and Hindus (16.7%) constituted most of Khagrachhari District in 1991, with a total population of about 342,488. The populations of each have remained relatively consistent, with 44.7%, 37.7%, and 16.8% of the district identifying as Muslim, Buddhist, or Hindu, respectively, in 2011.

(https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Khagrachhari_District#Demographics)

Rangamati District (R1 = 1, R2 = 1)

Buddhists comprised the majority of Rangamati in both 1991 (53.8%) and 2011 (58.2%). The district had a total population of 401,388 in 1991, and Muslims (39.3%), Hindus (5.6%), and Christians (1.1%) composed the remainder of the population.

(https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Rangamati_Hill_District#Demography)

Chittagong Hill Tracts ($R_1 = 1$, $R_2 = 1$)

The Chittagong Hill Tracts formed a single district until 1984, when they were separated into the Bandarban, Khagrachhari, and Rangamati districts. Combined, they had a total population of about 974,472 in 1991, with Muslims (44.1%), Buddhists (43.6%), and Hindus (9.0%) composing most of the population.

Barbados



Source:

(<https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:LocationBarbados.svg>)

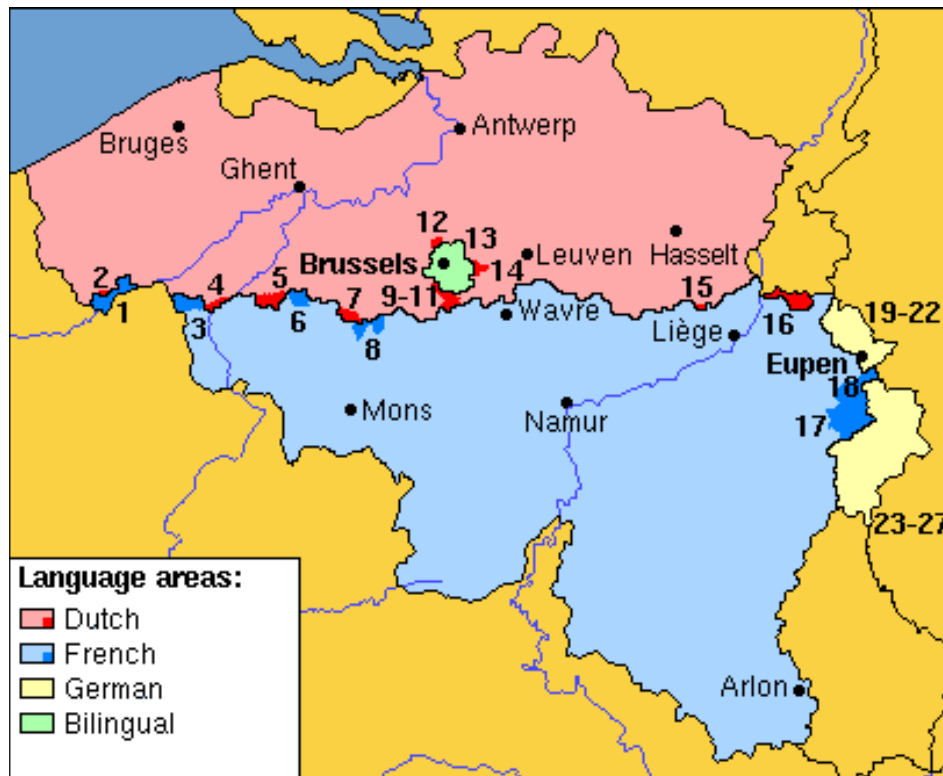
Religion in Barbados is dominated by Christianity, with most (95.5%) of the population identifying as Christian in 2010. More specifically, Religions of the World identifies strong Protestant (33.7%), Anglican (28.8%), and independent (4.3%) Christian communities. Alternatively, Pew-Templeton claims that 95.2% of the population is Christian, with Protestants singularly comprising an overwhelming majority (88.0%) followed by Catholics (4.3%). Barbados had a total population of about 277,821 in 2010.

(http://www.globalreligiousfutures.org/countries/barbados#/?affiliations_religion_id=0&affiliations_year=2010®ion_name=All%20Countries&restrictions_year=2016)
(<https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Barbados#Languages>)

Belgium

Region	R	R1	R2	R3
Flanders	0	0	0	0
Communaute francaise	0	0	0	0
German Community	0	0	0	0
Wallonia	0	0	0	0
Brussels	0	0	0	0





Sources:

<https://www.dw.com/en/a-matter-of-language-only-on-the-surface/a-19085848>

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Municipalities_with_language_facilities

Belgium was traditionally nearly homogenously Catholic, but secularization has made significant inroads over the past half-century. Estimates place Catholicism as comprising approximately half (50.0%) of the population in 2009, followed by non-religious (32.6%), atheism (9.2%), and Islam (5.0%), among others. The Belgian Constitution guarantees freedom of religion and has not designated an official state religion. Belgium had a population of about 10,796,493 in 2009.

(<http://www.eurel.info/spip.php?rubrique308&lang=fr>)

(https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Religion_in_Belgium#:~:text=Religion%20in%20Belgium%20is%20diversified,70%25%20of%20the%20population).)

(<https://data.worldbank.org/country/belgium?view=chart>)

Belize



Source:

<https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:LocationBelize.svg>

According to the 2000 National Census Report, most of Belize identified as Christian (83.3%), with sizeable communities of Roman Catholics (49.6%) and Protestants (31.8%). There is also a significant population that chose no religious affiliation (9.4%), with an especially positive trend towards religious apathy in recent years. Belize had a total population of about 247,315 in 2000.

(<http://www.caricomstats.org/Files/Publications/NCR%20Reports/Belize.pdf>)

(https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Religion_in_Belize#:~:text=Christianity%20is%20the%20dominant%20religion,absolute%20numbers%20have%20still%20risen.)

(<https://data.worldbank.org/country/belize?view=chart>)

Bhutan



Source:

<https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:LocationBhutan.svg>

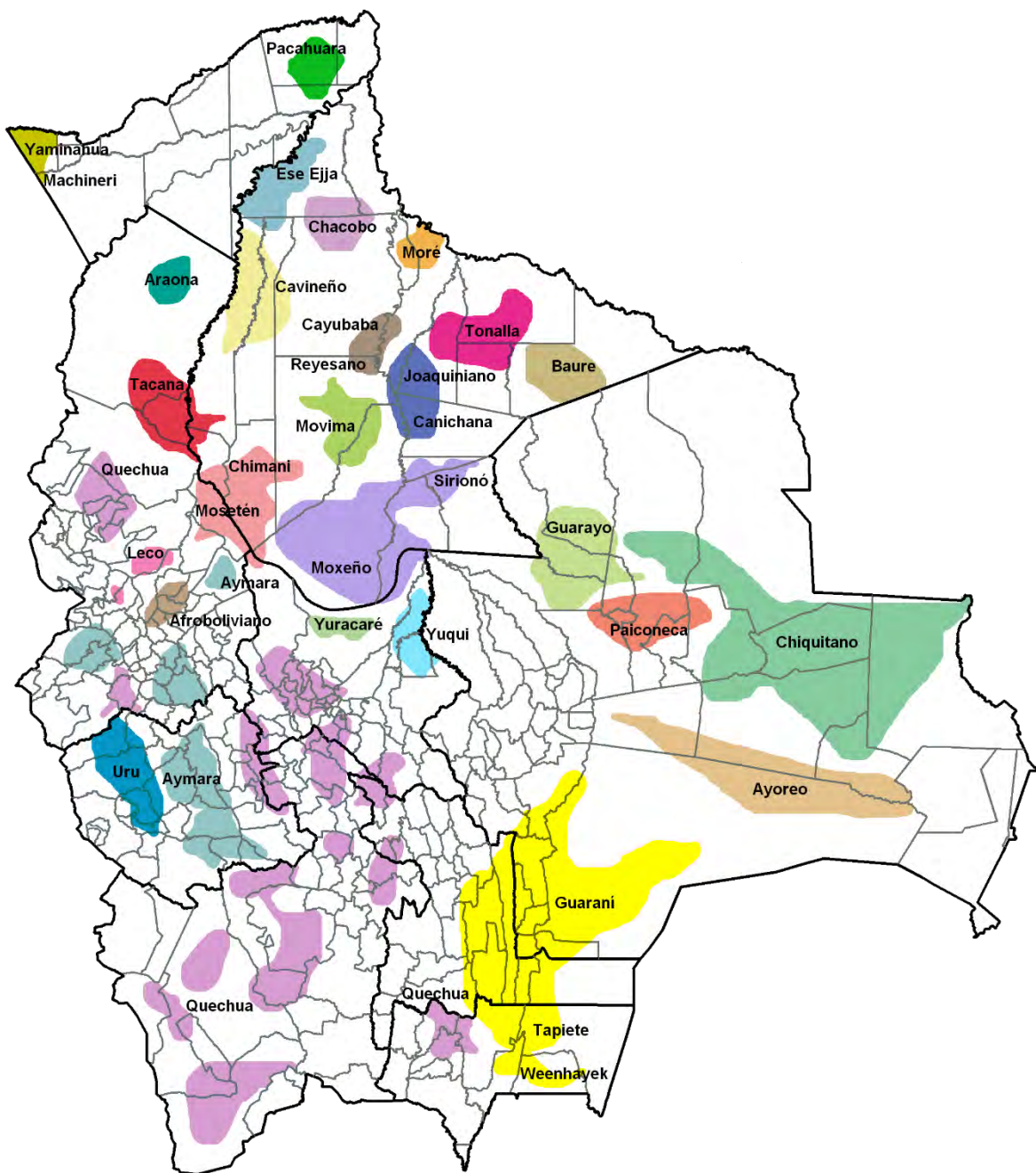
The most commonly practiced (74.7%) religions in Bhutan are Buddhism and Hinduism (22.6%) according to Pew-Templeton in 2010. There are only small estimated communities of Christians (0.5%) and Muslims (0.2%). Freedom of religion is guaranteed, although Mahayana Buddhism is the official state religion. Bhutan had a total population of about 685,503 in 2010.

(http://www.globalreligiousfutures.org/countries/bhutan#/?affiliations_religion_id=0&affiliations_year=2010®ion_name=All%20Countries&restrictions_year=2016)
(<https://2001-2009.state.gov/g/drl/rls/irf/2007/90227.htm>)
(https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Languages_of_Bhutan)
(<https://data.worldbank.org/country/Bhutan>)

Bolivia

Region	R	R1	R2	R3
Chuquisaca	1	0	0	0
Cochabamba	1	0	0	0
El Beni	1	0	0	0
La Paz	1	0	0	0
Oruro	1	0	0	0
Pando	1	0	0	0
Potosi	1	0	0	0
Santa Cruz	1	0	0	0
Tarija	1	0	0	0
Gran Chaco	1	0	0	0
Territorios autonomos indigenas	1	1	1	0





Sources:

https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Bolivia_departments_en.svg

https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Pueblos_originarios_de_Bolivia.png

The 1967 Constitution of Bolivia identified Roman Catholicism as the official religion, such that “the State recognizes and sustains the Catholic, Apostolic, and Roman Religion.” However, the 2009 Bolivian Constitution revoked this special status. Given the recent status of Catholicism as a state religion, we treat Bolivia as having a state religion.

Bolivia is predominantly Christian, with Roman Catholicism being practiced by a significant majority. According to the 2018 Latinobarómetro survey, after Catholicism (70.0%), there are also sizeable followers of Evangelical Protestantism (17.2%) as well as no religion at all (9.3%). Bolivia had a total population of about 10,048,590 in 2010.

(<https://2001-2009.state.gov/g/drl/rls/irf/2005/51628.htm>)

(<https://www.statista.com/statistics/1066911/religious-affiliation-in-bolivia/>)

(<https://data.worldbank.org/country/bolivia?view=chart>)

Territorios autonomos indigenas (R1 = 1, R2 = 1)

Complete census data are not available for these territories; however, religion and ethnicity are closely intertwined in Bolivia, and although many Indigenous peoples may belong to Christian churches, they also observe native religious practices. The Quechua and Aymara pantheons frequently interweave Christianity with native beliefs; the virginal daughter of sun god Apu-punchau, for example, was transmuted into the Virgin Mary. We code these native practices as sufficiently distinct from Catholicism to meet our criteria of constituting a minority religion.

(<https://theconversation.com/old-religious-tensions-resurge-in-bolivia-after-ouster-of-longtime-indigenous-president-127000>)

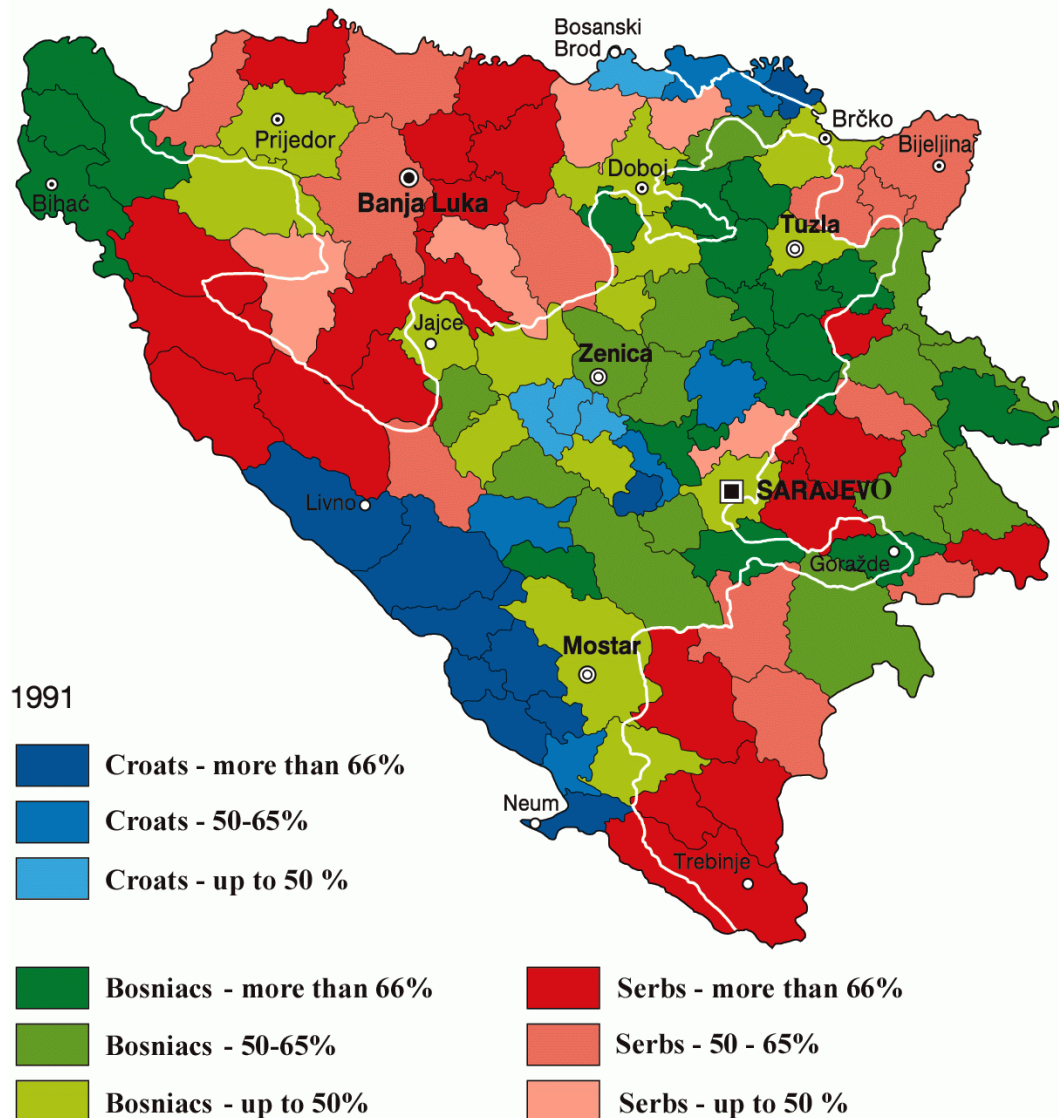
(https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Religion_in_Bolivia#:~:text=Indigenous%20rituals%20and%20fragments%20of,pre%2Dconquest%20spirits%20and%20being s.)

Bosnia and Herzegovina

Region	R	R1	R2	R3
Federacija Bosna i Hercegovina	0	0	0	0
Republika Srpska	0	0	0	1



Ethnic composition before the war in BiH (1991)



Sources:

[https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Bosnia_and_Herzegovina,_administrative_divisions_-_en_\(entities\)_-_colored.svg](https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Bosnia_and_Herzegovina,_administrative_divisions_-_en_(entities)_-_colored.svg)

<https://www.pinterest.com/pin/345510602632847442/>

Bosnia and Herzegovina has significant populations of both Muslims and Christians, and federal religious freedom laws provide comprehensive rights to religious communities. Pew-Templeton reported a small Christian (52.3%) majority over Muslims (45.2%) in 2010 while the 2013 census indicated more followers of Islam (50.7%) than Orthodox Christianity (30.8%) or Roman Catholicism (15.2%). Bosnia and Herzegovina had a total population of about 3,542,605 in 2013.

(<http://pop-stat.mashke.org/bosnia-religion2013.htm>)

(http://www.globalreligiousfutures.org/countries/bosnia-herzegovina#/?affiliations_religion_id=0&affiliations_year=2010®ion_name=All%20Countries&restrictions_year=2016)

(https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Religion_in_Bosnia_and_Herzegovina)

(<https://data.worldbank.org/country/bosnia-and-herzegovina?view=chart>)

Republika Srpska (R3 = 1)

Much of Republika Srpska, composed primarily of ethnic Serbs, identified with Orthodox Christianity (81.4%) in 2013, followed by Islam (14.1%) and Catholicism (2.4%). The entity had a total population of about 1,228,423 in 2013.

(<http://pop-stat.mashke.org/bosnia-religion2013.htm>)

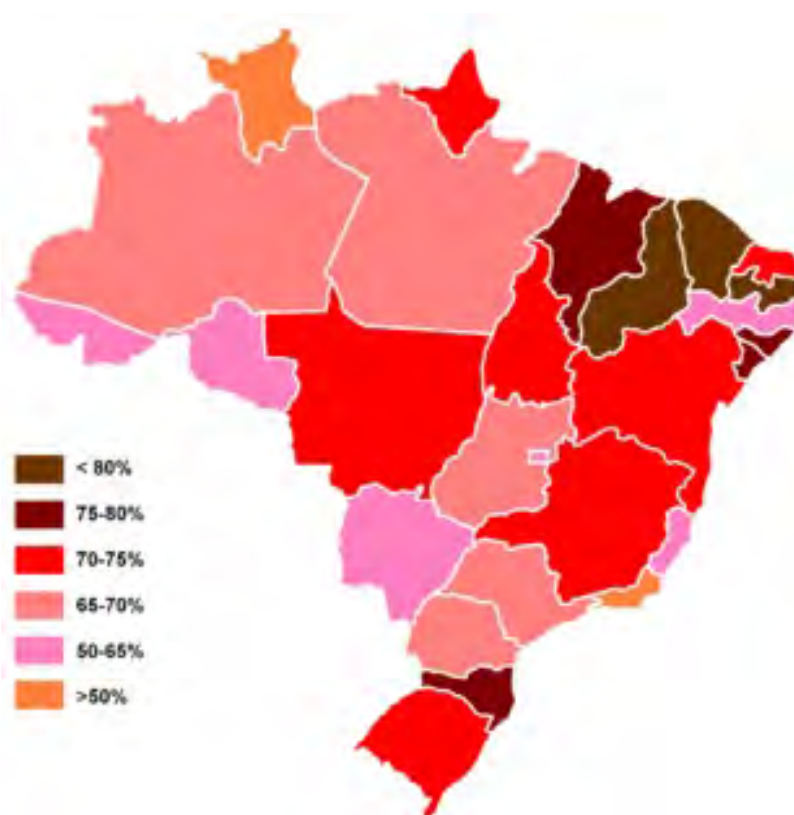
Brazil

Region	R	R1	R2	R3
Acre	0	0	0	0
Alagoas	0	0	0	0
Amapa	0	0	0	0
Amazonas	0	0	0	0
Bahia	0	0	0	0
Ceara	0	0	0	0
Espirito Santo	0	0	0	0
Goiias	0	0	0	0
Maranhao	0	0	0	0
Mato Grosso	0	0	0	0
Mato Grosso do Sul	0	0	0	0
Minas Gerais	0	0	0	0
Para	0	0	0	0
Paraiba	0	0	0	0
Parana	0	0	0	0
Pernambuco	0	0	0	0
Piaui	0	0	0	0
Rio de Janeiro	0	0	0	0
Rio Grande do Norte	0	0	0	0
Rio Grande do Sul	0	0	0	0
Rondonia	0	0	0	0
Roraima	0	0	0	0
Santa Catarina	0	0	0	0
Sergipe	0	0	0	0
Sao Paulo	0	0	0	0
Tocantins	0	0	0	0
Distrito Federal	0	0	0	0



Sources:

[https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Brazil,_administrative_divisions_\(states\)-_en_-_colored.svg](https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Brazil,_administrative_divisions_(states)-_en_-_colored.svg)



Map of proportion of Catholics by Brazilian states.

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Catholic_Church_in_Brazil#/media/File:Brazil_map_Catholics.PNG

Rodrigogomesonetwo - Own work

Although nearly 90% of the Brazilian population practiced Catholicism in the 1970s, that number has significantly dwindled in recent years. The 1891 Constitution prohibits the establishment of any religion and prohibits the government from supporting or hindering religion at any level. According to the 2010 census, Catholicism (64.6%), Protestantism (22.2%) and Spiritism (2.0%) had the most followers. Brazil had a total population of about 195,713,635 in 2010.

(<https://censo2010.ibge.gov.br/noticias-censo?id=3&idnoticia=2170&view=noticia>)
 (https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Religion_in_Brazil#:~:text=Catholicism%20has%20been%20Brazil's%20main,was%20no%20freedom%20of%20religion.)
 (<https://data.worldbank.org/country/brazil?view=chart>)

Brunei



Source:

https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Borneo2_map_english_names.svg

Islam is the official state religion of Brunei, and according to Pew-Templeton, had the most followers (75.1%) in the country as of 2010. There are also substantial estimated populations of Christians (9.4%), Buddhists (8.6%), and various folk religions (6.2%). Brunei had a total population of about 388,646 in 2010.

(http://www.globalreligiousfutures.org/countries/brunei#/?affiliations_religion_id=0&affiliations_year=2010®ion_name=All%20Countries&restrictions_year=2016)
(<https://data.worldbank.org/country/brunei-darussalam?view=chart>)

Bulgaria

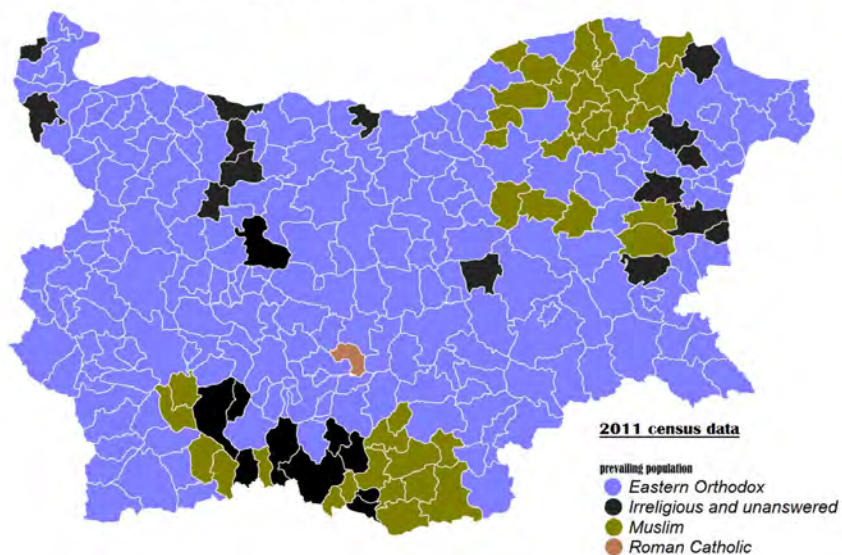
Region	R	R1	R2	R3
Blagoevgrad	1	0	0	0
Burgas	1	0	0	0
Dobrich	1	0	0	0
Gabrovo	1	0	0	0
Grad Sofiya	1	0	0	0
Khaskovo	1	0	0	0
Kardzhali	1	1	1	0
Kyustendil	1	0	0	0
Lovech	1	0	0	0
Montana	1	0	0	0
Pazardzhik	1	0	0	0
Pernik	1	0	0	0
Pleven	1	0	0	0
Plovdiv	1	0	0	0
Razgrad	1	1	1	0
Ruse	1	0	0	0
Shumen	1	0	0	0
Silistra	1	0	0	0
Sliven	1	0	0	0
Smolyan	1	1	0	0
Sofiya	1	0	0	0
Stara Zagora	1	0	0	0
Turgovishte	1	0	0	0
Varna	1	0	0	0
Veliko Turnovo	1	0	0	0
Vidin	1	0	0	0
Vratsa	1	0	0	0
Yambol	1	0	0	0



Sources:

https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Bulgaria,_administrative_divisions_-_de.svg

Religion in Bulgaria



Geographic distribution of religion in Bulgaria, 2011 census.

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Religion_in_Bulgaria#/media/File:Bulgaria_religious_map_by_municipalities.png

Sevt V - Own work, 2011 census data [1]

The Bulgarian Orthodox Church is recognized as the traditional religion of Bulgarians, although the state itself remains secular. According to the 2011 census, Orthodox Christianity (59.3%) had the most followers, followed by Islam (7.8%), Protestantism (0.9%), and Catholicism (0.7%). Minorities preferred not to answer the question of religion (5.6%), identified with no religion (3.7%), or did not choose one (2.2%). Bulgaria had a total population of about 7,395,599 in 2011.

(<http://pop-stat.mashke.org/bulgaria-religion2011.htm>)

(<https://data.worldbank.org/country/bulgaria?view=chart>)

(https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/State_religion)

Kardzhali (R1 = 1, R2 = 1)

Most of Kardzhali Province identified as Muslim (53.8%) in the 2011 census, followed by Orthodox Christian (15.7%). A sizeable minority did not respond to the question of religion (23.3%). Kardzhali had a total population of about 152,808 in 2011.

(<http://pop-stat.mashke.org/bulgaria-religion2011.htm>)

Razgrad (R1 = 1, R2 = 1)

A majority of Razgrad Province reported practicing Islam (53.7%) in the 2001 census, closely followed by Orthodox Christianity (43.0%). Razgrad had a total population of about 152,417 in 2001.

(<https://www.nsi.bg/Census/Religion.htm>)

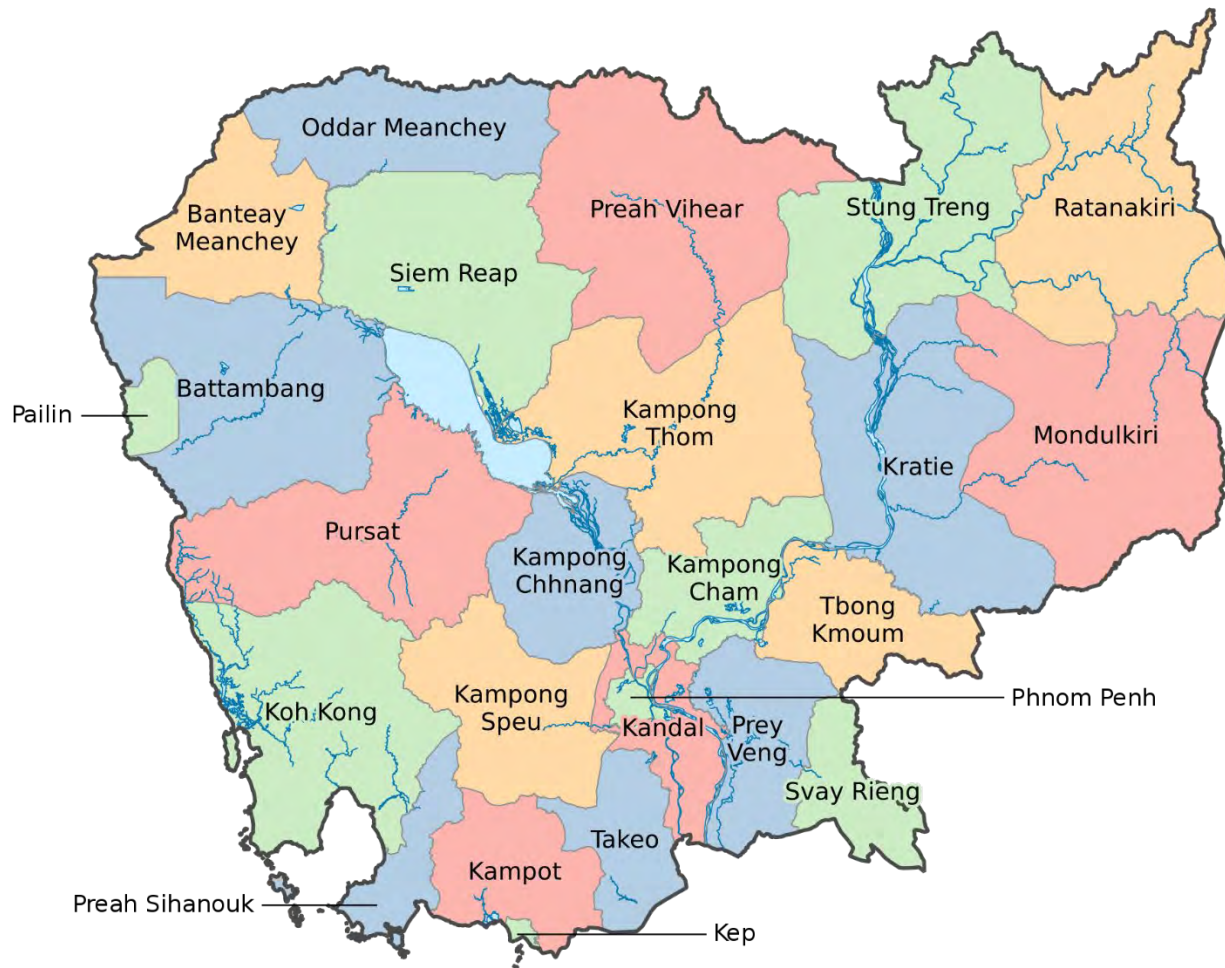
Smolyan (R1 = 1)

Muslims (42.0%) composed the largest portion of Smolyan Province according to the 2001 census, followed by Orthodox Christianity (29.7%). A substantial minority did not identify with any religion (27.8%). Smolyan had a total population of about 140,066 in 2001.

(<https://www.nsi.bg/Census/Religion.htm>)

Cambodia

Region	R	R1	R2	R3
Banteay Meanchey	1	0	0	0
Battambang	1	0	0	0
Kampong Cham	1	0	0	0
Kampong Chhnang	1	0	0	0
Kampong Speu	1	0	0	0
Kampong Thom	1	0	0	0
Kampot	1	0	0	0
Kandal	1	0	0	0
Kep	1	0	0	0
Koh Kong	1	0	0	0
Kratié	1	0	0	0
Oddar Meanchey	1	0	0	0
Pailin	1	0	0	0
Preah Sihanouk	1	0	0	0
Preah Vihear	1	0	0	0
Prey Veng	1	0	0	0
Pursat	1	0	0	0
Siem Reap	1	0	0	0
Steung Treng	1	0	0	0
Svay Rieng	1	0	0	0
Takéo	1	0	0	0
Tboung Khmum	1	0	0	0
Phnom Penh	1	0	0	0



Source:

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Provinces_of_Cambodia

Buddhism (primarily Theravada) is the official religion of Cambodia as declared in the 1993 constitution (Art. 43) and is practiced by most of the population (96.9%) according to 2010 estimates by Pew-Templeton. (Under the Khmer regime, atheism was for a brief period the state religion.) Cambodia had a total population of about 14,312,212 in 2010.

(http://www.globalreligiousfutures.org/countries/cambodia#/?affiliations_religion_id=0&affiliations_year=2010®ion_name=All%20Countries&restrictions_year=2016)

(<https://data.worldbank.org/country/cambodia?view=chart>)

(https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/State_religion)

Canada

Region	R	R1	R2	R3
Alberta	0	0	0	0
British Columbia	0	0	0	0
Manitoba	0	0	0	0
New Brunswick	0	0	0	0
Newfoundland and Labrador	0	0	0	0
Nova Scotia	0	0	0	0
Ontario	0	0	0	0
Prince Edward Island	0	0	0	0
Saskatchewan	0	0	0	0
Quebec	0	0	0	1
NW Territories	0	0	0	0
Yukon	0	0	0	0
Nunavut	0	0	0	0
Indian Act Bands	0	0	0	1
Self-governing Aboriginal people	0	0	0	1



Source:

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Provinces_and_territories_of_Canada

Christianity (67.3%) is the largest religion in Canada as of 2011, with Roman Catholicism (38.7%), Protestantism (23.5%), and Anglicanism (5.0%) having the most adherents. There are also substantial non-religious (23.9%), Muslim (3.2%), Hindu (1.5%), Sikh (1.4%), Buddhist (1.1%), and Jewish (1.0%) populations. Because Christianity has faced a recent decline in practice and usage, Canada is considered a post-Christian, secular state, with a majority of Canadians considering religion to be unimportant in their daily lives. Canada had a total population of about 34,339,328 in 2011.

(<https://www150.statcan.gc.ca/n1/daily-quotidien/130508/dq130508b-eng.htm?HPA>)
 (<https://books.google.com/books?id=TzJMfNOR5O0C&pg=PA50#v=onepage&q&f=false>)

Quebec (R3 = 1)

Quebec has an overwhelming Roman Catholic population, which, although smaller in 2011 (74.7%) than in 2001 (90.3%), still comprised a sizeable majority of the province. There are fewer non-religious (12.1%), Muslim (3.1%), and other religious followers in Quebec than the national average. Quebec had a total population of about 7,903,001 in 2011.

(<http://www12.statcan.gc.ca/nhs-enm/2011/dp-pd/dt-td/Ap-eng.cfm?LANG=E&APATH=3&DETAIL=0&DIM=0&FL=A&FREE=0&GC=0&GID=0&GK=0&GRP=1&PID=105399&PRID=0&PTYPE=105277&S=0&SHOWALL=0&SUB=0&Temporal=2013&THEME=95&VID=0&VNAMEE=&VNAMEF=>)

(<https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Quebec#Religion>)

Indian Act Bands (R3 = 1)

There is no definitive and overarching Indigenous religion and spiritual beliefs and practices widely vary. However, there are some commonalities among traditions, including creation stories, supernatural beings, and sacred organizations. Religion and spirituality are often closely intertwined.

(<https://www.thecanadianencyclopedia.ca/en/article/religion-of-aboriginal-people#:~:text=First%20Nation%2C%20M%C3%A9tis%20and%20Inuit,altered%20life%20for%20Indigenous%20peoples.>)

Self-governing Aboriginal People (R3 = 1)

There is no definitive Indigenous or Aboriginal religion among the Self-governing Aboriginal people, as with the Indian Act Bands. However, there is a perceived religious minority-majority due to the features of Indigenous religious and cultural practices, and the non-following of Christianity which is otherwise a majority of the Canadian population.

Chile

Region	R	R1	R2	R3
Antofagasta	0	0	0	0
Araucania	0	0	0	0
Arica and Parinacota	0	0	0	0
Atacama	0	0	0	0
Aysen de General Carlos	0	0	0	0
Biobio	0	0	0	0
Coquimbo	0	0	0	0
Los Lagos	0	0	0	0
Los rios	0	0	0	0
Magallanes	0	0	0	0
Maule	0	0	0	0
Nuble	0	0	0	0
O'Higgins	0	0	0	0
Region Metropolitana de Santiago	0	0	0	0
Tarapaca	0	0	0	0
Valparaiso	0	0	0	0



Source:

[https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Chile_\(%2BAntarctica_%26_Islands\),_administrative_divisions_-_en_-_colored_2018.svg](https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Chile_(%2BAntarctica_%26_Islands),_administrative_divisions_-_en_-_colored_2018.svg)

Catholicism (71.8%) is the most commonly practiced faith in Chile as of 2010, although the constitution ensures freedom of religion and state secularism. The Chilean Constitution of 1925 disestablished Catholicism as the official religion. According to Pew-Templeton, almost all Chileans are Christian (89.4%), with Protestantism (15.5%) being most widespread after Catholicism. There is also a substantial unaffiliated population (8.6%). These results only slightly differ from the UC-Adimark Bicentennial Survey, which placed the percentage of Catholic Chileans at 63%, followed by Protestants (17%) and unaffiliated (17%).

Either way, there has been a marked decline in Catholicism and a rise in non-practicing Chileans in recent years, and 2019 marked the first year in which less than half of the country identified as Catholic. Chile had a total population of about 17,062,536 in 2010.

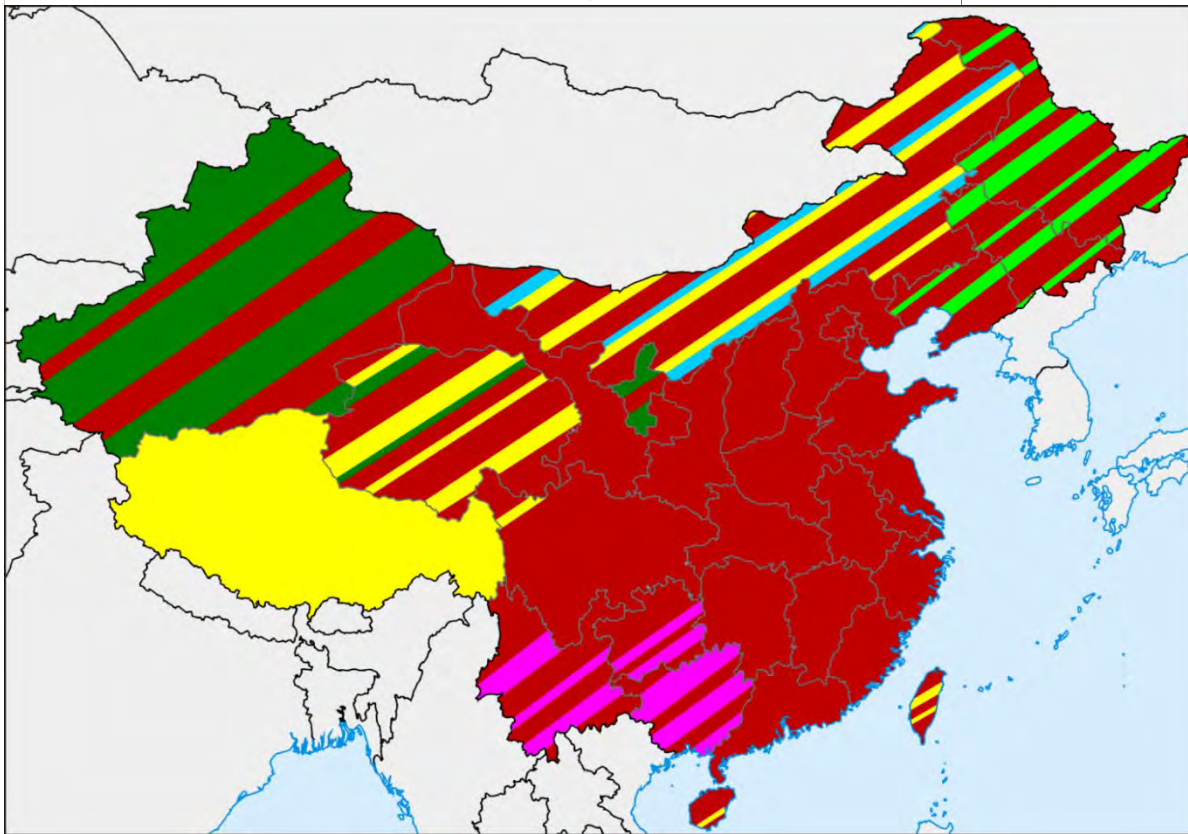
(http://www.globalreligiousfutures.org/countries/chile#/?affiliations_religion_id=0&affiliations_year=2010®ion_name=All%20Countries&restrictions_year=2016)
(https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Religion_in_Chile#Demography)

China

Region	R	R1	R2	R3
Anhui Province	1	0	0	0
Beijing Municipality	1	0	0	0
Chongqing Municipality	1	0	0	0
Fujian Province	1	0	0	0
Guangdong Province	1	0	0	0
Gansu Province	1	0	0	0
Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region	1	0	0	0
Guizhou Province	1	0	0	0
Henan Province	1	0	0	0
Hubei Province	1	0	0	0
Hebei Province	1	0	0	0
Hainan Province	1	0	0	0
Hong Kong Special Administrative Region	1	0	0	0
Heilongjiang Province	1	0	0	0
Hunan Province	1	0	0	0
Jilin Province	1	0	0	0
Jiangsu Province	1	0	0	0
Jiangxi Province	1	0	0	0
Liaoning Province	1	0	0	0
Macau Special Administrative Region	1	0	0	0
Inner Mongolia Autonomous Region	1	0	0	0
Ningxia Hui Autonomous Region	1	0	0	0
Qinghai Province	1	0	0	0
Sichuan Province	1	0	0	0
Shandong Province	1	0	0	0
Shanghai Municipality	1	0	0	0
Shaanxi Province	1	0	0	0
Shanxi Province	1	0	0	0
Tianjin Municipality	1	0	0	0
Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region	1	1	1	0
Tibet Autonomous Region	1	1	1	0
Yunnan Province	1	0	0	0
Zhejiang Province	1	0	0	0

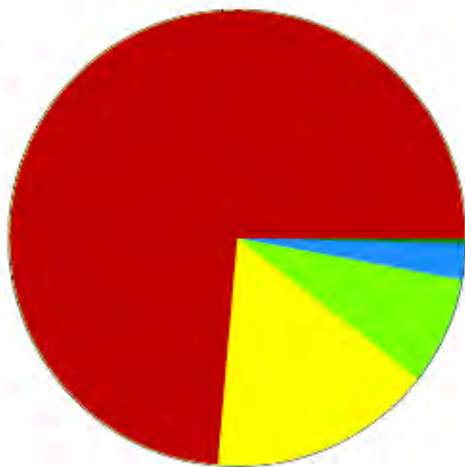


Sources:

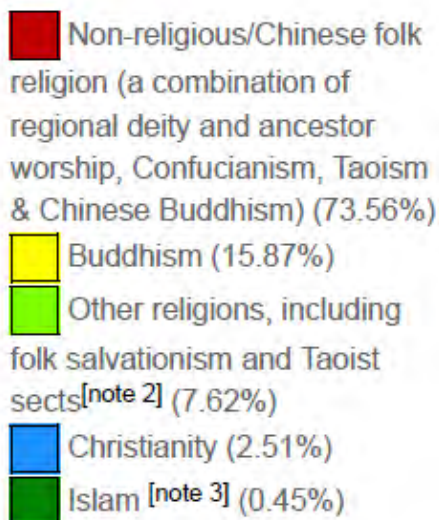


https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:China_administrative_alt.svg

https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Distribution_of_religions_in_China.png



Religion in China (CFPS 2014)^{[1][2][note 1]}



https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Religion_in_China

The Chinese government officially endorses state atheism, which we judge to be equivalent to a state religion. Chinese folk or popular religion is wide-spread and in practice difficult to distinguish from “atheism,” and hence we include it in our estimations of a majority state religion.

There is no question on religion or religious practice in the census, so we need to rely on a variety of non-official studies. The China Family Panel Studies, conducted by Peking University, provide some indication of general religious practice in China. The 2014 CFPS asked “[In] what do you believe?”, with the possible options being Buddha, Daoist Gods and Immortals, Allah, The God of the Catholics, The God of the Protestants, Ancestors, and None of the above-named. Most of the population

identified with none of the above in 2012 (90.1%) and 2014 (73.6%), followed by Buddhism (6.5% in 2012 and 15.9% in 2014) and Protestantism (2.0% in 2012 and 2.2% in 2014). Of those who identified with none of the above, it is believed that most follow Chinese folk religions, which include regional deities and ancestors, Confucianism, Taoism, and Chinese Buddhism, among others.

Other surveys conducted in China generally find similar results. The Chinese Spiritual Life Survey of 2010 directed by Purdue University found that 56.2% of those surveyed practiced Chinese ancestral religion, followed by Buddhism (13.8%), Taoism (12.9%), Protestantism (2.2%), and Islam (1.7%), among others. The remainder were assumed to be non-religious. Pew Research Center also estimated in 2010 that religiously unaffiliated people composed a majority (52.2%) of the population, followed by those whom identified with folk religions (21.9%), Buddhism (18.2%), Christianity (5.1%), and Islam (1.8%), among others (0.8%).

(https://web.archive.org/web/20170722112103/http://www.china-zentrum.de/fileadmin/downloads/rctc/2017-2/RCTC_2017-2.26-53_Wenzel-Teuber__Statistics_on_Religions_and_Churches_in_the_PRC_%E2%80%93_Update_for_the_Year_2016.pdf)

As mentioned above, regions are coded based on whether they have a majority that does not practice Chinese folk religion or no religion at all, as these are relatively intertwined in Chinese culture. China had a total population of about 1.338 billion in 2012 and 1.364 billion in 2014.

We base our coding primarily on a data table put together by wikipedia, which breaks down religion by province. It draws evidence from a variety of reputable non-official sources (https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Religion_in_China#Religions_by_province). According to this table, just two regions have a majority that does not adhere to the “state religion.” A third region, the province of Fujian, is a border case: the largest minority adheres to Buddhism (40%) but, alongside 4% Christians and 0.3% islam, this falls short of the critical 50% ceiling of non-majority religion. Neither Hongkong nor Macau are distinctive in religious terms. In both regions, Chinese folk religion or atheism are the dominant form, followed by Christianity and Islam in Hongkong (12% and 4% respectively) and Buddhism and Christianity in Macao (17.3% and 7.2% respectively).

Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region (R1 = 1, R2 = 1, R3 = 0)

According to a 2007 report regarding Muslim populations in various provinces, autonomous regions, and municipalities, Xinjiang (58.0%) had a majority Muslim population. The remainder of the region presumably practiced Chinese folk religion or had no religious affiliation. Xinjiang had a total population of about 21,815,815 in 2010.

(<https://web.archive.org/web/20170427140204/https://doors.doshisha.ac.jp/duar/repository/ir/18185/r002000080004.pdf>)
(<https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Xinjiang>)

Tibet Autonomous Region (R1 = 1, R2 = 1, R3 = 0)

According to estimates provided by the U.S. Department of State in a 2012 Religious Freedom Report, most of the population of Tibet practices Tibetan Buddhism (78.5%), followed by Bon (12.5%) and Chinese folk religion (8.6%), among others. Tibet had a total population of about 3,180,000 in 2014.

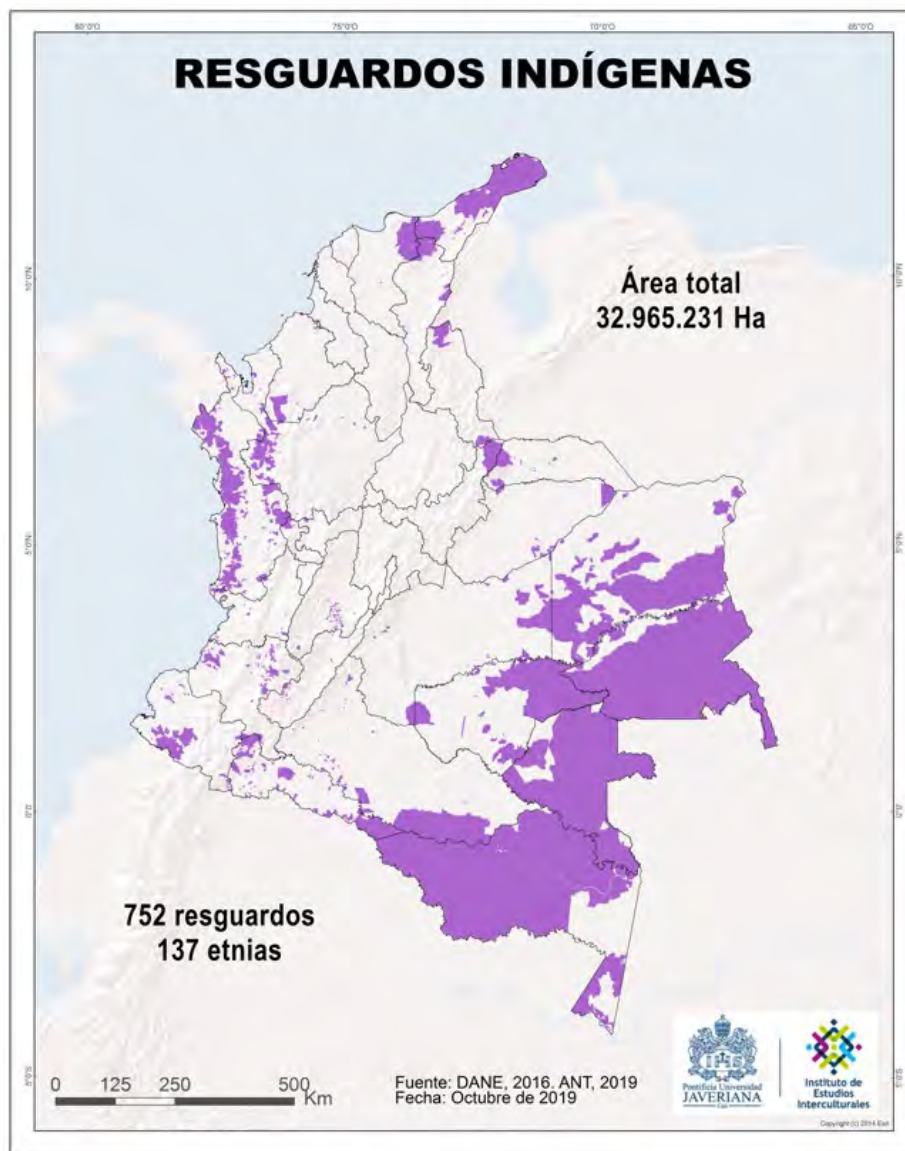
(<https://2009-2017.state.gov/documents/organization/208434.pdf>)
(https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Tibet_Autonomous_Region)

Note: The only other region with a sizeable non-atheist/chinese folk majority is the autonomous region of Ningxia, which is reported to have a 34% minority of Muslim believers.

Colombia

Region	R	R1	R2	R3
Amazonas	0	0	0	0
Antioquia	0	0	0	0
Arauca	0	0	0	0
Atlántico	0	0	0	0
Bolívar	0	0	0	0
Boyacá	0	0	0	0
Caldas	0	0	0	0
Caquetá	0	0	0	0
Casanare	0	0	0	0
Cauca	0	0	0	0
Cesar	0	0	0	0
Chocó	0	0	0	0
Córdoba	0	0	0	0
Cundinamarca	0	0	0	0
Guainía	0	0	0	0
Guaviare	0	0	0	0
Huila	0	0	0	0
La Guajira	0	0	0	0
Magdalena	0	0	0	0
Meta	0	0	0	0
Nariño	0	0	0	0
Norte de Santander	0	0	0	0
Putumayo	0	0	0	0
Quindío	0	0	0	0
Risaralda	0	0	0	0
Santander	0	0	0	0
Santander de Norte	0	0	0	0
Sucre	0	0	0	0
Tolima	0	0	0	0
Valle del Cauca	0	0	0	0
Vaupés	0	0	0	0
Vichada	0	0	0	0
Distrito Capital	0	0	0	0
San Andrés y Providencia	0	0	0	1
Resguardos indígenas	0	0	0	0





Sources:

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Departments_of_Colombia

<https://lasillavacia.com/silla-llena/red-etnica/resguardos-coloniales-y-republicanos-la-clarificacion-debe-ir-de-la-mano-la>

Catholicism held designation as the official state religion of Colombia under the 1886 Constitution, but the 1991 constitutional reforms disestablished the Catholic Church and granted equal treatment of all religions under the state. Regardless, the Centro de Estudios Sociales at the Universidad Nacional de Colombia estimates

that Catholicism (70.9%) remained the most widely practiced faith in 2010. Protestantism (16.7%), atheism and agnosticism (5.0%), and non-specific theism (4.0%) also had substantial followers. Colombia had a total population of about 45,222,700 in 2010.

(https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Colombian_Constitution_of_1886)

(<https://web.archive.org/web/20160327173229/http://www.bdigital.unal.edu.co/10780/1/Del%20monopolio%20cat%C3%B3lico%20a%20la%20explosi%C3%B3n%20pentecostal.pdf>)

(https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Religion_in_Colombia)

(<https://data.worldbank.org/country/colombia?view=chart>)

San Andrés y Providencia (R3 = 1)

Until some decades ago, the population of the islands was almost entirely Raizal, an Afro-Caribbean group who adhere to Protestantism (Baptism) and speaks San Andrés-Providencia Creole. There is also a minority of white English-speaking Protestants of British descent. In the last few decades state-promoted in-ward migration of predominantly Catholic Colombians has diluted this distinctiveness as has secularization, though it remains plausible to code San Andrés y Providencia as a majority-minority region.

(source: Dario Ranocchiari, Gloria Calabresi 2016. Ethnicity and Religion in the Archipelago of San Andres, Providencia and Santa Catalina. *Bulletin of Latin American Research*, 35(4): 481-95.)

(source: <https://www.sanandresislas.com.co/san-andres-religion-en>)

Resguardos indígenas (R3 = 0)

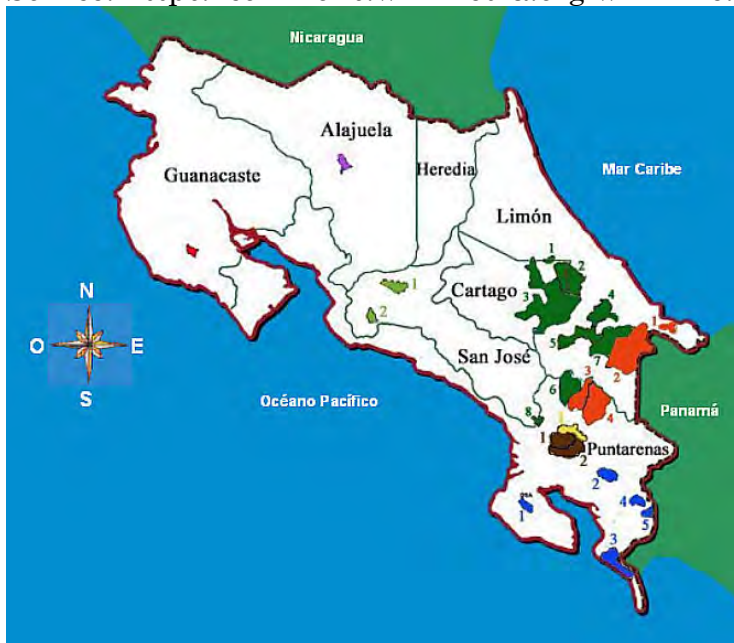
The people in the 700+ resguardos seem to be predominantly Catholic.

Costa Rica

Region	R	R1	R2	R3
Territorios/ Reservas Indigenas	1	1	1	0



Source: <https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:LocationCostaRica.svg>



Mapa de las reservas indígenas de Costa Rica

(source: By Smilodon - Own work, CC BY-SA 4.0, <https://commons.wikimedia.org/w/index.php?curid=5844930>, uploaded Feb 2009)

The 1949 Constitution of Costa Rica established Catholicism as the official state religion (Art. 75). According to a 2013 survey by the Center for Investigations and Political Studies at the University of Costa Rica, most of the population identified with Catholicism (72.8%), followed by Protestantism (14.8%) and no religious affiliation (8.4%). There has been a recent decline in Catholicism and a rise in both Protestantism and a general rejection of deism. The 2017 Latinobarómetro survey identified only 57% of the population as Catholic, 15% as Protestant, and 15% as non-religious. Costa Rica had a total population of about 17,062,536 in 2010.

(https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Constitution_of_Costa_Rica)

(https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Religion_in_Costa_Rica)

(<https://data.worldbank.org/country/chile?view=chart>)

Territorios Indigenas (Indigenous communities) (R1 = 1, R2 = 1)

Costa Rica's small indigenous communities tend to have distinctive languages and distinctive religious practices.

(source:

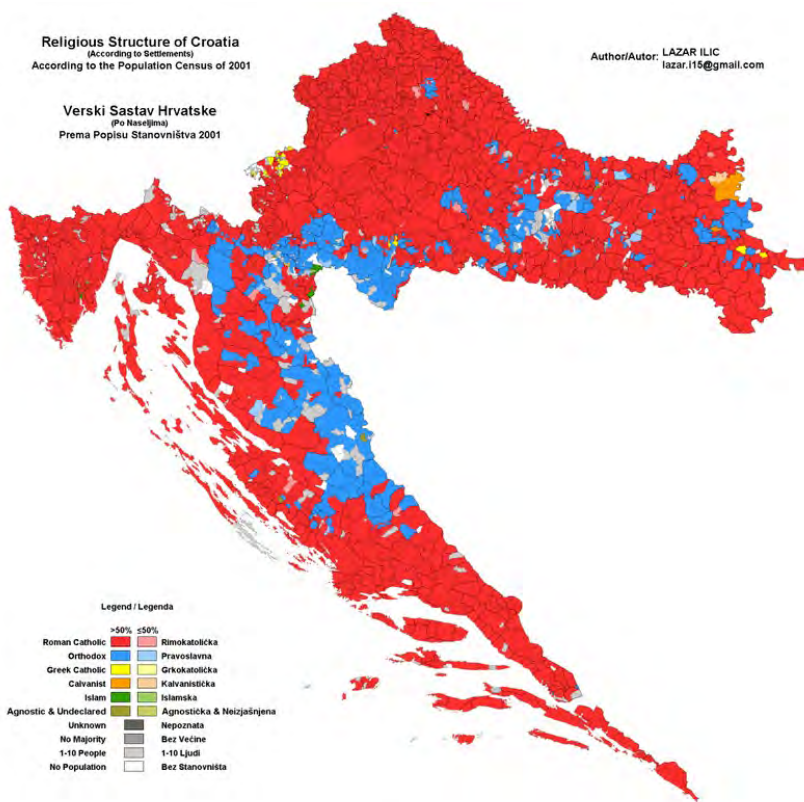
https://es.wikipedia.org/wiki/Pueblos_Ind%C3%ADgenas_de_Costa_Rica#Cultura)

Croatia

Region	R	R1	R2	R3
Bjelovarsko-bilogorska	0	0	0	0
Brodsko-posavska	0	0	0	0
Dubrovačko-neretvanska	0	0	0	0
Grad Zagreb	0	0	0	0
Šibensko-kninska	0	0	0	0
Istarska	0	0	0	0
Karlovac	0	0	0	0
Koprivničko-Križevačka	0	0	0	0
Krapinsko-zagorska	0	0	0	0
Ličko-Senjska	0	0	0	0
Međimurska	0	0	0	0
Osječko-baranjska	0	0	0	0
Požeško-slavonska	0	0	0	0
Primorsko-goranska	0	0	0	0
Sisačko-moslavačka	0	0	0	0
Splitsko-dalmatinska	0	0	0	0
Varaždinska	0	0	0	0
Virovitičko-podravska	0	0	0	0
Vukovarsko-srijemska	0	0	0	0
Zadarska	0	0	0	0
Zagrebačka	0	0	0	0



Source: https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Counties_of_Croatia-fr.svg



Religious map of Croatia (2001) By Lilic - Own work, CC BY-SA 3.0 rs,
<https://commons.wikimedia.org/w/index.php?curid=16008416>

Croatia has no official state religion and the constitution guarantees freedom of religion. Nevertheless, most Croatians are Catholic (86.3%) according to the 2011 census. Orthodox Christians (4.4%), non-religious and atheists (3.8%), Muslims (1.5%), and Protestants (0.3%) composed only small communities. Croatia had a total population of about 4,295,427 in 2011. The largest concentrations of Orthodox Croats live along the border with Bosnia-Herzegovina; the numbers are much lower than before Croatian independence.

(<http://pop-stat.mashke.org/croatia-religion2011.htm>)

(https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Religion_in_Croatia#:~:text=According%20to%20the%202011%20census%2086.28%25%20of%20Croatsians%20are%20Catholics,%2C%20and%202.17%25%20are%20undeclared.)

Cuba

Region	R	R1	R2	R3
Artemisa	0	0	0	0
Camagüey	0	0	0	0
Ciego de Ávila	0	0	0	0
Cienfuegos	0	0	0	0
Granma	0	0	0	0
Guantánamo	0	0	0	0
Holguín	0	0	0	0
La Habana	0	0	0	0
Las Tunas	0	0	0	0
Matanzas	0	0	0	0
Mayabeque	0	0	0	0
Pinar del Río	0	0	0	0
Sancti Spíritus	0	0	0	0
Santiago de Cuba	0	0	0	0
Villa Clara	0	0	0	0
Isla de la Juventud	0	0	0	0



Source:

https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Cuba,_administrative_divisions_-_de_-_monochrome.svg

Cuba has had no official state religion since the disestablishment of Catholicism as such in 1902, but atheism was its state “religion” until 1992. Most Cubans identify with Christianity (59.2%), or, more specifically, Catholicism (51.7%) and to a much lesser extent Protestant (5.6%), as of 2010 Pew-Templeton estimations. There are also substantial populations of religiously unaffiliated (23.0%) and folk religion adherents (17.4%). Santeria, which combines Yoruba with Roman Catholicism, composes most of the latter. Cuba had a total population of about 11,225,832 in 2010.

(https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Constitution_of_Costa_Rica)

(http://www.globalreligiousfutures.org/countries/cuba#/?affiliations_religion_id=0&affiliations_year=2010®ion_name=All%20Countries&restrictions_year=2016)

(https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Religion_in_Cuba#Santeria)

(<https://data.worldbank.org/country/cuba?view=chart>)

Cyprus



Source:

https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:UN_Buffer_Zone_in_Cyprus.svg

According to the 2011 census, most of the Cyprus government-controlled area of Cyprus practiced Orthodox Christianity (89.1%), followed by Roman Catholicism (2.9%), Protestantism (2.0%), and Islam (1.8%), among others. The Cyprus Constitution provides the Greek-Orthodox Church of Cyprus some degree of recognition without establishment as the state religion, such that the Church “shall continue to have the exclusive right of regulating and administering its own internal affairs and property.” The country had a total population of about 1,124,833 in 2011.

([https://web.archive.org/web/20150727083419/https://www.mof.gov.cy/mof/cystat/statistics.nsf/All/8B96E149FE049F49C2257AD90055559F/\\$file/POP_CEN_11-POP_FOREIGN_LANG_RELIG-EN-170615.xls?OpenElement](https://web.archive.org/web/20150727083419/https://www.mof.gov.cy/mof/cystat/statistics.nsf/All/8B96E149FE049F49C2257AD90055559F/$file/POP_CEN_11-POP_FOREIGN_LANG_RELIG-EN-170615.xls?OpenElement))
(https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/State_religion)
(https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Religion_in_Cyprus)
(<https://data.worldbank.org/country/cyprus?view=chart>)

Czech Republic

Region	R	R1	R2	R3
Jihočeský	0	0	0	0
Jihomoravský	0	0	0	0
Karlovarský	0	0	0	0
Královéhradecký	0	0	0	0
Liberecký	0	0	0	0
Moravskoslezský	0	0	0	0
Olomoucký	0	0	0	0
Pardubický	0	0	0	0
Plzeňský	0	0	0	0
Praha	0	0	0	0
Středočeský	0	0	0	0
Ústecký	0	0	0	0
Vysočina	0	0	0	0
Zlínský	0	0	0	0



Source:

https://www.familysearch.org/wiki/en/Bohemia,_Austro-Hungarian_Empire_Genealogy

Catholicism held official state religion designation in Czechia until 1920, and today, the country is one of the least religious societies in Europe. In the 2011 census, nearly all of the population either did not respond (44.7%) or chose no religion (34.5%) to the question of religious practice. There are also smaller populations of Roman Catholics (10.5%) and believers though not members, of other religions (6.8%). Overall, only 13.9% identified as a believer that belongs to a certain religion or denomination. Czechia had a total population of about 10,562,214 in 2011.

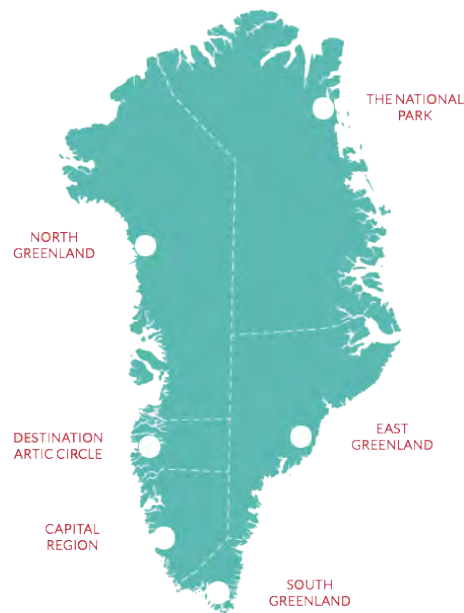
(https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/State_religion)

([https://web.archive.org/web/20131104224923/http://www.czso.cz/sldb2011/eng/redakce.nsf/i/tab_7_2_population_by_religious_belief_and_by_regions/\\$File/PVCR072_ENG.pdf](https://web.archive.org/web/20131104224923/http://www.czso.cz/sldb2011/eng/redakce.nsf/i/tab_7_2_population_by_religious_belief_and_by_regions/$File/PVCR072_ENG.pdf))

(https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Religion_in_the_Czech_Republic)

Denmark

Region	R	R1	R2	R3
Midtjylland	1	0	0	0
Nordjylland	1	0	0	0
Sjælland	1	0	0	0
Syddanmark	1	0	0	0
Faroer	1	0	0	0
Greenland	1	0	0	0
Hovedstaden	1	0	0	0



Sources:

[https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Denmark_regions_es.s](https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Denmark_regions_es.svg)
[vg](https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Denmark_regions_es.svg)

<http://arctic-nomad.com/the-regions-in-greenland/>

[https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Faroe_Islands,_administrative_divisions_-](https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Faroe_Islands,_administrative_divisions_-_de_(regions%2Bmunicipalities)_-_colored.svg)
[_de_\(regions%2Bmunicipalities\)](https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Faroe_Islands,_administrative_divisions_-_de_(regions%2Bmunicipalities)_-_colored.svg)
[_-_colored.svg](https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Faroe_Islands,_administrative_divisions_-_de_(regions%2Bmunicipalities)_-_colored.svg)

The official state religion of Denmark is the Evangelical Lutheran Church of Denmark (Section 4 of the constitution). This applies also to Greenland, and since 2007, the Faroe Islands has its own state religion. In Greenland, traditional Inuit spiritual beliefs remain strong.

According to the 2018 Eurobarometer, most of the population identifies as Lutheran Christian (62.9%), followed by Agnosticism (13.8%), and Atheism (9.3%). An even greater portion of the population belonged to the Church of Denmark at the same time (75.3%). In 2008, only 28.2% of those surveyed claimed to believe in a personal god.

(https://zacat.gesis.org/webview/index.jsp?headers=http%3A%2F%2F193.175.238.79%3A80%2Fobj%2FfVariable%2FZA7556_V204&v=2&stubs=http%3A%2F%2F193.175.238.79%3A80%2Fobj%2FfVariable%2FZA7556_V11&weights=http%3A%2F%2F193.175.238.79%3A80%2Fobj%2FfVariable%2FZA7556_V440&V204slice=1&study=http%3A%2F%2F193.175.238.79%3A80%2Fobj%2FfStudy%2FZA7556&charttype=null&tabcontenttype=row&V11slice=1&V204subset=1+-+10%2C11%2C12+-+13%2C14&mode=table&top=yes)

(https://www.norc.org/PDFs/Beliefs_about_God_Report.pdf)

(https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Religion_in_Denmark#:~:text=Christianity%20is%20the%20predominant%20religion,%2C%20Denmark's%20national%20Lutheran%20church.)

Dominican Republic

Region	R	R1	R2	R3
Azua	1	0	0	0
Bahoruco	1	0	0	0
Barahona	1	0	0	0
Dajabón	1	0	0	0
Duarte	1	0	0	0
El Seibo	1	0	0	0
Elías Piña	1	0	0	0
Españolat	1	0	0	0
Hato Mayor	1	0	0	0
Hermanas Mirabal	1	0	0	0
Independencia	1	0	0	0
La Altagracia	1	0	0	0
La Romana	1	0	0	0
La Vega	1	0	0	0
María Trinidad Sánchez	1	0	0	0
Monseñor Nouel	1	0	0	0
Monte Cristi	1	0	0	0
Monte Plata	1	0	0	0
Pedernales	1	0	0	0
Peravia	1	0	0	0
Puerto Plata	1	0	0	0
Samaná	1	0	0	0
San Cristóbal	1	0	0	0
San José de Ocoa	1	0	0	0
San Juan	1	0	0	0
San Pedro de Macorís	1	0	0	0
Santiago	1	0	0	0
Santiago Rodríguez	1	0	0	0
Santo Domingo	1	0	0	0
Sánchez Ramírez	1	0	0	0
Valverde	1	0	0	0
Distrito Nacional	1	0	0	0



Source:

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Dominican_Republic#/media/File:Dominican_Republic,_administrative_divisions_-_de_-_colored.svg

According to the Pew Research Center in 2014, most Dominicans are Catholic (57%), followed by Protestant (23%) and unaffiliated (18%). This demonstrates a marked decline in practice from 2010, when Pew-Templeton reported larger populations of Catholics (66.5%) and fewer Protestants (20.8%) or unaffiliated (10.9%). Although the Dominican Republic Constitution does not specify a state church, a concordat with the Vatican establishes Catholicism as such and extends special privileges to the faith. The Dominican Republic had a total population of about 9,695,121 in 2010 and 10,165,178 in 2014.

(<https://www.pewresearch.org/wp-content/uploads/sites/7/2014/11/Religion-in-Latin-America-11-12-PM-full-PDF.pdf>)

(http://www.globalreligiousfutures.org/countries/dominican-republic#/?affiliations_religion_id=11&affiliations_year=2010®ion_name=All%20Countries&restrictions_year=2016)

(<https://www.refworld.org/docid/502105c67d.html>)

(<https://data.worldbank.org/country/dominican-republic?view=chart>)

Ecuador

Region	R	R1	R2	R3
Azuay	0	0	0	0
Bolivar	0	0	0	0
Canar	0	0	0	0
Carchi	0	0	0	0
Chimborazo	0	0	0	0
Cotopaxi	0	0	0	0
El Oro	0	0	0	0
Esmeraldas	0	0	0	0
Guayas	0	0	0	0
Imbabura	0	0	0	0
Loja	0	0	0	0
Los Rios	0	0	0	0
Manabi	0	0	0	0
Morona-Santiago	0	0	0	0
Napo	0	0	0	0
Orellana	0	0	0	0
Pastaza	0	0	0	0
Pichincha	0	0	0	0
Santa Elena	0	0	0	0
Santo Domingo de los				
Tsáchilas	0	0	0	0
Sucumbios	0	0	0	0
Tungurahua	0	0	0	0
Zamora-Chinchipe	0	0	0	0
Galapagos	0	0	0	0
Distrito Metropolitano de Quito	0	0	0	0



Source: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Provinces_of_Ecuador

Although Ecuador is mostly religiously uniform, with most of the population practicing Catholicism (83.4%) in 2010, the faith has experienced a relative decline in recent years. Latinobarómetro 2017 found that 77% of the population practiced Catholicism, followed by Protestantism (14%) and no religious affiliation (7%). This is compared to 9.6% identifying as Protestant and 5.5% unaffiliated in 2010. Ecuador had a total population of about 15,011,117 in 2010.

(http://www.globalreligiousfutures.org/countries/ecuador#/?affiliations_religion_id=0&affiliations_year=2010®ion_name=All%20Countries&restrictions_year=2016)
 (http://www.cooperativa.cl/noticias/site/artic/20180112/asocfile/20180112124342/f00006494_religion_chile_america_latina_2017.pdf)
 (https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Religion_in_Ecuador#:~:text=When%20it%20comes%20to%20religion,with%20Protestant%20churches%20is%20increasing.)
 (<https://data.worldbank.org/country/ecuador?view=chart>)

El Salvador

Region	R	R1	R2	R3
Ahuachapán	1	0	0	0
Cabañas	1	0	0	0
Chalatenango	1	0	0	0
Cuscatlán	1	0	0	0
La Libertad	1	0	0	0
La Paz	1	0	0	0
La Unión	1	0	0	0
Morazán	1	0	0	0
San Miguel	1	0	0	0
San Salvador	1	0	0	0
San Vicente	1	0	0	0
Santa Ana	1	0	0	0
Sonsonate	1	0	0	0
Usulután	1	0	0	0
Metropolitan San Salvador	1	0	0	0



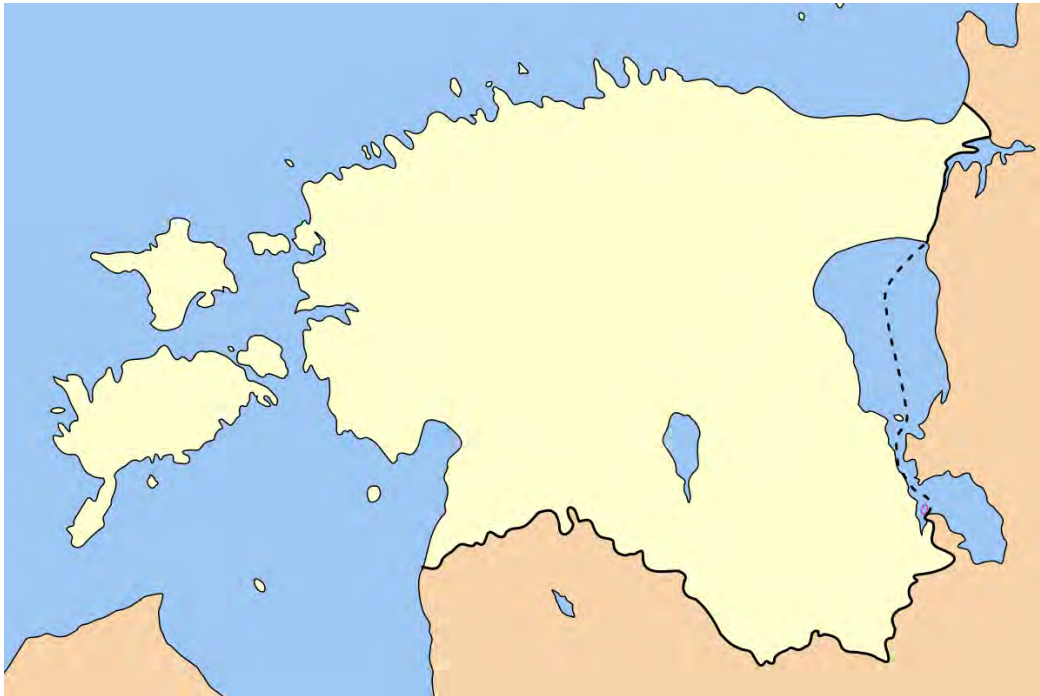
Source:

<http://www.banckfam.org/banckfam/index.php?in=SVDR&z=2>

Most El Salvadorians are Christian (88.2%) as of 2010, with Catholicism (51.1%) and Protestantism (35.7%) both being commonly practiced. There is also a substantial religiously unaffiliated (11.0%) community. The constitution ensures that no restrictions are based on differences in religion, but also says that the state recognizes the Catholic Church and gives it legal preference. Catholicism has experienced a relative decline in recent years, and in 2017 the Institute of Public Opinion of the University of Central America reported 44.9% of the population as Catholic, followed by Protestantism (37.1%) and unaffiliated, atheist, or agnostic (15.2%). El Salvador had a total population of about 6,183,875 in 2010 and 6,388,122 in 2017.

(http://www.globalreligiousfutures.org/countries/el-salvador#/?affiliations_religion_id=0&affiliations_year=2010®ion_name=All%20Countries&restrictions_year=2016)
(<https://2009-2017.state.gov/j/drl/rls/irf/religiousfreedom/index.htm?year=2015&dliid=256355>)
(<https://data.worldbank.org/country/el-salvador?view=chart>)
(https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Religion_in_El_Salvador)

Estonia



Source:

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:Estonia_locator_map.svg

According to the 2015 Eurobarometer survey, a majority of Estonians considered themselves Christian (58.6%), divided amongst Eastern Orthodoxy (23.2%), Protestantism (9.0%), Catholicism (2.8%), and other denominations (23.6%). There are also substantial populations of atheists (22.2%) and agnostics (16.6%). Estonia had a total population of about 1,315,407 in 2015.

(https://zacat.gesis.org/webview/index.jsp?v=2&previousmode=table&stubs=http%3A%2F%2F193.175.238.79%3A80%2Fobj%2FfVariable%2FZA6595_V294&weights=http%3A%2F%2F193.175.238.79%3A80%2Fobj%2FfVariable%2FZA6595_V499&analysismode=table&study=http%3A%2F%2F193.175.238.79%3A80%2Fobj%2FfStudy%2FZA6595&V294slice=1&gs=7&mode=table&top=yes)

(<https://data.worldbank.org/country/estonia?view=chart>)

(https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Religion_in_Estonia#:~:text=The%20International%20Social%20Survey%20Programme,declared%20to%20have%20no%20religion.)

Finland

Region	R	R1	R2	R3
Aland	1	0	0	0
Central Finland	1	0	0	0
Central Ostrobothnia	1	0	0	0
Kainuu	1	0	0	0
Kanta-Hame	1	0	0	0
Kymenlaakso	1	0	0	0
Lapland	1	0	0	0
North Karelia	1	0	0	0
North Ostrobothnia	1	0	0	0
North Savo	1	0	0	0
Ostrobothnia	1	0	0	0
Paijat-Hame	1	0	0	0
Satakunta	1	0	0	0
South Karelia	1	0	0	0
South Ostrobothnia	1	0	0	0
South Savo	1	0	0	0
Southwest Finland	1	0	0	0
Tampere Region	1	0	0	0
Uusimaa	1	0	0	0



Source:

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Regions_of_Finland

Most of the population identified with Evangelical Lutheranism (68.7%) in 2019, followed by religious non-affiliation (28.5%) and the Orthodox Church (1.1%), in 2019. Both the Finnish Orthodox Church and the Evangelical Lutheran Church of Finland are considered national churches.

There has, however, been a strong decline in Evangelical Lutheran followers and an increase in those with no religious affiliation in recent years. As early as 2010, for example, 78.3% of the population practiced with the Lutheran Church of Finland, while much less of the population was unaffiliated (19.2%). Finland had a total population of about 5,363,352 in 2010 and 5,515,525 at the end of 2018.

(http://pxnet2.stat.fi/PXWeb/pxweb/en/StatFin/StatFin__vrm__vaerak/statfin_vaera_k_pxt_11rx.px/)

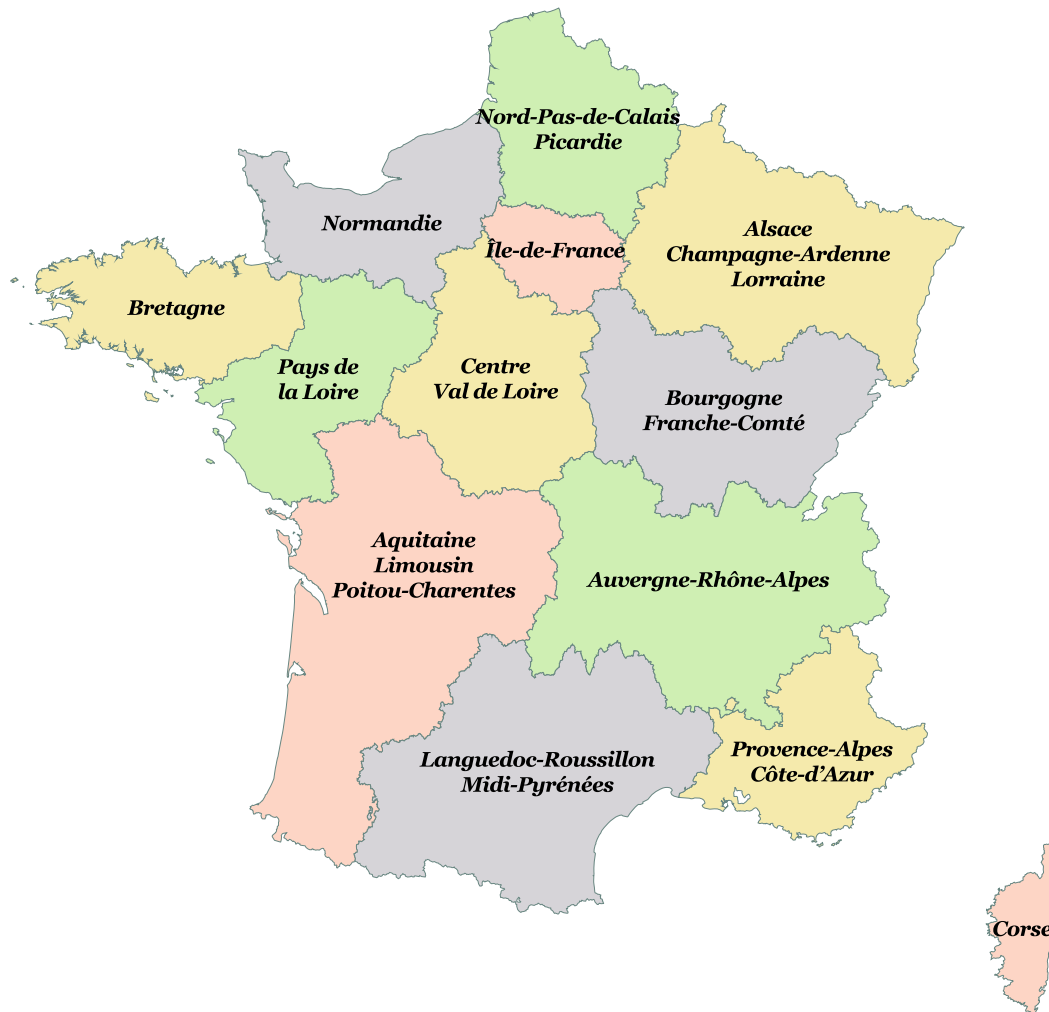
(https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/State_religion)

(https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Religion_in_Finland)

(<https://data.worldbank.org/country/finland?view=chart>)

France

Region	R	R1	R2	R3
Auvergne-Rhône-Alpes	0	0	0	0
Bourgogne-Franche-Comté	0	0	0	0
Bretagne	0	0	0	0
Centre-Val de Loire	0	0	0	0
Grand Est	0	0	0	0
Hauts-de-France	0	0	0	0
Ile-de-France	0	0	0	0
Normandy	0	0	0	0
Nouvelle-Aquitaine	0	0	0	0
Occitanie	0	0	0	0
Pays-de-la-Loire	0	0	0	0
Provence-Alpes-Cote-d'Azur	0	0	0	0
Corsica	0	0	0	0



Source:

https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:R%C3%A9gions_de_France_2016.svg

Religion in France is diverse under secular principles, and there has been no official state religion since the French Revolution. According to Ipsos in 2017, Catholicism (57.5%) is practiced by a small majority of the population, and many did not identify with any religion at all (35.0%). There are minor communities of Protestants (3.0%) and other religions (3.5%), including Islam, Judaism, Buddhism, Hinduism, and Sikhism, among others. France had a total population of about 66,865,144 in 2017.

(<https://www.reforme.net/societe/2017/10/26/sondage-les-protestants-en-france-en-2017-1-qui-sont-les-protestants/?print=pdf>)

(https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Religion_in_France#:~:text=Major%20religions%20practised%20in%20France,making%20it%20a%20multiconfessional%20country.)

(<https://data.worldbank.org/country/france?view=chart>)

Germany

Region	R	R1	R2	R3
Baden-Württemberg	0	0	0	0
Bayern	0	0	0	0
Berlin	0	0	0	0
Brandenburg	0	0	0	0
Bremen	0	0	0	0
Hamburg	0	0	0	0
Hessen	0	0	0	0
Mecklenburg- Vorpommern	0	0	0	0
Niedersachsen	0	0	0	0
Nordrhein-Westfalen	0	0	0	0
Rheinland-Pfalz	0	0	0	0
Saarland	0	0	0	0
Sachsen	0	0	0	0
Sachsen-Anhalt	0	0	0	0
Schleswig-Holstein	0	0	0	0
Thüringen	0	0	0	0



Source:

<http://aleph.humanities.ucla.edu/2015/07/26/an-acceptable-scandal-a-study-of-public-response-to-xenophobic-political-rhetoric-in-germany/>

According to the 2011 census, a majority of Germans identified with Christianity (66.8%), with the Evangelical Church (31.7%) and Roman Catholics (31.2%) comprising the largest denominations. There is also a substantial non-religious population (27.9%), and the government is secular. As of the 2018 Eurobarometer survey, Christians (66.1%) still composed a majority of the population, with

Catholics (29.5%) followed by non-religious (27.6%), Protestants (26.6%), Muslims (3.7%), and Orthodox Christians (2.2%), among others. Germany had a total population of about 80,274,983 in 2011 and 82,905,782 in 2018.

(https://www.zensus2011.de/DE/Infothek/Fragebogen/Fragebogen_node.html)

(<https://zacat.gesis.org/webview/index.jsp?object=http://zacat.gesis.org/obj/fStudy/ZA7556>)

(<https://data.worldbank.org/country/germany?view=chart>)

(https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Religion_in_Germany#Survey_data)

Greece

Region	R	R1	R2	R3
Mount Athos	1	1	1	0
Aegean North	1	0	0	0
Aegean South	1	0	0	0
Attica	1	0	0	0
Crete	1	0	0	0
Epirus	1	0	0	0
Greece Central	1	0	0	0
Greece West	1	0	0	0
Ionian Islands	1	0	0	0
Macedonia Central	1	0	0	0
Macedonia East and Thrace	1	0	0	0
Macedonia West	1	0	0	0
Peloponnesus	1	0	0	0
Thessaly	1	0	0	0



Source:

https://it.m.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:Greece,_administrative_divisions_-_de_-_colored.svg

The Greek Orthodox Church is constitutionally recognized as the prevailing religion of Greece, which we judge to be close enough to consider it a state religion. According to Pew-Templeton, most of Greece is Orthodox (87.0%) as of 2010, followed by unaffiliated (6.1%) and Muslim (5.3%) populations. Greece had a total population of about 11,121,341 in 2010.

(http://www.globalreligiousfutures.org/countries/greece#/?affiliations_religion_id=0&affiliations_year=2010®ion_name=All%20Countries&restrictions_year=2016)
(<https://data.worldbank.org/country/greece?view=chart>)

Two regions have a special religious position:

Mount Athos (R1 = 1; R 2 = 1)

The Monastic state of Holy Mount Athos is not part of the Church of Greece, and remains under the direct jurisdiction of the Patriarchate of Constantinople. Only male monks can reside there, and we code this as religiously distinctive.

Crete (R1 = 0)

The orthodox Church on Crete, the Archdiocese, is also not part of the Church of Greece and has extensive self-governance, but the local population tends to identify with Greek orthodoxy and we do not estimate religious practice or beliefs to be meaningfully different between the Greek and Constantinople branches of the Orthodox faith.

Guatemala

Region	R	R1	R2	R3
Alta Verapaz	0	0	0	0
Baja Verapaz	0	0	0	0
Chimaltenango	0	0	0	0
Chiquimula	0	0	0	0
El Progreso	0	0	0	0
Escuintla	0	0	0	0
Guatemala	0	0	0	0
Huehuetenango	0	0	0	0
Izabal	0	0	0	0
Jalapa	0	0	0	0
Jutiapa	0	0	0	0
Petén	0	0	0	0
Quetzaltenango	0	0	0	0
Quiché	0	0	0	0
Retalhuleu	0	0	0	0
Sacatepéquez	0	0	0	0
San Marcos	0	0	0	0
Santa Rosa	0	0	0	0
Sololá	0	0	0	0
Suchitepéquez	0	0	0	0
Totonicapán	0	0	0	0
Zacapa	0	0	0	0



Source:

[https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Departments_of_Guatemala_\(es\).svg](https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Departments_of_Guatemala_(es).svg)

The constitution of Guatemala establishes freedom of religion, although the Catholic Church has special status in the constitution with certain state privileges. According to the 2006 Latinobarómetro survey, Catholics (56.9%) comprised a majority of Guatemala, followed by Protestants (30.7%) and others or none (12.4%). In a report on religion from 2000, Catholicism (52.9%), Pentecostalism (17.7%), non-religious (15.9%), Evangelicalism (3.3%), and Eastern Orthodoxy (3.1%) had the most substantial populations. These religions are often heavily interlaced with traditional Mayan spirituality, particularly in the highlands. Guatemala had a total population of about 11,650,743 in 2000 and 13,397,021 in 2006.

(http://www.prolades.com/cra/regions/cam/gte/guat_polls_1990-2012.pdf)

(<https://data.worldbank.org/country/guatemala?view=chart>)

(https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Religion_in_Guatemala)

Guyana

Guyana has a population of around 773,000 (2011), most of whom live on a strip of land along the coast. Guyana is religiously extremely diverse, even though an absolute majority of the population adheres one or the other form of protestantism (55.6% according to the 2012 census). The single-largest religious minority are the Hindu (24.8%), followed by Pentacostal protestants (22.8%), Roman catholics (7.1%) and Muslim (6.8%).

Between 1990 and 2012, mainstream religions (Hinduism, Islam, Catholicism and mainline christian churches) have seen their share decline, while Pentacostalism has more than doubled its share.

Haiti

Region	R	R1	R2	R3
Centre	0	0	0	0
Grand' Anse	0	0	0	0
L'Artibonite	0	0	0	0
Nippes	0	0	0	0
Nord	0	0	0	0
Nord-Est	0	0	0	0
Nord-Ouest	0	0	0	0
Ouest	0	0	0	0
Sud	0	0	0	0
Sud-Est	0	0	0	0



Source:

https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Haiti_departments_named.png

Catholicism has not been the state religion of Haiti since 1987, although the Catholic Church retains preferential treatment by the state in accordance with a

concordat. According to Pew-Templeton, Christians (86.9%) comprised the majority of the population in 2010, followed by unaffiliated (10.6%) and various folk religions (2.2%). The Christian population is divided between Catholics (56.8%) and Protestants (29.6%). Catholicism is often overlaid with vodou, which draws from traditional religions of West Africa. Protestant churches tend to denounce vodou. Haiti had a total population of about 9,949,322 in 2010.

(http://www.globalreligiousfutures.org/countries/haiti#/?affiliations_religion_id=0&affiliations_year=2010®ion_name=All%20Countries&restrictions_year=2016)
(https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Religion_in_Haiti#:~:text=Haiti%2C%20for%20much%20of%20its,modified%20and%20influenced%20through%20syncretism.)
(<https://data.worldbank.org/country/haiti?view=chart>)

Honduras

Region	R	R1	R2	R3
Atlántida	0	0	0	0
Choluteca	0	0	0	0
Colón	0	0	0	0
Comayagua	0	0	0	0
Copán	0	0	0	0
Cortés	0	0	0	0
El Paraíso	0	0	0	0
Francisco Morazán	0	0	0	0
Gracias a Dios	0	0	0	0
Intibucá	0	0	0	0
Islas de la Bahía	0	0	0	0
La Paz	0	0	0	0
Lempira	0	0	0	0
Ocotepeque	0	0	0	0
Olancho	0	0	0	0
Santa Bárbara	0	0	0	0
Valle	0	0	0	0
Yoro	0	0	0	0



Source:

https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Honduras_departments_named.png

Christianity is practiced by most (87.6%) Hondurans according to Pew-Templeton in 2010. Catholicism (50.3%) and Protestantism (36.6%) are the most prevalent denominations. There is also a substantial unaffiliated (10.5%) population. Honduras had a total population of about 8,317,470 in 2010.

(http://www.globalreligiousfutures.org/countries/honduras#/?affiliations_religion_id=0&affiliations_year=2010®ion_name=All%20Countries&restrictions_year=2016)

(https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Religion_in_Honduras#20th_century)

(<https://data.worldbank.org/country/honduras?view=chart>)

Hungary

Region	R	R1	R2	R3
Bacs-Kiskun	0	0	0	0
Baranya	0	0	0	0
Bekes	0	0	0	0
Borsod-Abaúj-Zemplén	0	0	0	0
Budapest	0	0	0	0
Csongrád	0	0	0	0
Fejér	0	0	0	0
Győr-Moson-Sopron	0	0	0	0
Hajdú-Bihar	0	0	0	0
Heves	0	0	0	0
Jász-Nagykun-Szolnok	0	0	0	0
Komárom-Esztergom	0	0	0	0
Nógrád	0	0	0	0
Pest	0	0	0	0
Somogy	0	0	0	0
Szabolcs-Szatmár-Bereg	0	0	0	0
Tolna	0	0	0	0
Vas	0	0	0	0
Veszprém	0	0	0	0
Zala	0	0	0	0



Source:

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Counties_of_Hungary

The 2011 Hungarian Constitution describes Hungary as part of Christian Europe and acknowledges the role of Christianity in preserving nationhood. Nevertheless, freedom of religion and separation of church and state are both ensured. According to the 2011 census, Catholicism (39.0%) is the largest faith in Hungary, followed by Calvinism (11.6%) and Lutheranism (2.2%). Substantial populations of the country have no religion (18.2%) or refuse to answer the question (27.2%). Hungary had a total population of about 9,971,727 in 2011.

(http://www.ksh.hu/nepszamlalas/tablak_teruleti_00)

(<https://data.worldbank.org/country/hungary?view=chart>)

(https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Religion_in_Hungary#:~:text=According%20to%20the%202011%20census,and%2027.2%25%20refused%20to%20answer.)

(https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/State_religion)

Iceland



Source:

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:Iceland_adm_location_map.svg

The Lutheran Church of Iceland is the official state church of Iceland and, as of 2010, the most commonly practiced denomination (79.1%). There are also substantial populations of Protestants and other Lutherans (7.2%), unaffiliated (3.2%), and Catholics (3.0%), among others. Despite many Icelanders belonging to the Church of Iceland, only about 57% of the population identified as a religious person, with 10% being convinced atheists. Iceland had a total population of about 317,630 in 2010.

(<https://web.archive.org/web/20170812141833/https://truryni.blog.is/blog/truryni/entry/2169036/>)

(<http://www.redcresearch.ie/wp-content/uploads/2015/10/RED-C-press-release-Religion-and-Atheism-25-7-12.pdf>)

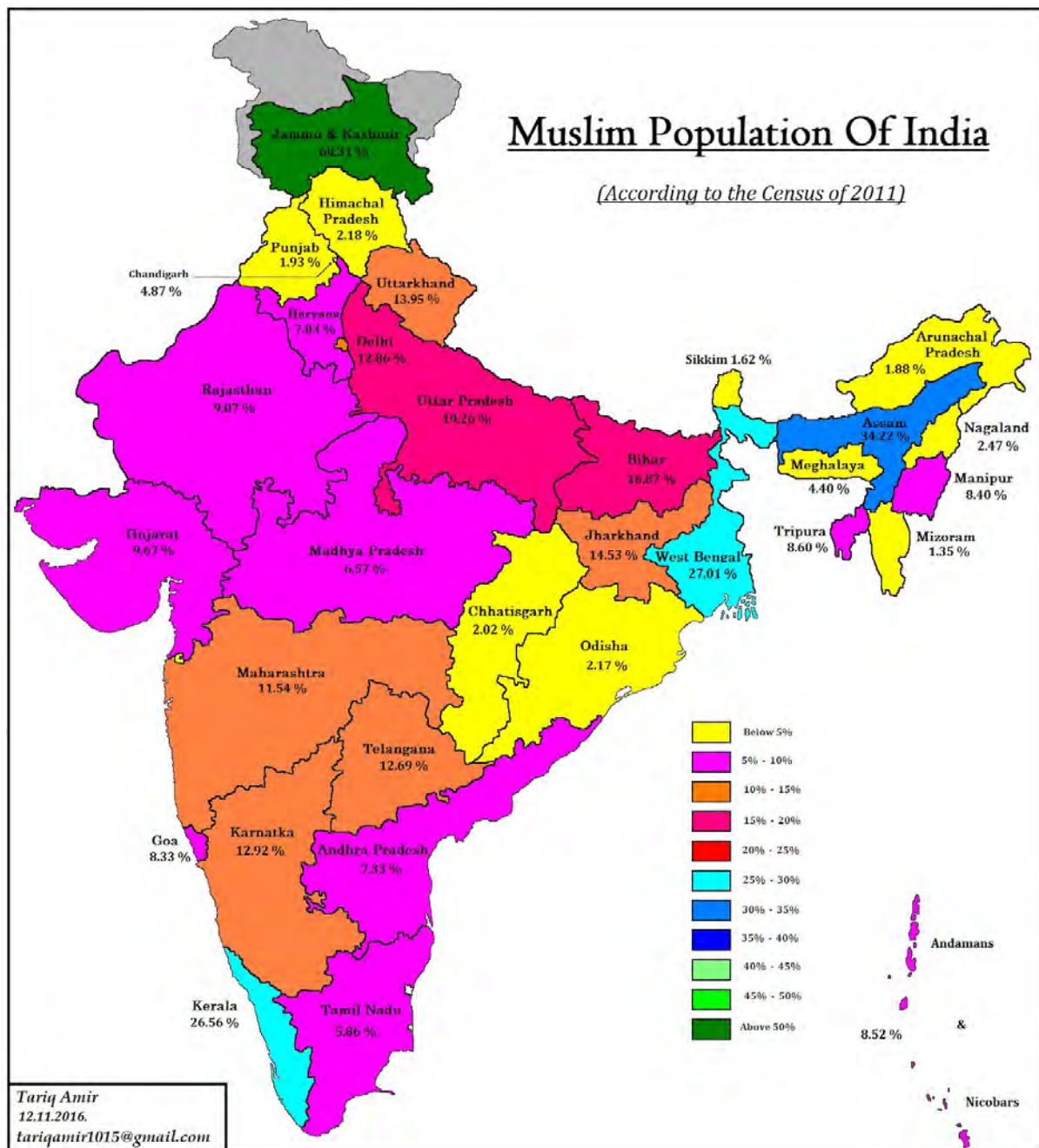
India

Region	R	R1	R2	R3
Assam	0	0	0	0
Bihar	0	0	0	0
Madhya Pradesh	0	0	0	0
Odisha	0	0	0	0
Punjab	0	0	0	1
Tamil Nadu	0	0	0	0
Uttar Pradesh	0	0	0	0
West Bengal	0	0	0	0
Jammu and Kashmir	0	0	0	1
Rajasthan	0	0	0	0
Himachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0
Manipur	0	0	0	0
Tripura	0	0	0	0
Karnataka	0	0	0	0
Andhra Pradesh	0	0	0	0
Kerala	0	0	0	0
Lakshadweep UT	0	0	0	1
Nagaland	0	0	0	1
Gujarat	0	0	0	0
Maharashtra	0	0	0	0
Dadra and Nagar Naveli UT	0	0	0	0
Goa state	0	0	0	0
Puducherry	0	0	0	0
Chandigarh UT	0	0	0	0
Haryana	0	0	0	0
Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0
Meghalaya	0	0	0	1
Mizoram	0	0	0	1
Sikkim	0	0	0	0
Daman and Diu UT	0	0	0	0
Chhattisgarh	0	0	0	0
Jharkhand	0	0	0	0
Uttarakhand	0	0	0	0
Telangana	0	0	0	0
Delhi NCT	0	0	0	0
Andaman and Nicobar UT	0	0	0	0

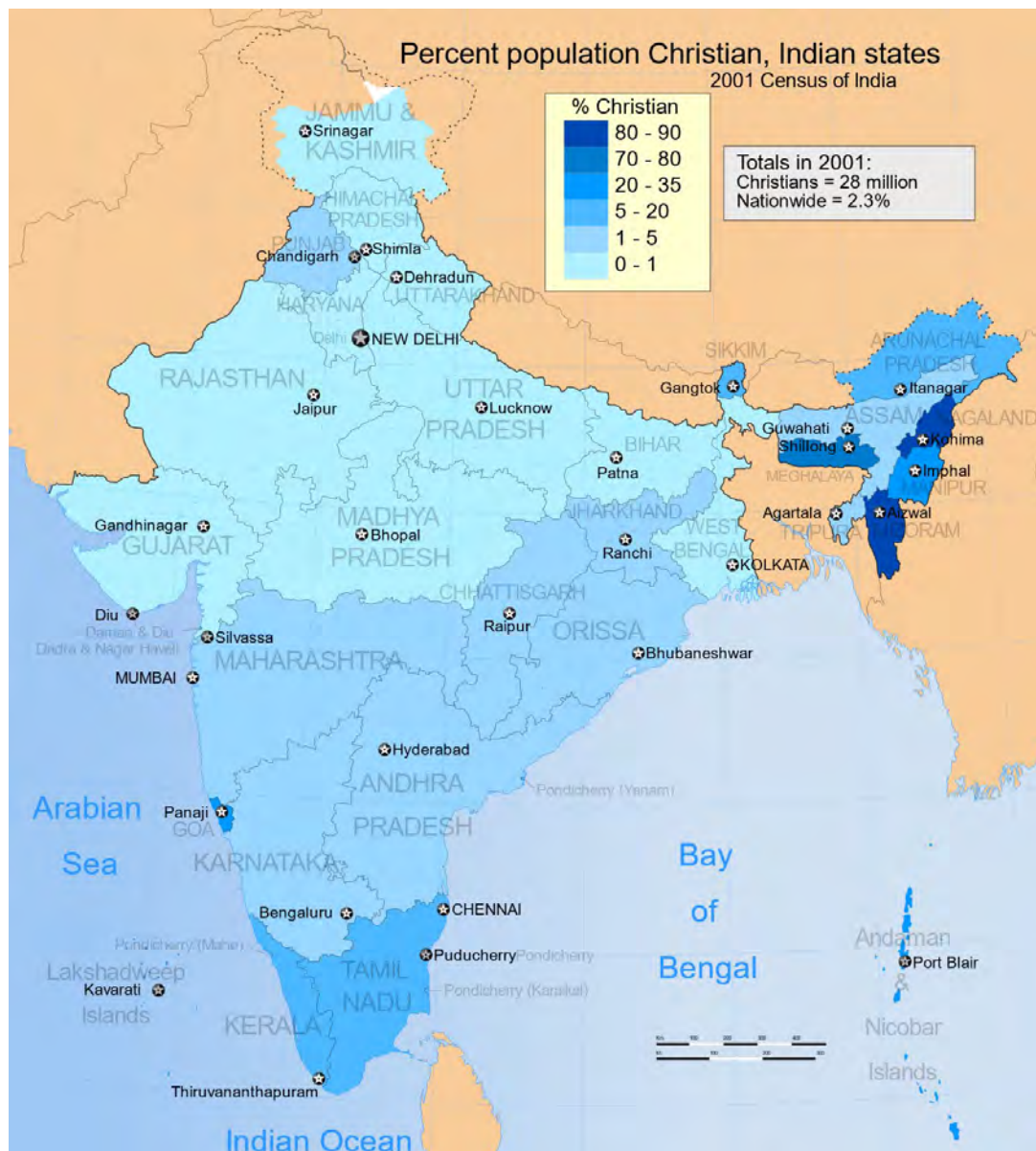


Source:

<https://www.mapsofindia.com/answers/india/many-states-india/>



Source: <http://pakgeotagging.blogspot.com/2016/11/muslim-population-of-india-according-to.html>



https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:2001_Census_India_religion_distribution_map,_percent_Christian_in_states_and_union_territories.svg

Much of India identified with Hinduism (79.8%) in the 2011 census, followed by Islam (14.2%), Christianity (2.3%), Sikhism (1.7%), Buddhism (0.7%), and Jainism (0.4%), among others. Zoroastrianism and Sanamahism also maintain substantial populations of adherents in India. The Constitution of India guarantees freedom of religion as a fundamental right. India had a total population of about 1,210,854,977 in 2011.

(https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Religion_in_India)

(https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/2011_Census_of_India)

Punjab (R3 = 1)

Punjab had a majority Sikh (57.7%) population in the 2011 census, followed by Hindus (38.5%), Muslims (1.9%), and Christians (1.3%), among others. Punjab had a total population of about 27,743,338 in 2011.

(<https://www.census2011.co.in/data/religion/state/3-punjab.html>)

(<https://www.census2011.co.in/census/state/punjab.html>)

Jammu and Kashmir (R3 = 1)

Muslims (68.3%) composed much of Jammu and Kashmir in 2011, with substantial populations of Hindus (28.4%), Sikhs (1.9%), and Buddhists (0.9%) as well. The state had a total population of about 12,541,302 in 2011.

(<https://www.census2011.co.in/data/religion/state/1-jammu-and-kashmir.html>)

(<https://www.census2011.co.in/census/state/jammu+and+kashmir.html>)

Lakshadweep UT (R3 = 1)

Most of Lakshadweep identified as Muslim (96.6%) in the 2011 census, followed by minor Hindu (2.8%) communities. The territory had a total population of about 64,473 in 2011.

(<https://www.census2011.co.in/data/religion/state/31-lakshadweep.html>)

(<https://www.census2011.co.in/census/state/lakshadweep.html>)

Nagaland (R3 = 1)

Christians (88.0%) composed a majority of Nagaland in 2011, followed by Hindus (8.8%) and Muslims (2.5%), among others. Nagaland had a total population of about 1,978,502 in 2011.

(<https://www.census2011.co.in/data/religion/state/13-nagaland.html>)

(<https://www.census2011.co.in/census/state/nagaland.html>)

Meghalaya (R3 = 1)

Meghalaya had a majority Christian (74.6%) population in 2011, with substantial Hindu (11.5%), Muslim (4.4%), and other minority religion (8.7%) communities. Many of the latter belong to Scheduled Tribes and adhere to their own native faith. Meghalaya had a total population of about 2,966,889 in 2011.

(<https://www.census2011.co.in/census/state/meghalaya.html>)

(<https://www.census2011.co.in/data/religion/state/17-meghalaya.html>)

(<https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Meghalaya#Religion>)

Mizoram ($R^3 = 1$)

Much of Mizoram identified with Christianity (87.2%) in 2011, followed by Hinduism (2.8%) and Islam (1.4%). Mizoram had a total population of about 1,097,206 in 2011.

(<https://www.census2011.co.in/data/religion/state/15-mizoram.html>)

(<https://www.census2011.co.in/states.php>)

There are also substantial Muslim minorities in Assam (34.2%), West Bengal (27.0%), Kerala (26.6%), and Bihar (16.9%). There are significant Christian minorities in Manipur (41.3%), Arunachal Pradesh (30%), Goa (25%), Andaman & Nicobar (21.2%), and Kerala (18.4%).

Indonesia

Region	R	R1	R2	R3
Bali	0	0	0	0
Bangka-Belitung	0	0	0	0
Banten	0	0	0	0
Bengkulu	0	0	0	0
Gorontalo	0	0	0	0
Jambi	0	0	0	0
Jawa Barat	0	0	0	0
Jawa Tengah	0	0	0	0
Jawa Timur	0	0	0	0
Kalimantan Barat	0	0	0	0
Kalimantan Selatan	0	0	0	0
Kalimantan Tengah	0	0	0	0
Kalimantan Timur	0	0	0	0
Kalimantan Utara	0	0	0	0
Kepulauan Riau	0	0	0	0
Lampung	0	0	0	0
Maluku	0	0	0	1
Maluku Utara	0	0	0	0
Nusa Tenggara Barat	0	0	0	0
Nusa Tenggara Timur	0	0	0	1
Papua Barat	0	0	0	1
Riau	0	0	0	0
Sulawesi Barat	0	0	0	0
Sulawesi Selatan	0	0	0	0
Sulawesi Tengah	0	0	0	0
Sulawesi Tenggara	0	0	0	0
Sulawesi Utara	0	0	0	0
Sumatera Barat	0	0	0	0
Sumatera Selatan	0	0	0	0
Sumatera Utara	0	0	0	0
Yogyakarta	0	0	0	0
Jakarta Raya	0	0	0	0
Aceh	0	0	0	0
Papua	0	0	0	1



Source:
https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Subdivisions_of_Indonesia



https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Religious_map_of_Indonesia.jpg

Religion in indonesia, updated map of indonesia. South Maluku island added as Christian majority area. 11 March 2011 (upload date)

As of the 2010 Indonesian census, much of the country identified as Sunni Muslim (86.3%), with substantial minority populations of Protestants (7.0%), Catholics (2.9%), Hindus (1.7%), and Buddhists (0.7%), among others. However, these may not be entirely accurate, as the government only recognizes six official religions, and those belonging to any other must be identified as such on an Indonesian identity card. According to the Indonesian Conference on Religion and Peace, there are up to 245 unofficial religions in the country. Indonesia had a total population of about 241,834,215 in 2010.

(<http://sp2010.bps.go.id/index.php/site/tabel?tid=321&wid=0>)

(<https://data.worldbank.org/country/indonesia?view=chart>)

(https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Religion_in_Indonesia#:~:text=In%20the%202010%20Indonesian%20census,0.38%25%20unstated%20or%20not%20asked.)

Maluku (R3 = 1)

While islam (49.6%) had the most followers in Maluku as of the 2010 census, Christians had an absolute majority, consisting of protestants (42.4%) and Roman Catholicism (6.8%). The Protestant Church of Maluku is Presbyterian and the largest church organization in the province. Maluku had a total population of about 1,768,500 in 2010.

(<http://sp2010.bps.go.id/index.php/site/tabel?tid=321&wid=0>)

(<https://web.archive.org/web/20110721120927/http://dds.bps.go.id/hasilSP2010/maluku/8100.pdf>)

Nusa Tenggara Timur (R3 = 1)

Nusa Tenggara Timur was composed almost entirety of Christians (95.9%) in the 2010 census, alongside a minor population of Muslims (5.1%). The province had a total population of about 4,683,827 in 2010.

(<http://sp2010.bps.go.id/index.php/site/tabel?tid=321&wid=0>)

(https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/East_Nusa_Tenggara#Religion)

Papua Barat (R3 = 1)

Protestantism (53.8%) comprised a majority of Papua Barat in 2010, with substantial Muslim (38.4%) and Roman Catholic (7.0%) communities also found here. Papua Barat had a total population of about 760,422 in 2010.

(<http://sp2010.bps.go.id/index.php/site/tabel?tid=321&wid=0>)

([https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/West_Papua_\(province\)#Religion](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/West_Papua_(province)#Religion))

Papua (R3 = 1)

Protestantism (65.5%) had the most followers in Papua in 2010, followed by Roman Catholicism (17.8%) and Islam (15.9%). There is also substantial practice of animism, especially blended with Christianity and other religions. Papua had a total population of about 2,833,381 in 2010.

(<http://sp2010.bps.go.id/index.php/site/tabel?tid=321&wid=0>)

(<https://www.bps.go.id/statictable/2009/02/20/1267/penduduk-indonesia-menurut-provinsi-1971-1980-1990-1995-2000-dan-2010.html>)

([https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Papua_\(province\)#Demographics](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Papua_(province)#Demographics))

Ireland

Region	R	R1	R2	R3
Carlow County Council	0	0	0	0
Cavan County Council	0	0	0	0
Clare County Council	0	0	0	0
Cork County Council	0	0	0	0
Donegal County Council	0	0	0	0
Dún Laoghaire–Rathdown County Council	0	0	0	0
Fingal County Council	0	0	0	0
Galway County Council	0	0	0	0
Kerry County Council	0	0	0	0
Kildare County Council	0	0	0	0
Kilkenny County Council	0	0	0	0
Laois County Council	0	0	0	0
Leitrim County Council	0	0	0	0
Longford County Council	0	0	0	0
Louth County Council	0	0	0	0
Mayo County Council	0	0	0	0
Meath County Council	0	0	0	0
Monaghan County Council	0	0	0	0
Offaly County Council	0	0	0	0
Roscommon County Council	0	0	0	0
Sligo County Council	0	0	0	0
South Dublin County Council	0	0	0	0
Tipperary County Council	0	0	0	0
Westmeath County Council	0	0	0	0
Wexford County Council	0	0	0	0
Wicklow County Council	0	0	0	0
Cork City Council	0	0	0	0
Dublin City Council	0	0	0	0
Galway City Council	0	0	0	0
Limerick City and County Council	0	0	0	0
Waterford City and County Council	0	0	0	0



Source:

<http://www.sin.ie/2019/11/14/is-there-a-sense-of-hierarchy-between-certain-counties>

According to the Ireland Central Statistics Office in 2016, much of the population identifies with Catholicism (78.3%), followed by non-religious (10.1%), Anglican (2.1%), Eastern Orthodoxy (1.3%), and Islam (1.3%), among others.

Disestablishment of the Church of Ireland occurred in 1871 and there has been no official state religion since. Ireland had a total population of about 4,689,921 in 2016.

(<http://www.cso.ie/en/csolatestnews/pressreleases/2017pressreleases/presstatementcensus2016resultsprofile8-irishtravellersethnicityandreligion/>)

(https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/State_religion)

(https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Religion_in_the_Republic_of_Ireland#Demographics)

Israel

Region	R	R1	R2	R3
HaDarom	0	0	0	0
Haifa	0	0	0	0
HaMerkaz	0	0	0	0
HaZafon	0	0	0	0
Jerusalem	0	0	0	0
Tel Aviv	0	0	0	0



Source:

https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Israel_districts.png

According to the Israel Central Bureau of Statistics in 2019, Jews comprise most (74.2%) of the Israeli population, followed by Muslims (17.8%), Christians (2.0%), and Druze (1.6%), among others (4.4%). In 2010, the bureau found that about 43% of Israeli Jews identified as secular, followed by non-religious traditionalists (25%), religious traditionalists (13%), religious (12%), or ultra-Orthodox (8%). Whether Judaism is a state religion is contested. The Chief Rabbinate of Israel is governed by Israeli law, but the law does not explicitly refer to it as a state Rabbinate. Constitutionally, Israel continues to be a secular state. So this is a gray case for state religion (see also Barro and McCleary 2005: 1340). Israel had a total population of about 7,623,600 in 2010 and 8,882,800 in 2019.

(https://www.cbs.gov.il/he/mediarelease/DocLib/2019/134/11_19_134b.pdf)

(<https://www.ynetnews.com/articles/0,7340,L-3890330,00.html>)

(https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/State_religion)

(https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Demographics_of_Israel#Languages)

(<https://data.worldbank.org/country/Israel>)

According to the recent census, no district has a majority-minority. However, the Northern district (Mehoz HaZafon) has a majority of non-Jewish religious believers.

Mehoz HaZafon R1 = 1)

Muslim (38.9%), Druze (8%), and Arab Christians (6.7%) against 43.1% Jews.
Hence there is a majority of minority religions.

Source: [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Northern_District_\(Israel\)](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Northern_District_(Israel))

Italy

Region	R	R1	R2	R3
Abruzzo	0	0	0	0
Basilicata	0	0	0	0
Calabria	0	0	0	0
Campania	0	0	0	0
Emilia Romagna	0	0	0	0
Lazio	0	0	0	0
Liguria	0	0	0	0
Lombardia	0	0	0	0
Marche	0	0	0	0
Molise	0	0	0	0
Piemonte	0	0	0	0
Puglia	0	0	0	0
Toscana	0	0	0	0
Umbria	0	0	0	0
Veneto	0	0	0	0
Friuli-Venezia-Giulia	0	0	0	0
Sardinia	0	0	0	0
Sicily	0	0	0	0
South Tirol/Trentino-Alto Adige	0	0	0	0
Valle d'Aosta	0	0	0	0



Source:

https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Regions_of_Italy_with_en-wiki_names.png

There is no longer a state religion in Italy. The Constitution of Italy recognizes the Catholic Church and the state as "independent and sovereign, each within its own sphere." Catholicism was the state religion until 1985.

Much of Italy identified as Christian (83.3%) in the 2012 Pew Global Religious Landscape survey, followed by non-religious, atheist or agnostic (12.4%) and Muslim (3.7%). However, according to the 2017 Pew Being Christian in Western Europe survey, only about 58% of Italians considered religion to be very or somewhat important. Most Italians practice Catholicism; according to a 2016 Eurispes poll, about 71.1% of Italians are Catholic. Italy had a total population of about 59,593,717 in 2012.

(<https://web.archive.org/web/20170125173538/https://www.pewforum.org/files/2014/01/global-religion-full.pdf>)

(<http://riforma.it/it/articolo/2016/02/01/litalia-e-le-religioni-nel-2016>)

(<https://data.worldbank.org/country/Italy>).

Jamaica



Source:

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:Jamaica_location_map.svg

Jamaica identifies primarily with Christianity (77.2%) according to Pew-Templeton in 2010, followed by religiously unaffiliated (17.2%) and various folk religions (4.5%). Rastafarianism is the largest indigenous religion and is still commonly practiced. Freedom of religion is guaranteed by the Constitution, which further says that Jamaica has no declared state religion. Jamaica had a total population of about 2,810,460 in 2010.

(http://www.globalreligiousfutures.org/countries/jamaica#/?affiliations_religion_id=0&affiliations_year=2010®ion_name=All%20Countries&restrictions_year=2016)
(https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Religion_in_Jamaica#:~:text=62%25%20of%20the%20Jamaican%20population,Moravian%20and%201%25%20Brethren%20Christian.)
(https://lib.ohchr.org/HRBodies/UPR/Documents/Session9/JM/IRPP_TheInstituteonReligionandPublicPolicy.pdf)
(<https://data.worldbank.org/country/Jamaica>)

Japan

Region	R	R1	R2	R3
Aichi	0	0	0	0
Akita	0	0	0	0
Aomori	0	0	0	0
Chiba	0	0	0	0
Ehime	0	0	0	0
Fukui	0	0	0	1
Fukuoka	0	0	0	0
Fukushima	0	0	0	0
Gifu	0	0	0	0
Gunma	0	0	0	0
Hiroshima	0	0	0	1
Hokkaido	0	0	0	0
Hyogo	0	0	0	0
Ibaragi	0	0	0	0
Ishikawa	0	0	0	0
Iwate	0	0	0	0
Kagawa	0	0	0	0
Kagoshima	0	0	0	0
Kanagawa	0	0	0	0
Kochi	0	0	0	0
Kumamoto	0	0	0	0
Kyoto	0	0	0	0
Mie	0	0	0	0
Miyagi	0	0	0	0
Miyazaki	0	0	0	0
Nagano	0	0	0	0
Nagasaki	0	0	0	0
Nara	0	0	0	0
Niigata	0	0	0	0
Oita	0	0	0	0
Okayama	0	0	0	0
Okinawa	0	0	0	0
Osaka	0	0	0	0
Saga	0	0	0	0
Saitama	0	0	0	0
Shiga	0	0	0	0
Shimane	0	0	0	0
Shizuoka	0	0	0	0
Tochigi	0	0	0	0

Tokushima	0	0	0	0
Tokyo	0	0	0	0
Tottori	0	0	0	0
Toyama	0	0	0	0
Wakayama	0	0	0	0
Yamagata	0	0	0	0
Yamaguchi	0	0	0	0
Yamanashi	0	0	0	0



Source: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Prefectures_of_Japan

Buddhism (70.4%) and Shintoism (69.8%) are the most commonly practiced religions in Japan according to 2015 research by the Agency for Cultural Affairs. The

numbers add up to more than 100% because a sizeable minority practises both. In addition, many Japanese pray and worship ancestors and gods at Shinto shrines or private altars even while not identifying as Shinto in public surveys. This is a result of the term ‘religion’ in Japan typically referring to organized religion, which is associated with specific doctrines and required membership. As such, those who identify as non-religious may nonetheless partake in Shinto rituals and worship. This is evidenced by a 2018 NHK survey on religion in Japan, which found that most (62%) Japanese identified as non-religious, followed by Buddhist (31%), Shintoist (3%), or Christian (1%). Japan had a total population of about 127,141,000 in 2015 and 126,529,100 in 2018.

Given the predominance of non-religious or folk shinto, we conceive it as the dominant religion. According to figures of 1996, in all but two prefectures, they constitute an absolute majority of the population. The two exceptions are Hiroshima and Fukui, which have an absolute majority of Buddhist believers. We code these as having R3. Source: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Religion_in_Japan#Demographics

Hiroshima prefecture (R3 = 1):

51.2% of the population reports Buddhism as their belief, with also about 2% Christians. Hiroshima had a population of 2,811,410 in 2019.

Fukui prefecture (R3 = 1):

56.8% reports Buddhism. Its population is about 780,000 in 2019.

([https://www.pewresearch.org/wp-](https://www.pewresearch.org/wp-content/uploads/sites/7/2017/11/Religion20171117.pdf)

[content/uploads/sites/7/2017/11/Religion20171117.pdf](https://www.pewresearch.org/wp-content/uploads/sites/7/2017/11/Religion20171117.pdf))

(https://www.nhk.or.jp/bunken/research/yoron/pdf/20190401_7.pdf)

(<https://data.worldbank.org/?locations=JP>)

Kosovo



Source:

https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Kosovo_adm_location_map.svg

According to the 2012 European Social Survey, most of Kosovo identified as Muslim (88.0%), followed by Catholic (5.8%), Eastern Orthodox (2.9%), or no religion (2.9%). The 2011 census found most of the population to be Muslim (95.6%), although the census was largely boycotted by Serbian populations and allegedly miscounted many ethnic minorities as Muslim. Kosovo had a total population of about 1,805,200 in 2012.

(<https://data.worldbank.org/country/kosovo?view=chart>)
(https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Religion_in_Kosovo)

Laos

Region	R	R1	R2	R3
Attapeu	1	0	0	0
Bokeo	1	0	0	0
Bolikhamsai	1	0	0	0
Champasak	1	0	0	0
Hua Phan	1	0	0	0
Khammouane	1	0	0	0
Luang Namtha	1	0	0	0
Luang Prabang	1	0	0	0
Oudomxay	1	0	0	0
Phongsali	1	0	0	0
Salavan	1	0	0	0
Savannakhet	1	0	0	0
Sayabouly	1	0	0	0
Sekong	1	0	0	0
Vientiane Province	1	0	0	0
Xaisomboun Province	1	0	0	0
Xieng Khouang	1	0	0	0
Vientiane Prefecture	1	0	0	0



Source:

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Provinces_of_Laos

Most Laotians practiced Theravada Buddhism (66.0%) in 2010 according to Pew-Templeton, followed by various folk religions (30.7%). According to the Lao Constitution, Buddhism is given special privilege in the country. The Tai folk religions, practiced by groups of ethnic Tai in Laos, are animistic and polytheistic and involve shamans and ancestor worship—often interlaced with Buddhist elements. Hence, we do not conceive these religions are meaningfully different for our purposes. Among the Lao, the Lao Loum and Lao Lom are predominantly Buddhist, while the Lao Theung and Lao Sung are predominantly folk religious. The latter live mostly in the lesser accessible mid-lands and highlands. Laos had a total population of about 6,249,165 in 2012.

(<https://assets.pewresearch.org/wp-content/uploads/sites/11/2012/12/globalReligion-tables.pdf>)

(https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Tai_folk_religion)

Latvia

Region	R	R1	R2	R3
Kurzeme	0	0	0	0
Latgale	0	0	0	1
Riga	0	0	0	0
Vidzeme	0	0	0	0
Zemgale	0	0	0	0



Source:

<https://www.wikiwand.com/en/Saeima>

According to official figures of 2011, Lutheranism is the dominant religion (34.2%), followed by Roman Catholicism (24.1%), Russian Orthodoxy (17.8%), and other or none (21.1%). Polling figures, e.g. from the Latvian polling agency SKDS, sketches a different picture (2011): 25% Orthodox, 21% Catholic, 23% Lutheran, and 23% non-believer or atheist. Lutheranism was the majority religion before Latvia was incorporated into the Soviet Union, but the country no longer has a dominant religion, and in particular, Lutheranism has experienced a steep decline. Because of this history, we treat Catholicism and Russian Orthodoxy as minority religions. Latvia had a total population of about 1,993,782 in 2014.

(<https://www.la.lv/visvairak-pareizticigo%E2%80%A9>)

(<https://data.worldbank.org/country/latvia?view=chart>)

Latgale (R3=1):

While most of Latvia is historically Lutheran, Latgale is predominantly Roman Catholic: 65.3% according to a 2011 survey. There is also a strong Eastern Orthodox minority (23.8%), of which 13.8% are Russian Orthodox Christians and 10.0% are Old Believers.

(<https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Latgale>)

(Lazdina, Sanita, Ilga Šuplinska, Gabriele Iannàccaro, and Vittorio Dell'Aquila. 2011. Language, religion and ethnic identity: a case-study from Eastern Latvia. *Sociolinguistica* 25/2011)

Lithuania

Region	R	R1	R2	R3
Alytus	0	0	0	0
Kaunas	0	0	0	0
Klaipeda	0	0	0	0
Marijampole	0	0	0	0
Panevezys	0	0	0	0
Siauliai	0	0	0	0
Taurage	0	0	0	0
Telsiai	0	0	0	0
Utena	0	0	0	0
Vilnius	0	0	0	0



Source:

[https://it.m.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:Lithuania,_administrative_divisions_-
de\(districts\)_-colored.svg](https://it.m.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:Lithuania,_administrative_divisions_-_de_(districts)_-colored.svg)

Most Lithuanians identified as Catholic (77.2%) in the 2011 census, followed by non-religious (6.1%) and Orthodox (4.1%), among others. There is significant secularization: in the 2010 Eurobarometer poll, only 47% of Lithuanians responded that they believe there is a God. The Catholic Church was disestablished as the state religion of Lithuania in 1940. Lithuania had a total population of about 3,028,112 in 2011.

(http://ec.europa.eu/public_opinion/archives/ebs/ebs_341_en.pdf)

(https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Religion_in_Lithuania#:~:text=According%20to%20the%202011%20census,77%25%20of%20the%20population).)

(<https://data.worldbank.org/country/lithuania?view=chart>)

Luxembourg



Source:

<https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:LocationLuxembourg.svg>

The 2018 Eurobarometer poll found that most of Luxembourg identified with Catholicism (63.8%), followed by agnosticism (15.9%), atheism (7.5%), Orthodoxy (3.0%), Islam (2.6%), and Protestantism (1.8%), among others. In the 2005 Eurobarometer poll, only 44% of respondents believed that there was a God, while 28% said that they thought there was a spirit or life force and 22% did not believe in any of those. As of 2018, Luxembourg had a total population of about 607,950.

(<https://dbk.gesis.org/dbksearch/sdesc2.asp?db=e&no=7556>)

(http://ec.europa.eu/public_opinion/archives/ebs/ebs_225_report_en.pdf)

(https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Religion_in_Luxembourg#:~:text=There%20are%20many%20active%20religions,adhere%20to%20other%20Christian%20denominations)

Macedonia

Region	R	R1	R2	R3
Eastern	0	0	0	0
Northeastern	0	0	0	0
Pelagonia	0	0	0	0
Polog	0	0	0	1
Skopje	0	0	0	0
Southeastern	0	0	0	0
Southwestern	0	0	0	0
Vardar	0	0	0	0



Source:

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Statistical_regions_of_North_Macedonia#/media/File:North_Macedonia,_administrative_divisions_-_en_-_monochrome.svg

According to a survey conducted by the University of Oslo in 2011, most of the Republic of North Macedonia identified with Eastern Orthodoxy (69.6%) or Islam (28.6%). Pew-Templeton reported relatively similar demographic distributions in 2010, albeit with a greater Muslim population: Eastern Orthodoxy (58.9%) was followed by Islam (39.3%). North Macedonia had a total population of about 2,072,487 in 2011.

(http://www.globalreligiousfutures.org/countries/republic-of-macedonia#/?affiliations_religion_id=11&affiliations_year=2010®ion_name=All%20Countries&restrictions_year=2016)

(https://www.hf.uio.no/ilos/forskning/prosjekter/nation-w-balkan/dokumenter/nb_macedonia.pdf)

(<https://data.worldbank.org/country/north-macedonia?view=chart>)

Polog (R3 = 1)

According to the 2011 University of Oslo survey, most Albanians in North Macedonia practice Islam (~99%). Polog is the only statistical region in the country where Albanians (73.2%), rather than Macedonians (18.4%), hold a majority, and there is an assumed Muslim-majority. As of the latest census in 2002, Polog had a population of about 305,125.

(https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Polog_Statistical_Region#Demographics)

Malaysia

Region	R	R1	R2	R3
Johor	1	0	0	0
Kedah	1	0	0	0
Kelantan	1	0	0	0
Melaka	1	0	0	0
Negeri Sembilan	1	0	0	0
Pahang	1	0	0	0
Perak	1	0	0	0
Perlis	1	0	0	0
Pulau Pinang	1	1	0	0
Selangor	1	0	0	0
Terengganu	1	0	0	0
Sarawak	1	1	0	0
Kuala Lumpur	1	0	0	0
Labuan	1	0	0	0
Putrajaya	1	0	0	0
Sabah	1	0	0	0



Source:

https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Malaysia,_administrative_divisions_-_de_-_colored.svg

As of the 2010 census, most of Malaysia practiced Islam (61.3%), with substantial minorities of Buddhism (19.8%), Christianity (9.2%), Hinduism (6.3%), and Chinese religions (3.4%). The constitution guarantees freedom of religion and also establishes Sunni Islam as the official religion. The government has additionally come under international scrutiny for allegations of discrimination against atheists, and the practice of non-Sunni Islam is heavily restricted. Malaysia had a total population of about 28,208,035 in 2010.

(https://web.archive.org/web/20131113165406/http://www.statistics.gov.my/portal/download_Population/files/census2010/Taburan_Penduduk_dan_Ciri-ciri_Asas_Demografi.pdf)

(https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Religion_in_Malaysia)

(<https://data.worldbank.org/country/malaysia?view=chart>)

Pulau Pinang ($R1 = 1$)

As of the 2010 census, Islam comprises less than half (44.6%) of Pulau Pinang, with substantial followers of Buddhism (35.6%), Hinduism (8.7%), Christianity (5.1%), and various Chinese folk religions (4.6%). Pulau Pinang had a total population of about 1,561,383 in 2010.

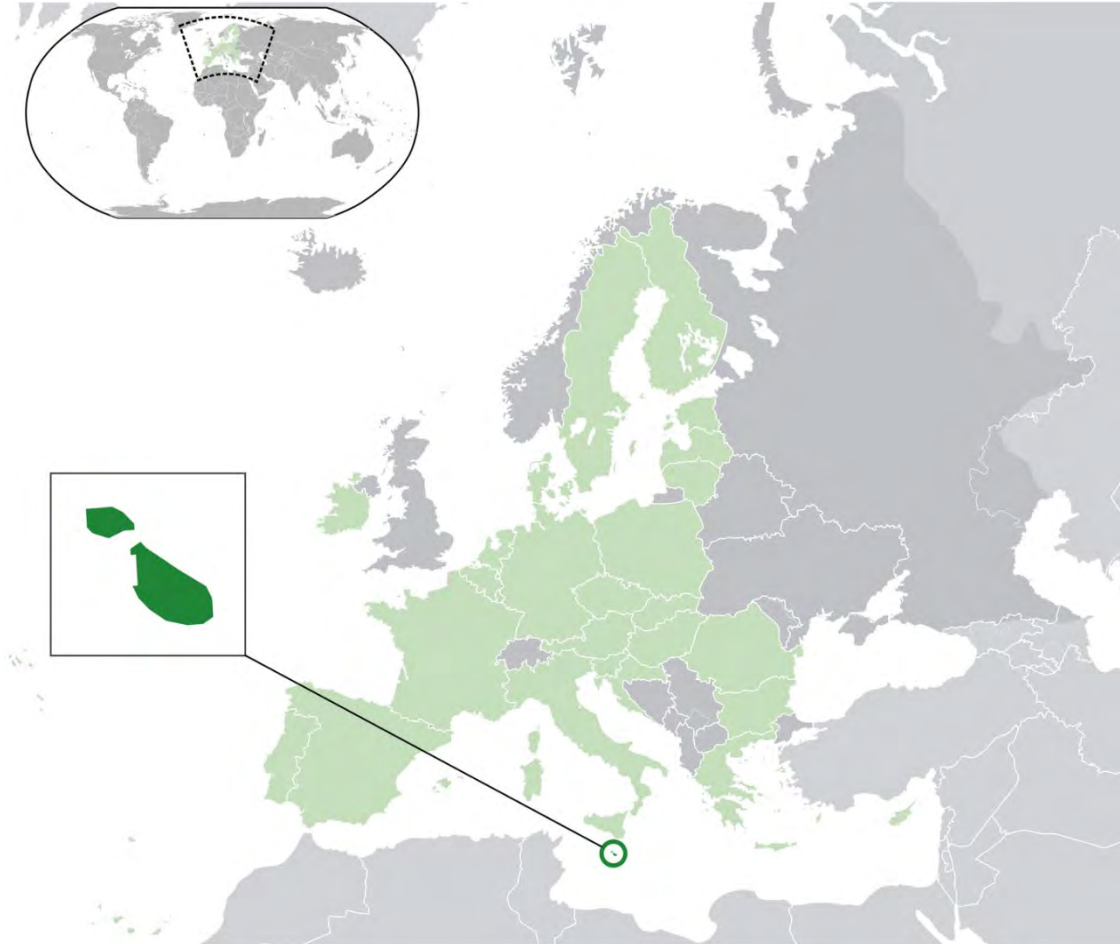
(https://web.archive.org/web/20131113165406/http://www.statistics.gov.my/portal/download_Population/files/census2010/Taburan_Penduduk_dan_Ciri-ciri_Asas_Demografi.pdf)

Sarawak ($R1 = 1$)

Christians (42.6%) outnumbered Muslims (32.2%) in Sarawak in the 2010 census, with minor populations of Buddhists (13.5%) and Chinese folk religions (6.0%). Although Islam is the official religion of Malaysia, Sarawak has no official state religion. The earliest Christian missionaries belonged to the Anglican, Roman Catholic, and Evangelical denominations. Sarawak had a total population of about 2,358,410 in 2010.

(<https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sarawak#Demography>)

Malta



Source:

<https://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/thumb/6/63/EU-Malta.svg/2045px-EU-Malta.svg.png>

According to a 2018 survey conducted by MaltaToday, most of Malta identified with Roman Catholicism (93.9%), with small populations of atheists (3.9%) and other Christians (1.3%). The Malta Constitution establishes Catholicism as the state religion. Malta had a total population of about 484,630 in 2018.

(https://www.maltatoday.com.mt/news/data_and_surveys/85738/maltatoday_survey_maltese_identity_still_very_much_rooted_in_catholicism)
(<https://data.worldbank.org/country/malta?view=chart>)

Mexico

Region	R	R1	R2	R3
Aguascalientes	0	0	0	0
Baja California	0	0	0	0
Baja California Sur	0	0	0	0
Campeche	0	0	0	0
Chiapas	0	0	0	0
Chihuahua	0	0	0	0
Coahuila	0	0	0	0
Colima	0	0	0	0
Durango	0	0	0	0
Guanajuato	0	0	0	0
Guerrero	0	0	0	0
Hidalgo	0	0	0	0
Jalisco	0	0	0	0
Michoacán	0	0	0	0
Morelos	0	0	0	0
México	0	0	0	0
Nayarit	0	0	0	0
Nuevo León	0	0	0	0
Oaxaca	0	0	0	0
Puebla	0	0	0	0
Querétaro	0	0	0	0
Quintana Roo	0	0	0	0
San Luis Potosí	0	0	0	0
Sinaloa	0	0	0	0
Sonora	0	0	0	0
Tabasco	0	0	0	0
Tamaulipas	0	0	0	0
Tlaxcala	0	0	0	0
Veracruz	0	0	0	0
Yucatan	0	0	0	0
Zacatecas	0	0	0	0
Distrito Federal	0	0	0	0



Source:

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Administrative_divisions_of_Mexico#/media/File:Political_divisions_of_Mexico-en.svg

Catholicism (82.7%) is the predominant religion in Mexico according to the 2010 census. As in much of Latin America, there has been a decline in Catholicism and growth in Protestantism (6.6%), Jehovah's Witness (1.4%), and other Christian denominations. There is also a small non-religious (4.7%) population. The Catholic Church was disestablished as the state religion in 1857. Folk religion inspired by Maya, Aztec or other pre-Columbian civilizations, has permeated Catholicism in much of Mexico. Mexico had a total population of about 114,092,963 in 2010.

(https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Religion_in_Mexico#:~:text=Catholic%20Christianity%20is%20the%20dominant,total%20population%20as%20of%202010.)

(<https://data.worldbank.org/country/mexico?view=chart>)

Mongolia



Source:

https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Mongolia_location_map.svg

Buddhism held a majority in Mongolia in the 2010 census, although there is a substantial non-religious (38.6%) population as well as smaller Islam (3.0%), Mongolian shamanism (2.9%), and Christian (2.2%) communities. Under the Mongolian People's Republic, which collapsed in 1992, all religions were suppressed, and there has been a general revival of religious practice since. Catholicism was the state religion until 1926. Mongolia had a total population of about 2,719,896 in 2010.

(<https://catalog.ihsn.org/index.php/catalog/4572/related-materials>)

(https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Religion_in_Mongolia)

(https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/State_religion)

(<https://data.worldbank.org/country/mongolia?view=chart>)

Myanmar

Region	R	R1	R2	R3
Ayeyarwady Region	1	0	0	0
Bago Region	1	0	0	0
Magway Region	1	0	0	0
Mandalay Region	1	0	0	0
Sagaing Region	1	0	0	0
Tanintharyi Region	1	0	0	0
Yangon Region	1	0	0	0
Chin State	1	1	1	0
Kachin State	1	0	0	0
Kayah State	1	0	0	0
Kayin State	1	0	0	0
Mon State	1	0	0	0
Rakhine State	1	0	0	0
Shan State	1	0	0	0
Naypyidaw Union Territory	1	0	0	0
Danu Self-Administered Zone	1	0	0	0
Kokang Self-Administered Zone	1	0	0	0
Naga Self-Administered Zone	1	1	1	0
Pa Laung Self-Administered Zone	1	0	0	0
Pa'O Self-Administered Zone	1	0	0	0
Wa Self-Administered Division	1	1	1	0



Source:

<https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Myanmar>

Much of Myanmar identified with Buddhism (88.0%) in the 2014 census, with substantial minority populations of Christians (6.2%), Muslims (4.2%), and followers of tribal religions (0.8%), among others. There has not been much change since the 1983 census, when 89.4% of the population identified with Buddhism, followed by Christianity (4.9%), Islam (3.9%), and tribal religions (1.2%). However, many minority religions claim that the official statistics underrepresent their adherents, and the Burmese Muslim population is likely significantly inaccurate due to ongoing Rohingya oppression and general Muslim persecution.

The Myanmar Constitution recognizes “the special position of Buddhism as the faith professed by the great majority of the citizens,” which we interpret as equivalent to a state religion. Theravada Buddhism is the most commonly practiced tradition.

Myanmar had a total population of about 52,280,807 in 2014.

(https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Religion_in_Myanmar)

(https://constituteproject.org/constitution/Myanmar_2008.pdf?lang=en)

(<https://data.worldbank.org/country/myanmar?view=chart>)

Chin State (R1 = 1, R2 = 1)

Christianity (85.4%) is practiced by an overwhelming majority of Chin State as of 2014, although there is also a substantial Buddhist (13.0%) minority. The state had a total population of about 478,801 in 2014.

(https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Chin_State#Religion)

Naga Self-Administered Zone (R1 = 1, R2 = 1)

The Naga Self-Administered Zone is composed of the Naga people, who primarily practice Christianity. As such, there is an assumed majority of Christian speakers and a Buddhist minority. The zone had approximately 116,828 total inhabitants in 2014.

(https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Naga_people)

(https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Naga_Self-Administered_Zone)

Wa Self-Administered Division (R1 = 1, R2 = 1)

Many of the Wa are animists, and a small portion of the population follows either Buddhism or Christianity. As such, the Wa Self-Administered Division has an assumed majority of animists. The division had approximately 558,000 total inhabitants as of 2014.

(https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Wa_people)

(https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Wa_Self-Administered_Division)

Nepal

Region	R	R1	R2	R3
Bagmati Pradesh	1	0	0	0
Gandaki Pradesh	1	0	0	0
Karnali Pradesh	1	0	0	0
Province No. 1	1	0	0	0
Province No. 2	1	0	0	0
Province No. 5	1	0	0	0
Sudurpashchim Pradesh	1	0	0	0



Source:

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Provinces_of_Nepal

According to the 2011 census, most Nepalese practice Hinduism (81.3%), with substantial minority populations of Buddhists (9.0%), Muslims (4.4%), Kiratists (3.0%), and Christians (1.4%), among others. Until 2006, the Nepal Hindu monarch kingdom effectively established hinduism as state religion. The new constitution,

which was passed in 2007 after the fall of the kingdom, establishes freedom of religion, but at the same time defines secularism as “protection of old age religion and culture,” which is understood as hinduism. Also, there are several pro-hindu laws and conversion from Hinduism to other religions is prohibited. This seems sufficient to continue to classify hinduism as a state religion. Nepal had a total population of about 27,041,437 in 2011.

Hinduism is the dominant religion in each region. The largest concentrations of buddhists live in the Kathmandu valley (Karnali region) and central Tarai (along the border with India).

(https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Religion_in_Nepal)

(<https://data.worldbank.org/country/nepal?view=chart>)

Netherlands

Region	R	R1	R2	R3
Drenthe	0	0	0	0
Flevoland	0	0	0	0
Friesland	0	0	0	0
Gelderland	0	0	0	0
Groningen	0	0	0	0
Limburg	0	0	0	0
Noord-Brabant	0	0	0	0
Noord-Holland	0	0	0	0
Overijssel	0	0	0	0
Utrecht	0	0	0	0
Zeeland	0	0	0	0
Zuid-Holland	0	0	0	0



Source:

<https://www.touropia.com/regions-in-the-netherlands-map/>

According to Statistics Netherlands in 2015, most of the adult population declared to be non-religious (50.1%). Christians (43.8%), primarily Catholic (23.7%) or Protestant (15.5%), composed a substantial portion of the population, followed by Muslims (4.9%) and other followers of minority religions. Additionally, a significant majority (82%) of those surveyed said they had never or almost never visited a church. The Dutch Reformed Church was disestablished as the official state religion in 1795. The Netherlands had a total population of about 16,939,923 in 2015.

Religion—once a major source of political conflict and competition in the Netherlands – has receded as a social cleavage.

(https://opendata.cbs.nl/statline/portal.html?_la=nl&_catalog=CBS)

(https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Religion_in_the_Netherlands)

(<https://data.worldbank.org/country/netherlands?view=chart>)

New Zealand

Region	R	R1	R2	R3
Auckland	0	0	0	0
Bay of Plenty	0	0	0	0
Canterbury	0	0	0	0
Gisborne	0	0	0	0
Hawke's Bay	0	0	0	0
Manawatu-Wanganui	0	0	0	0
Marlborough	0	0	0	0
Nelson	0	0	0	0
Northland	0	0	0	0
Otago	0	0	0	0
Southland	0	0	0	0
Taranaki	0	0	0	0
Tasman	0	0	0	0
Waikato	0	0	0	0
Wellington	0	0	0	0
West Coast	0	0	0	0



Source:

<https://www.touropia.com/regions-in-new-zealand-map/>

As of the 2018 census, almost a majority of New Zealand identified as non-religious (48.5%), followed by Christian (37.0%), Hindu (2.6%), Muslim (1.3%), and Buddhist (1.1%), among others. This indicates a significant change from the 2006 census, when 54.2% of the population identified as Christian, followed by non-religious (34.7%) and other religious minorities. New Zealand has no state religion or established church, although its monarch, Queen Elisabeth, is bound to be an Anglican. New Zealand had a total population of about 4,027,947 in 2006 and 4,699,755 in 2018.

(<https://www.stats.govt.nz/assets/Uploads/2018-Census-totals-by-topic/Download-data/2018-census-totals-by-topic-national-highlights.xlsx>)

(https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Religion_in_New_Zealand#Demographics)

Nicaragua

Region	R	R1	R2	R3
Boaco	0	0	0	0
Carazo	0	0	0	0
Chinandega	0	0	0	0
Chontales	0	0	0	0
Estelí	0	0	0	0
Granada	0	0	0	0
Jinotega	0	0	0	0
León	0	0	0	0
Madriz	0	0	0	0
Masaya	0	0	0	0
Matagalpa	0	0	0	0
Nueva Segovia	0	0	0	0
Rivas	0	0	0	0
Río San Juan	0	0	0	0
Autonomous Region of N. Atlantic	0	0	0	0
Autonomous Region of S. Atlantic	0	0	0	0
Managua	0	0	0	0



Source:

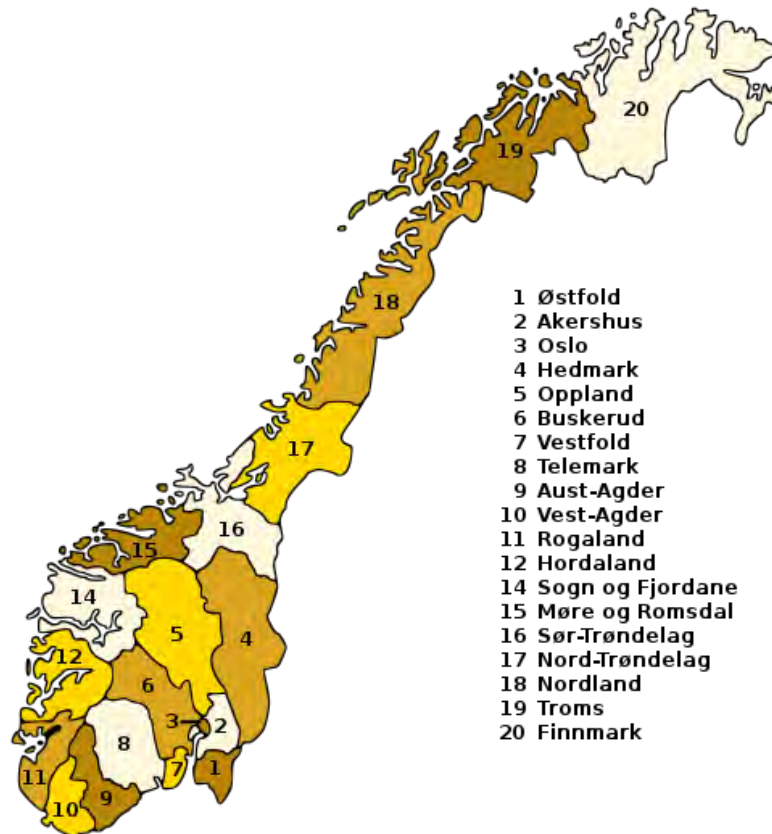
https://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/thumb/c/c8/Nicaragua%2C_administrative_divisions_-_de_-_colored.svg/1400px-Nicaragua%2C_administrative_divisions_-_de_-_colored.svg.png

Catholicism (55.0%) had the most followers in Nicaragua as of the 2005 census, followed by Protestantism (27.2%), Jehovah's Witnesses (0.9%), and no religion (14.7%). Catholicism has faced significant decline in recent years; in 1995, about 72.9% of the population reported being catholic. Different from many other Central American countries, pre-Columbian elements are not prominent in Nicaraguan religious practices. Religious freedom and tolerance are promoted by the government and constitution. Nicaragua had a total population of about 5,438,690 in 2005.

(<http://www.inide.gob.ni/censos2005/ResumenCensal/Resumen2.pdf>)
 (https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Religion_in_Nicaragua#Statistics)
 (<https://data.worldbank.org/country/nicaragua?view=chart>)

Norway

Region	R	R1	R2	R3
Akershus	1	0	0	0
Aust-Agder	1	0	0	0
Buskerud	1	0	0	0
Finnmark	1	0	0	0
Hedmark	1	0	0	0
Hordaland	1	0	0	0
Møre og Romsdal	1	0	0	0
Nordland	1	0	0	0
Nord-Trøndelag	1	0	0	0
Oppland	1	0	0	0
Rogaland	1	0	0	0
Sogn og Fjordane	1	0	0	0
Sør-Trøndelag	1	0	0	0
Østfold	1	0	0	0
Telemark	1	0	0	0
Troms	1	0	0	0
Vest-Agder	1	0	0	0
Vestfold	1	0	0	0
Svalbard	1	0	0	0
Oslo	1	0	0	0



Source:

https://www.wikiwand.com/en/Counties_of_Norway

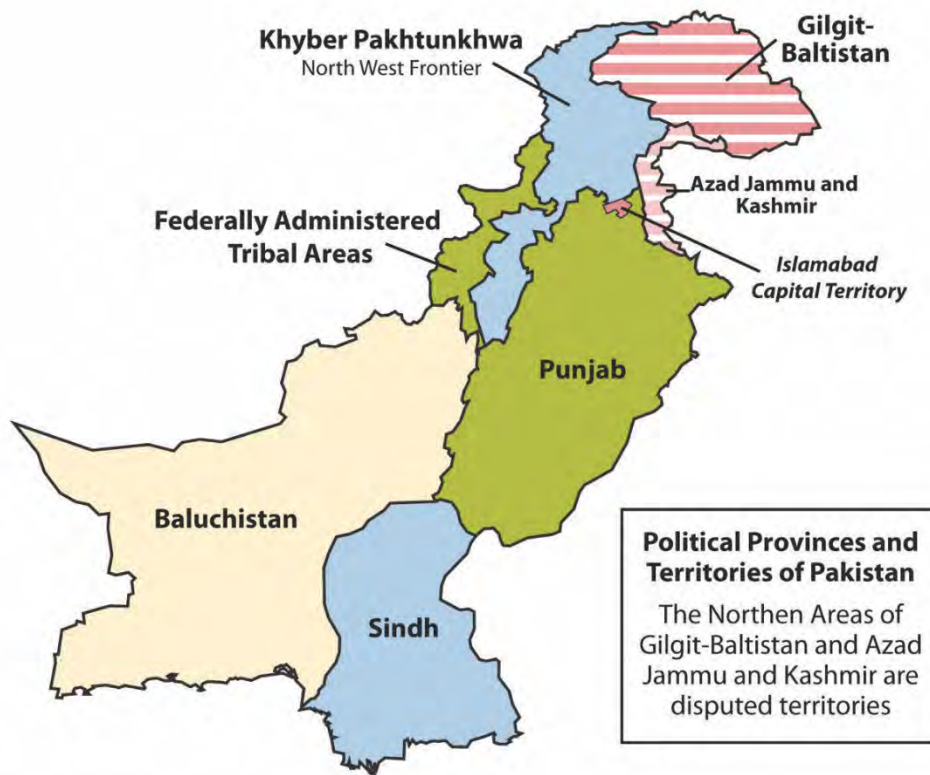
Evangelical-Lutheranism (70.0%) is the predominant religion in Norway. As of 2012 the Constitution of Norway no longer names Lutheranism as the official religion of the state, though the Church of Norway remained the established church; as of 2017, the church of Norway has been stripped of that designation. Given its historical role, we code Lutheranism as state religion. Other practices with substantial populations include non-religious (17.4%), Islam (3.3%), and Catholicism (3.0%). Norway had a total population of about 5,311,916 in 2018.

(https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Religion_in_Norway#Census)

(<https://data.worldbank.org/country/norway?view=chart>)

Pakistan

Region	R	R1	R2	R3
Baluchistan	1	0	0	0
Khyber-Pakhtunkhwa	1	0	0	0
Punjab	1	0	0	0
Sindh	1	0	0	0
FATA: Federally Administered Tribal Areas	1	0	0	0
Federal Capital Territory: Islamabad	1	0	0	0
Azad Jammu and Kashmir	1	0	0	0
Gilgit-Baltistan	1	1	1	0



Source:

https://saylordotorg.github.io/text_world-regional-geography-people-places-and-globalization/s12-03-pakistan-and-bangladesh.html

According to the Pakistan Bureau of Statistics in 2017, most of the population identified as Muslim (96.3%), and Islam is the official state religion. Sunni Islam is the most widely practiced sect. There are also minor populations of Hindus (1.9%) and Christians (1.6%). However, religious minorities in Pakistan often face significant discrimination, violence, and misuse of blasphemy laws, so the state-publicized statistics may not be entirely accurate. Pakistan had a total estimated population of about 207,774,520 in 2017.

(<http://www.pbs.gov.pk/sites/default/files//tables/POPULATION%20BY%20RELIGION.pdf>)

(https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/2017_Census_of_Pakistan)

(https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Religion_in_Pakistan#Demographics_of_religion_in_Pakistan)

Gilgit-Baltistan ($R1 = 1$)

Although Gilgit-Balistan is majority-Muslim, the region has the only Shia-plurality in the country. Estimates place the distribution in 2011 with Shia (40.0%) having the greatest portion of the population, followed by Sunni (30.1%), Isma'ilism (24.0%), and Noorbakhshia (6.1%). Hence a majority is non-Sunni. Gilgit-Balistan had a total population of about 1,492,000 in 2017.

(https://web.archive.org/web/20130927213540/http://www.pildat.org/publications/publication/Conflict_Management/GB-SectarianConflict-BackgroundPaperEng-May2011.pdf)

(<https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Gilgit-Baltistan#Population>)

Panama

Region	R	R1	R2	R3
Bocas del Toro	0	0	0	0
Chiriquí	0	0	0	0
Coclé	0	0	0	0
Colonia	0	0	0	0
Darién	0	0	0	0
Herrera	0	0	0	0
Los Santos	0	0	0	0
Panama	0	0	0	0
Panama Oeste	0	0	0	0
Veraguas	0	0	0	0
Kuna Yala	0	0	0	1
Embera	0	0	0	1
Ngobe Bugle	0	0	0	0
Kuna de Madungandi	0	0	0	1
Kuna de Wargandi	0	0	0	1



Source:

https://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/thumb/3/36/Mapa_de_Panam%C3%A1.svg/1280px-Mapa_de_Panam%C3%A1.svg.png

According to a survey conducted by the Panama government in 2015, most of the population identified with Roman Catholicism (63.2%), followed by Protestantism (25.0%), Jehovah's Witnesses (1.4%), and Adventists (1.3%), among others. Baha'i followers are estimated to compose about 2.0% of the national population. The Panama Constitution guarantees freedom of religion with some qualifications, and

there was no evidence of societal abuses or discrimination based on religious belief or practice in a 2007 US Bureau of Democracy report. Panama had a total population of about 3,968,487 in 2015.

(<http://ministeriopublico.gob.pa/wp-content/multimedia/2017/09/Encuesta-de-Hogares-2015-16-viii-17-publicaci%C3%B3n-digital.pdf>)
(https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Religion_in_Panama)
(<https://data.worldbank.org/country/panama?view=chart>)

Kuna Yala (R3 = 1)

According to the 2010 census, the Indigenous Guna population of Kuna Yala constitute an overwhelming majority (92.0%) of the comarca. Guna people primarily practice the traditional Guna religion, which has a supposed majority of followers. The comarca had about 33,109 inhabitants in 2010.

(<https://www.britannica.com/topic/Kuna>)
(https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Guna_Yala)
(https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Guna_people)

Embera (R3 = 1)

As of the 2010 census, the Embera comarca is almost entirely (94.3%) Indigenous, with significant populations of Embera (77.4%) and Wounaan (16.1%) peoples. The Embera and Wounaan religions follow “jai,” which are forces manifested in animals, plants, and humans; this faith has an assumed majority in the comarca. The comarca had 10,001 inhabitants in 2010.

(<http://www.ecologic.org/actions-issues/about-the-region/indigenous-peoples/indigenous-and-afro-descendant-peoples>)
(https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Comarca_Ember%C3%A1)
(https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Embera_language)

Kuna de Madungandi (R3 = 1)

Although Kuna de Madungandi does not have sub-regional ethnic data from the 2010 census, the known primary ethnicity is Guna. Guna people primarily practice the traditional Guna religion, which has a supposed majority of followers. The territory had 4,271 inhabitants in 2010.

(<https://www.britannica.com/topic/Kuna>)
(https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Madungand%C3%AD#cite_note-inec-1)

Kuna de Wargandi (R3 = 1)

Although Kuna de Wargandi does not have sub-regional ethnic data from the 2010 census, the known primary ethnicity is Guna, an Indigenous people that

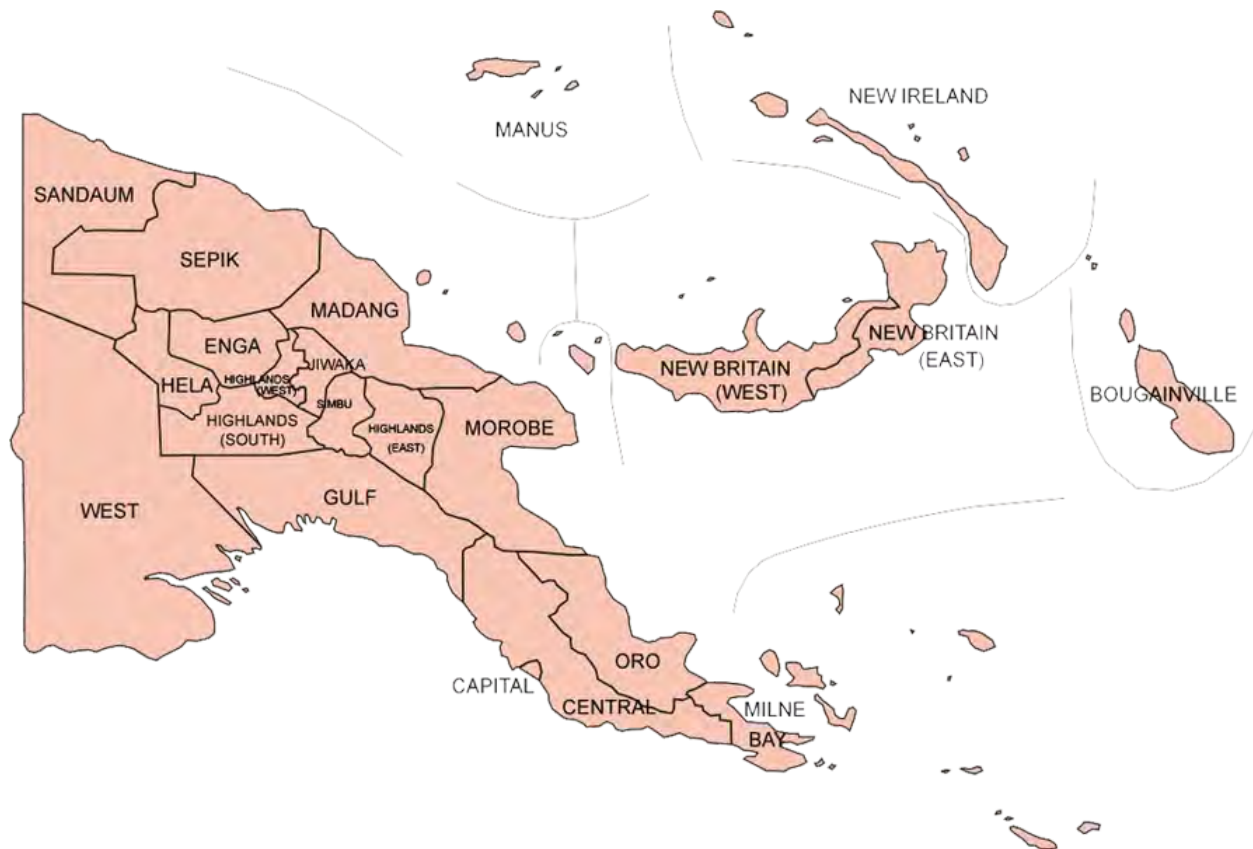
practice their own traditional religion. The territory had about 1,914 inhabitants in 2010.

(<https://www.britannica.com/topic/Kuna>)

(https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Kuna_de_Wargand%C3%AD)

Papua New Guinea

Region	R	R1	R2	R3
Central	0	0	0	0
Chimbu (Simbu)	0	0	0	0
East New Britain	0	0	0	0
East Sepik	0	0	0	0
Eastern Highlands	0	0	0	0
Enga	0	0	0	0
Gulf	0	0	0	0
Hela	0	0	0	0
Jiwaka	0	0	0	0
Madang	0	0	0	0
Manus	0	0	0	0
Milne Bay	0	0	0	0
Morobe	0	0	0	0
New Ireland	0	0	0	0
Northern (Oro Province)	0	0	0	0
Southern Highlands	0	0	0	0
West New Britain	0	0	0	0
West Sepik (Sandaun)	0	0	0	0
Western Highlands	0	0	0	0
Western Province (Fly)	0	0	0	0
Bougainville				
(autonomous region)	0	0	0	0
NCD (Port Moresby)	0	0	0	0



Source:

https://favpng.com/png_view/jiwaka-province-hela-province-provinces-of-papua-new-guinea-oro-province-png/VB9RKF9j

According to the 2011 Papua New Guinea census, most of the population identified as Christian (95.6%), with the largest denominations being Roman Catholicism (26.0%), Evangelical Lutheranism (18.4%), Seventh Day Adventism (12.9%), Pentecostalism (10.4%), the United Church of Christ (10.3%), and numerous other Christian denominations. There are only minor populations of non-Christians (1.4%), and many Papua New Guineans combine their Christian faith with traditional Indigenous beliefs and practices. The Constitution provides for freedom of religion, and the Government generally respects this right in practice. Papua New Guinea had a total population of about 7,254,442 in 2011, according to the census.

(<https://web.archive.org/web/20161227225342/http://sdd.spc.int/en/resources/document-library?view=preview&format=raw&fileId=218>)

(<https://2001-2009.state.gov/g/drl/rls/irf/2003/24317.htm>)

Paraguay

Region	R	R1	R2	R3
Alto Paraguay	0	0	0	0
Alto Parana	0	0	0	0
Amambay	0	0	0	0
Boqueron	0	0	0	0
Caaguazú	0	0	0	0
Caazapá	0	0	0	0
Canindeyú	0	0	0	0
Central	0	0	0	0
Concepción	0	0	0	0
Cordillera	0	0	0	0
Guaira	0	0	0	0
Itapua	0	0	0	0
Misiones	0	0	0	0
Neembuca	0	0	0	0
Paraguari	0	0	0	0
Presidente Hayes	0	0	0	0
San Pedro	0	0	0	0
Asunción	0	0	0	0
Alto Paraguay	0	0	0	0
Alto Parana	0	0	0	0



Source:

https://no.m.wikipedia.org/wiki/Fil:Paraguay,_administrative_divisions_-_de_-_colored.svg

According to the 2018 Latinobarómetro, most Paraguayans identify with Catholicism (88.3%), followed by Protestantism (6.8%) and atheism, agnosticism, or none (2.6%), among others. The 1967 Constitution, which lasted until 1992, designated the Catholic Church as the official state religion. The most recent Paraguay Constitution recognizes freedom of religion and there is no official religion; the independence of religious organizations is constitutionally guaranteed. Hence, we code Paraguay as having a state religion. Paraguay had a total population of about 6,956,071 in 2018.

(<https://www.statista.com/statistics/1067159/paraguay-religion-affiliation-share-type/>)

(<http://pdba.georgetown.edu/Constitutions/Paraguay/para1992.html>)

(https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Religion_in_Paraguay)

(<https://data.worldbank.org/country/paraguay?view=chart>)

Peru

Region	R	R1	R2	R3
Amazonas	0	0	0	0
Ancash	0	0	0	0
Apurímac	0	0	0	0
Arequipa	0	0	0	0
Ayacucho	0	0	0	0
Cajamarca	0	0	0	0
Cusco	0	0	0	0
Huancavelica	0	0	0	0
Huánuco	0	0	0	0
Ica	0	0	0	0
Junín	0	0	0	0
La Libertad	0	0	0	0
Lambayeque	0	0	0	0
Lima (Province)	0	0	0	0
Loreto	0	0	0	0
Madre de Dios	0	0	0	0
Moquegua	0	0	0	0
Pasco	0	0	0	0
Piura	0	0	0	0
Puno	0	0	0	0
San Martín	0	0	0	0
Tacna	0	0	0	0
Tumbes	0	0	0	0
Ucayali	0	0	0	0
Lima	0	0	0	0
Callao	0	0	0	0



Source:

https://simple.wikipedia.org/wiki/Regions_of_Peru

Catholicism (76.0%) is the most commonly practiced religion (for ages 12 and older) in Peru as of the 2017 census, followed by Protestantism (18.9%) and no religion (5.1%). The Peru Constitution recognizes the Catholic Church as an important element in the historical, cultural, and moral formation of Peru, which falls just short of qualifying as a state religion. Peru had a total population of about 31,444,297 in 2017.

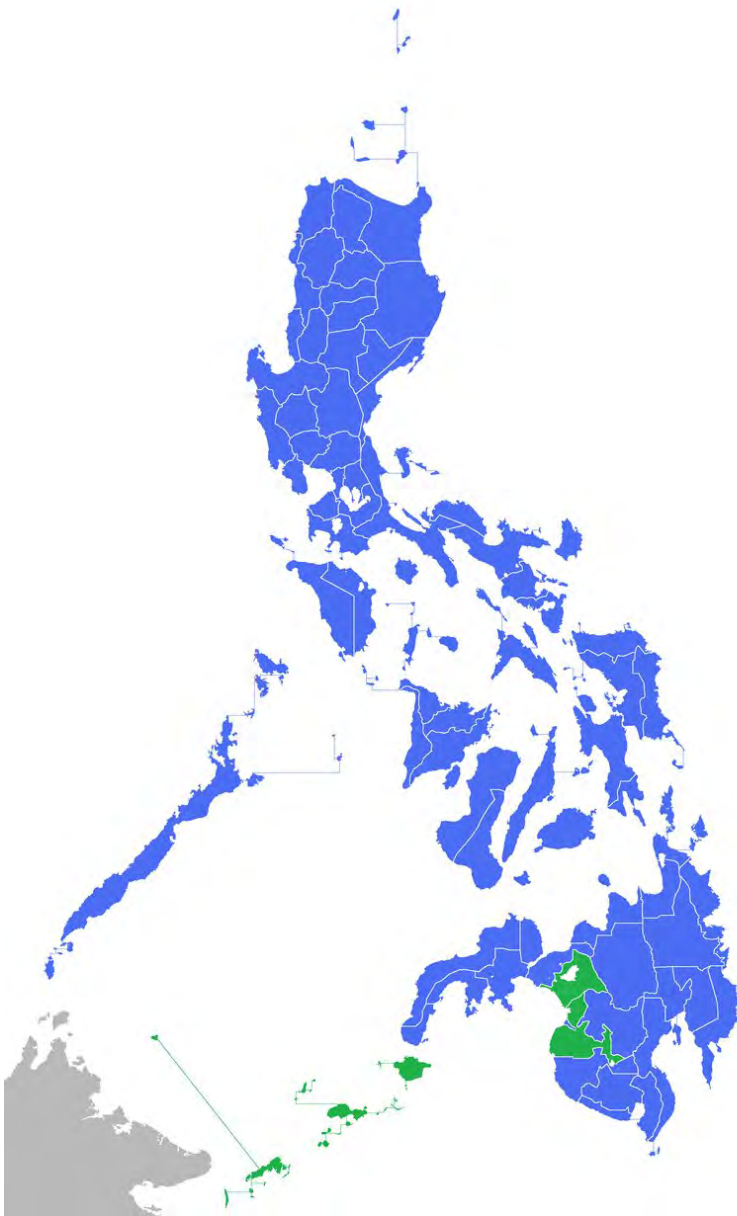
(https://www.inei.gob.pe/media/MenuRecursivo/publicaciones_digitales/Est/Lib1539/libro.pdf)

(<https://data.worldbank.org/country/peru?view=chart>)

Philippines

Region	R	R1	R2	R3
Abra	0	0	0	0
Agusan del Norte	0	0	0	0
Agusan del Sur	0	0	0	0
Aklan	0	0	0	0
Albay	0	0	0	0
Antique	0	0	0	0
Apayao	0	0	0	0
Aurora	0	0	0	0
Basilan (ARMM)	0	0	0	1
Bataan	0	0	0	0
Batanes	0	0	0	0
Batangas	0	0	0	0
Benguet	0	0	0	0
Biliran	0	0	0	0
Bohol	0	0	0	0
Bukidnon	0	0	0	0
Bulacan	0	0	0	0
Cagayan	0	0	0	0
Camarines Norte	0	0	0	0
Camarines Sur	0	0	0	0
Camiguin	0	0	0	0
Capiz	0	0	0	0
Catanduanes	0	0	0	0
Cavite	0	0	0	0
Cebu	0	0	0	0
Compostela Valley	0	0	0	0
Cotabato	0	0	0	0
Davao del Norte	0	0	0	0
Davao del Sur	0	0	0	0
Davao Occidental	0	0	0	0
Davao Oriental	0	0	0	0
Dinagat Islands	0	0	0	0
Eastern Samar	0	0	0	0
Guimaras	0	0	0	0
Ifugao	0	0	0	0
Ilocos Norte	0	0	0	0
Ilocos Sur	0	0	0	0
Iloilo	0	0	0	0
Isabela	0	0	0	0
Kalinga	0	0	0	0
La Union	0	0	0	0

Laguna	0	0	0	0
Lanao del Norte	0	0	0	0
Lanao del Sur (ARMM)	0	0	0	1
Leyte	0	0	0	0
Maguindanao (ARMM)	0	0	0	1
Marinduque	0	0	0	0
Masbate	0	0	0	0
Metropolitan Manila	0	0	0	0
Misamis Occidental	0	0	0	0
Misamis Oriental	0	0	0	0
Mountain	0	0	0	0
Negros Occidental	0	0	0	0
Negros Oriental	0	0	0	0
Northern Samar	0	0	0	0
Nueva Ecija	0	0	0	0
Nueva Vizcaya	0	0	0	0
Occidental Mindoro	0	0	0	0
Oriental Mindoro	0	0	0	0
Palawan	0	0	0	0
Pampanga	0	0	0	0
Pangasinan	0	0	0	0
Quezon	0	0	0	0
Quirino	0	0	0	0
Rizal	0	0	0	0
Romblon	0	0	0	0
Samar	0	0	0	0
Sarangani	0	0	0	0
Siquijor	0	0	0	0
Sorsogon	0	0	0	0
South Cotabato	0	0	0	0
Southern Leyte	0	0	0	0
Sultan Kudarat	0	0	0	0
Sulu (ARMM)	0	0	0	1
Surigao del Norte	0	0	0	0
Surigao del Sur	0	0	0	0
Tarlac	0	0	0	0
Tawi-Tawi (ARMM)	0	0	0	1
Zambales	0	0	0	0
Zamboanga del Norte	0	0	0	0
Zamboanga del Sur	0	0	0	0
Zamboanga-Sibugay	0	0	0	0
Mindanao (ARMM)	0	0	0	1



Predominant religion by province: Christianity (blue), Islam (green).

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Religion_in_the_Philippines#/media/File:ReligionPhilippines.png

According to the Philippine Statistics Authority in 2015, most of the population identified with Roman Catholicism (80.6%), followed by Protestantism (10.8%) and Islam (5.6%). The constitution guarantees separation of church and state, and the government is mandated to treat all religious beliefs equally. The Philippines had a total population of about 100,979,303 in 2015.

(<https://psa.gov.ph/sites/default/files/2015%20PSY%20PDF.pdf#56>)
(https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Freedom_of_religion_in_the_Philippines)

Basilan (R3 = 1)

As of the 2000 census, Yakans were the largest ethnic group (41.4%) in Basilan, followed by Tausug (23.0%), Zambaogeno/Chavacano (11.9%), and Sama/Abaknon (10.1%) peoples, among others. Many of these peoples primarily practice Islam, making Basilan one of the few minority-Christian provinces. Basilan had a total population of about 259,796 in 2000.

(<https://web.archive.org/web/20080509201909/http://www.census.gov.ph/data/pressrelease/2002/pr0241tx.html>)
(<https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Basilan#People>)

Lanao del Sur (R3 = 1)

The Maranao people comprised the overwhelming majority (91.0%) of the Lanao del Sur province as of the 2000 census, with additional minor populations of Hiligaynon/Ilongo (2.5%) and Cebuano (2.0%) peoples, among others. The Maranao are the largest of the Muslim cultural-linguistic group in the Philippines, and Lanao del Sur is a Muslim-majority province. Lanao del Sur had a total population of about 668,869 in 2000.

(<https://web.archive.org/web/20080513020716/http://www.census.gov.ph/data/pressrelease/2002/pr02156tx.html>)
(<https://www.britannica.com/topic/Maranao>)

Maguindanao (R3 = 1)

The Maguindanao people comprised a majority (63.5%) of the Maguindanao province as of the 2000 census, with strong communities of Iranon (14.5%), Teduray (4.7%), Hiligaynon/Ilonggo (4.4%), Cebuano (3.5%), and Tiruray peoples (2.5%), among others, also residing here. Most of the provincial inhabitants practice Islam, producing a Muslim-majority in the province. Maguindanao had a total population of about 800,369 in 2000.

(<https://www.britannica.com/topic/Maguindanao-people>)
(<https://web.archive.org/web/20080615214452/http://www.census.gov.ph/data/pressrelease/2002/pr02163tx.html>)

Sulu (R3 = 1)

As of the 2000 census, the province of Sulu was mostly composed of Tausug (85.3%) peoples, followed by the Abaknon Sama (8.0%) and Badjao Sama Dilaut (2.1%), among others. Many of the provincial inhabitants practice Islam. Sulu had a total population of about 619,550 in 2000.

(<https://www.britannica.com/topic/Tausug>)

(<https://web.archive.org/web/20080707073336/http://www.census.gov.ph/data/pressrelease/2002/pr02144tx.html>)

Tawi-Tawi (R3 = 1)

The Sama Dilaya (35.8%) and Tausug (35.6%) peoples comprised the majority of Tawi-Tawi as of the 2000 census, followed by the Abaknon Sama (15.2%) and Jawa Mapun (5.8%), among others. The Sama and Tausug people belong to one of the principal Philippine Muslim groups collectively identified as Moro, producing a Muslim-majority in the province. Tawi-Tawi had about 322,066 total inhabitants in 2000.

(<https://www.britannica.com/topic/Sama-people>)

(<https://web.archive.org/web/20080621060622/http://www.census.gov.ph/data/pressrelease/2002/pr02138tx.html>)

Mindanao (R3 = 1)

As an autonomous region containing several provinces, the Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao (now the Bangsamoro Autonomous Region) did not have specific ethnic data available. However, by observing the populations of Sulu, Tawi-Tawi, Maguindanao, Lanao del Sur, and Basilan, we can assume a strong Muslim majority composed primarily of the various Moro peoples. Mindanao had a total population of about 2,803,045 in 2000.

Poland

Region	R	R1	R2	R3
Dolnoslaskie	0	0	0	0
Kujawsko-Pomorskie	0	0	0	0
Lodzkie	0	0	0	0
Lubelskie	0	0	0	0
Lubuskie	0	0	0	0
Malopolskie	0	0	0	0
Mazowieckie	0	0	0	0
Opolskie	0	0	0	0
Podkarpackie	0	0	0	0
Podlaskie	0	0	0	0
Pomorskie	0	0	0	0
Slaskie	0	0	0	0
Swietokrzyskie	0	0	0	0
Warminsko-Mazurskie	0	0	0	0
Wielkopolskie	0	0	0	0
Zachodniopomorskie	0	0	0	0



Source:

https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:POLSKA_mapa_woj_z_powiatami.png

According to the Polish Central Statistical Office in 2015, most of the population identified with Catholicism (92.9%), followed by no religion (3.1%). Several other Protestant denominations are practiced in minor degrees. The Polish Constitution guarantees freedom of religion for all, and there is no state religion, though the Catholic Church has great informal power. Poland had a total population of about 37,986,412 in 2015.

(<https://stat.gov.pl/en/infographics-and-widgets/infographics/infographic-religiousness-of-polish-inhabitants,4,1.html>)

(<https://data.worldbank.org/country/poland?view=chart>)

Portugal

Region	R	R1	R2	R3
Azores	0	0	0	0
Madeira	0	0	0	0
Lisbon metro	0	0	0	0
Oporto metro	0	0	0	0
Alentejo central	0	0	0	0
Alentejo Litoral	0	0	0	0
Algarve	0	0	0	0
Alto Alentejo	0	0	0	0
Alto Minho	0	0	0	0
Alto Tâmega	0	0	0	0
Ave	0	0	0	0
Baixo Alentejo	0	0	0	0
Beira Baixa	0	0	0	0
Beiras e Serra da Estrela	0	0	0	0
Cávado	0	0	0	0
Douro	0	0	0	0
Lezíria do Tejo	0	0	0	0
Médio Tejo	0	0	0	0
Oeste	0	0	0	0
Região de Aveiro	0	0	0	0
Região de Coimbra	0	0	0	0
Região de Leiria	0	0	0	0
Tâmega e Sousa	0	0	0	0
Terras de Trás-os-Montes	0	0	0	0
Viseu Dão Lafões	0	0	0	0



Sources:

https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Comunidades_intermunicipais.png

As of the 2011 census, much of Portugal identified with Catholicism (81.0%), followed by no religion (6.8%) and Protestantism (3.3%). A substantial portion (8.3%) of census respondents did not respond the question of religion. Catholicism has enjoyed on and off the status of a state religion. It was a state religion until 1910, when it was abolished by the Portuguese Republic. It was reinstated from 1932 to 1974 by the Estado Novo regime and disestablished with the Portuguese revolution in 1975. Portugal had a total population of about 10,557,560 in 2011.

(https://www.ine.pt/xportal/xmain?xpid=INE&xpgid=ine_publicacoes&PUBLICACOESpub_boui=73212469&PUBLICACOESstema=55466&PUBLICACOESmodo=2&xlang=en)

(http://www.concordatwatch.eu/showtopic.php?org_id=1361&kb_header_id=4131)

(<https://data.worldbank.org/country/portugal?view=chart>)

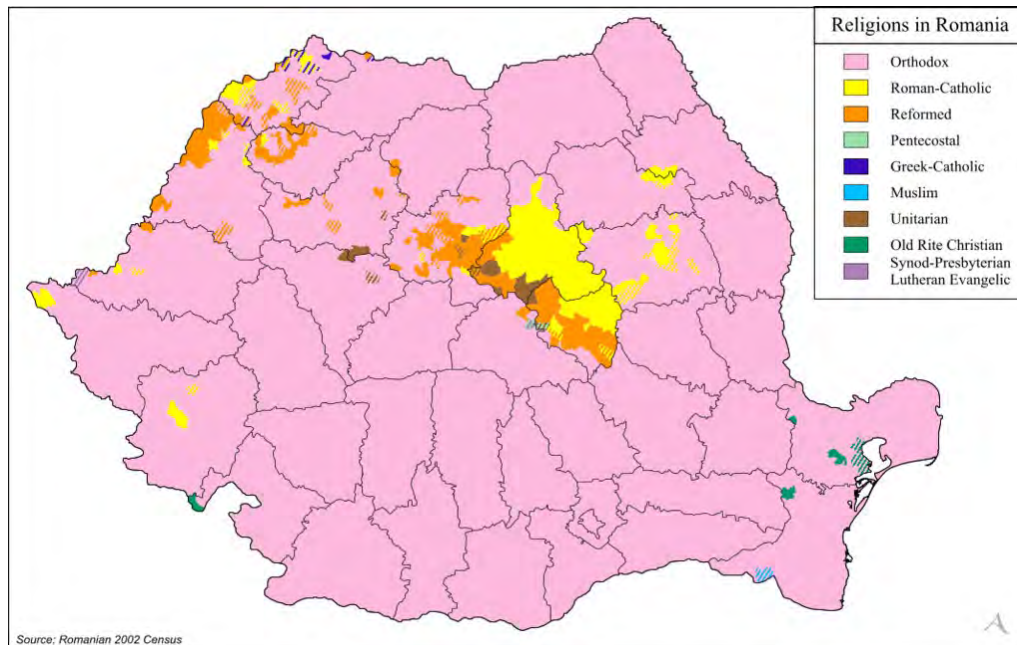
Romania

Region	R	R1	R2	R3
Alba	0	0	0	0
Arad	0	0	0	0
Arges	0	0	0	0
Bacau	0	0	0	0
Bihor	0	0	0	0
Bistrita-Nasaud	0	0	0	0
Botosani	0	0	0	0
Braila	0	0	0	0
Brasov	0	0	0	0
Bucuresti	0	0	0	0
Buzau	0	0	0	0
Calarasi	0	0	0	0
Caras-Severin	0	0	0	0
Cluj	0	0	0	0
Constanta	0	0	0	0
Covasna	0	0	0	0
Dambovita	0	0	0	0
Dolj	0	0	0	0
Galati	0	0	0	0
Giurgiu	0	0	0	0
Gorj	0	0	0	0
Harghita	0	0	0	1
Hunedoara	0	0	0	0
Ialomita	0	0	0	0
Iasi	0	0	0	0
Ilfov	0	0	0	0
Maramures	0	0	0	0
Mehedinti	0	0	0	0
Mures	0	0	0	0
Neamt	0	0	0	0
Olt	0	0	0	0
Prahova	0	0	0	0
Salaj	0	0	0	0
Satu Mare	0	0	0	1
Sibiu	0	0	0	0
Suceava	0	0	0	0
Teleorman	0	0	0	0
Timis	0	0	0	0
Tulcea	0	0	0	0
Valcea	0	0	0	0
Vaslui	0	0	0	0
Vrancea	0	0	0	0



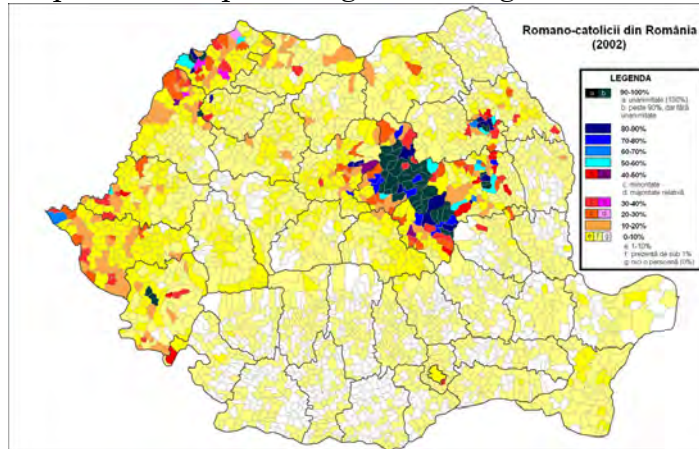
Source:

https://www.familysearch.org/wiki/en/Romania_Maps

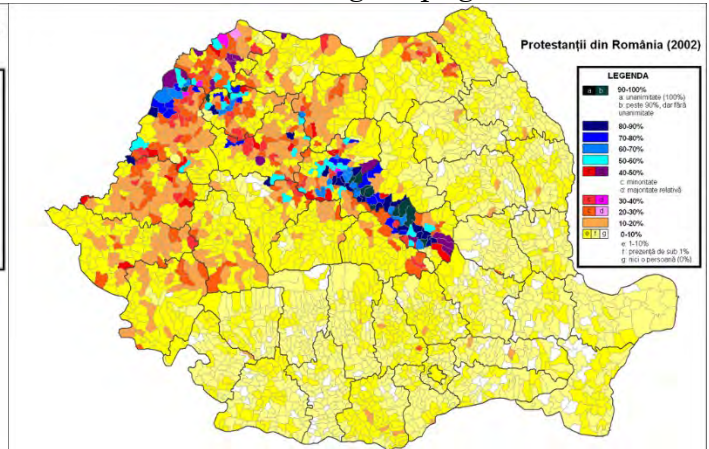


Geographical distribution of denominations

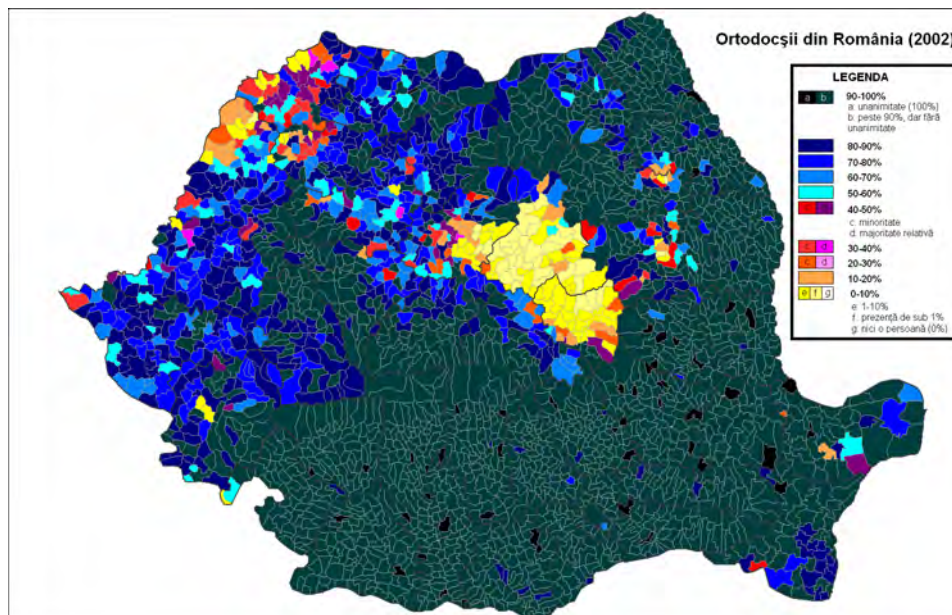
https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Religion_in_Romania#/media/File:ROreligion.png



Catholicism in 2002



Protestantism in 2002



Distribution of orthodox in 2002 (Olahus - Own work)

[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Demographics_of_Romania#/media/File:Ortodocsi_Romania_\(2002\).png](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Demographics_of_Romania#/media/File:Ortodocsi_Romania_(2002).png)

Many Romanians identified with Orthodox Christianity (81.0%) in the 2011 census, followed by Protestantism (6.2%) and Roman Catholicism (5.1%). There is also a historical muslim minority community in the extreme east of the country (Constanta and Tulcea). The Romanian Constitution guarantees freedom of religion and prohibits religious discrimination. Eastern Orthodoxy held designation as the official state religion until 1947. Romania had a total population of about 20,147,528 in 2011.

(<https://actmedia.eu/daily/final-results-of-the-population-and-housing-census-romania-had-over-20-121-million-inhabitants-in-october-2011/46970>)
(<https://data.worldbank.org/country/romania?view=chart>)

Harghita: (R3 = 1)

The county has the highest proportion of Hungarians, who belong to protestant or catholic churches. According to the 2002 census, 65% are catholic, 13% Orthodox, 13% reformed, and 7% unitarian.

Covasna (R3 = 1)

Some 74 percent of the population are of Hungarian descent, who tend to adhere to protestant or catholic religions.

There are also sizeable protestant and catholic populations along the Western border of the country, but in none of the current counties do they constitute a majority.

Russia

Region	R	R1	R2	R3
Adygey	1	0	0	0
Bashkortostan	1	1	1	0
Buryat	1	0	0	0
Chechnya	1	1	1	0
Chuvash	1	0	0	0
Crimea	1	0	0	0
Dagestan	1	1	1	0
Gorno-Altay	1	0	0	0
Ingush	1	1	1	0
Kabardin-Balkar	1	1	1	0
Kalmykiya	1	1	0	0
Karachay-Cherkess	1	1	1	0
Karelia	1	0	0	0
Khakass	1	0	0	0
Komi	1	0	0	0
Mariy-El	1	0	0	0
Mordovia	1	0	0	0
North Ossetia	1	0	0	0
Sakha	1	0	0	0
Tuva	1	1	1	0
Udmurt	1	0	0	0
Moscow City	1	0	0	0
Tatarstan	1	1	1	0
Altay	1	0	0	0
Amur	1	0	0	0
Arkhangel'sk	1	0	0	0
Astrakhan'	1	0	0	0
Belgorod	1	0	0	0
Bryansk	1	0	0	0
Chelyabinsk	1	0	0	0
Chukot	1	0	0	0
Irkutsk	1	0	0	0
Ivanovo	1	0	0	0
Kaliningrad	1	0	0	0
Kaluga	1	0	0	0
Kamchatka	1	0	0	0
Kemerovo	1	0	0	0
Khabarovsk	1	0	0	0
Khanty-Mansiy	1	0	0	0
Kirov	1	0	0	0

Kostroma	1	0	0	0
Krasnodar	1	0	0	0
Krasnoyarsk	1	0	0	0
Kurgan	1	0	0	0
Kursk	1	0	0	0
Leningrad oblast	1	0	0	0
Lipetsk	1	0	0	0
Magadan	1	0	0	0
Moskva	1	0	0	0
Murmansk	1	0	0	0
Nenets	1	0	0	0
Nizhegorod	1	0	0	0
Novgorod	1	0	0	0
Novosibirsk	1	0	0	0
Omsk	1	0	0	0
Orel	1	0	0	0
Orenburg	1	0	0	0
Penza	1	0	0	0
Perm	1	0	0	0
Primor'ye	1	0	0	0
Pskov	1	0	0	0
Rostov	1	0	0	0
Ryazan	1	0	0	0
Saint Petersburg City	1	0	0	0
Sakhalin	1	0	0	0
Samara	1	0	0	0
Saratov	1	0	0	0
Sevastopol	1	0	0	0
Smolensk	1	0	0	0
Stavropol	1	0	0	0
Sverdlovsk	1	0	0	0
Tambov	1	0	0	0
Tomsk	1	0	0	0
Tula	1	0	0	0
Tver	1	0	0	0
Tyumen	1	0	0	0
Ul'yanovsk	1	0	0	0
Vladimir	1	0	0	0
Volgograd	1	0	0	0
Vologda	1	0	0	0
Voronezh	1	0	0	0
Yamal-Nenets	1	0	0	0
Yaroslavl	1	0	0	0
Yevrey	1	0	0	0
Zabaykal'ye	1	0	0	0



Source:

https://d-maps.com/carte.php?num_car=61281&lang=en

According to the 2012 Sreda Arena Atlas survey, many Russians identified with Christianity (47.4%), with Russian Orthodoxy (41.1%) being the largest denomination. There are also substantial populations of believers who do not profess a particular religion (25.2%), as well as atheists (13.0%) and Muslims (6.5%). Alternatively, Pew found most of the population to be Russian Orthodox (71%) in 2017, followed by no religion (10%), Muslims (10%), Protestants (2%), and Roman Catholics (1%).

Since the transition from communism, the Russian Orthodox church acts as the de facto state religion and has entered into a number of agreements with government ministries on such matters as guidelines for public education, religious training for government and military personnel, and more. Russia had a total population of about 143,201,676 in 2012.

(https://docviewer.yandex.com/view/0/?*=rvAv5PGTc%2Fw%2BBFV6QOUZtaf5gYF7InVybcI6InlhLWRpc2stcHVibGljOi8vMWV1aDI5RDFpcnZKeVZNNSswWWFaZktqRFhoOXZDNWhldUIGTU5uQU4zQT0iLCJ0aXRzZSI6IlNyZWRhX2Jsb2tfcHJlc3N)

fc20yLnBkZiIsInVpZCI6IjAiLCJub2lmcmFtZSI6ZmFsc2UsInRzIjoxNTI0NDg3NTU
zMtCwfQ%3D%3D&page=1)

(<https://www.pewforum.org/2017/05/10/religious-affiliation/>)

(<https://2009-2017.state.gov/j/drl/rls/irf/2002/13958.htm>)

(<https://data.worldbank.org/country/russian-federation?view=chart>)

Bashkortostan (R1 = 1, R = 2)

A majority of Bashkortostan practiced Islam (58.6%) according to the 2012 Sreda Arena Atlas, followed by Russian Orthodoxy (20.2%), atheism and non-religion (5.6%), spiritualism without religion (4.7%), and Rodnovery and other native faiths (2.4%), among others. Bashkortostan had a total population of about 4,064,000 in 2012.

(<http://sreda.org/en/arena>)

(<https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bashkortostan#Religion>)

Chechnya (R1 = 1, R2 = 1)

Although the 2012 Sreda Arena Atlas did not seem to survey Chechnya, a 2010 survey conducted in Grozny, the capital, found that 95% of respondents identified with Islam, with many (84%) saying that religion played a large or very large role in their lives. Chechnya had a total population of about 1,260,000 in 2010.

(<https://caucasustimes.com/ru/v-chechne-nabljudatsja-vysokaja-stepen-r/>)

(https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Chechnya#Vital_statistics)

Dagestan (R1 = 1, R2 = 1)

Much of Dagestan practiced Islam (83.0%) in 2012 according to the Sreda Arena Atlas survey, followed by spiritualism without religion (9.0%), Russian Orthodoxy (2.4%) and Caucasian folk religions and native faiths (2.0%). Dagestan had a total population of about 2,896,000 in 2010.

(<http://sreda.org/en/arena>)

(<https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Dagestan#Religion>)

Ingush (R1 = 1, R2 = 1)

According to a 2010 poll by the Caucasus Times conducted in Nazran, the largest settlement in Ingushetia, most respondents identified with Islam (96%), followed by Christianity (2%) and atheism (1%). Nearly all (95%) of those surveyed said that religion played a large or very large role in their lives. Ingushetia had a total population of about 410,000 in 2010.

(<https://web.archive.org/web/20161007121221/http://www.caucasustimes.com/article.asp?id=20211>)

(https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ingushetia#Vital_statistics)

Kabardin-Balkar (R1 = 1, R2 = 1)

A majority of Kabardin-Balkar identified with Islam (59.8%) in the 2012 Sreda Arena Atlas survey, followed by Russian Orthodoxy (15.6%), spiritualism without religion (10.6%), atheism and non-religion (4.4%), and other Christians (3.8%). Kabardin-Balkar had a total population of about 859,000 in 2012.

(<http://sreda.org/en/arena>)

(<https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Kabardino-Balkaria#Religion>)

Kalmykiya (R1 = 1, R2 = 1)

According to the 2012 Sreda Arena Atlas survey, much of Kalmykia identified with Buddhism (47.6%), followed by Russian Orthodoxy (18.0%), spiritualism without religion (8.2%), atheism and no religion (8.0%), Islam (4.8%), and Tengrism and Shamanism (3.0%), among others. So there is a plurality of non-Orthodox believers, but this falls short of an absolute majority of Buddhists. Kalmykia had a total population of about 286,000 in 2012.

(<http://sreda.org/en/arena>)

(<https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Kalmykia#Religion>)

Karachay-Cherkess (R1 = 1, R2 = 1)

Much of Karachay-Cherkess identified with Islam (64.0%) in the 2012 Sreda Arena Atlas survey, followed by Russian Orthodoxy (13.2%), spiritualism without religion (10.0%), and atheism and non-religion (3.0%), among others. Karachay-Cherkess had a total population of about 475,000.

(<http://sreda.org/en/arena>)

(<https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Karachay-Cherkessia#Religion>)

Tuva (R1 = 1, R2 = 1)

Buddhism (61.8%) is the most commonly practiced religion in Tuva according to the 2012 Sreda Arena Atlas survey, followed by atheism and non-religion (11.8%), Tengrism and Tuvan Shamanism (8.0%), and spiritualism without religion (7.6%), among others. Tuva had a total population of about 310,000 in 2012.

(<http://sreda.org/en/arena>)

(https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Tuva#Vital_statistics)

Tatarstan (R1 = 1, R2 = 1)

Islam (58.8%) is the predominant religion of Tatarstan according to the 2012 Sreda Arena Atlas survey, followed by Russian Orthodoxy (15.5%) and

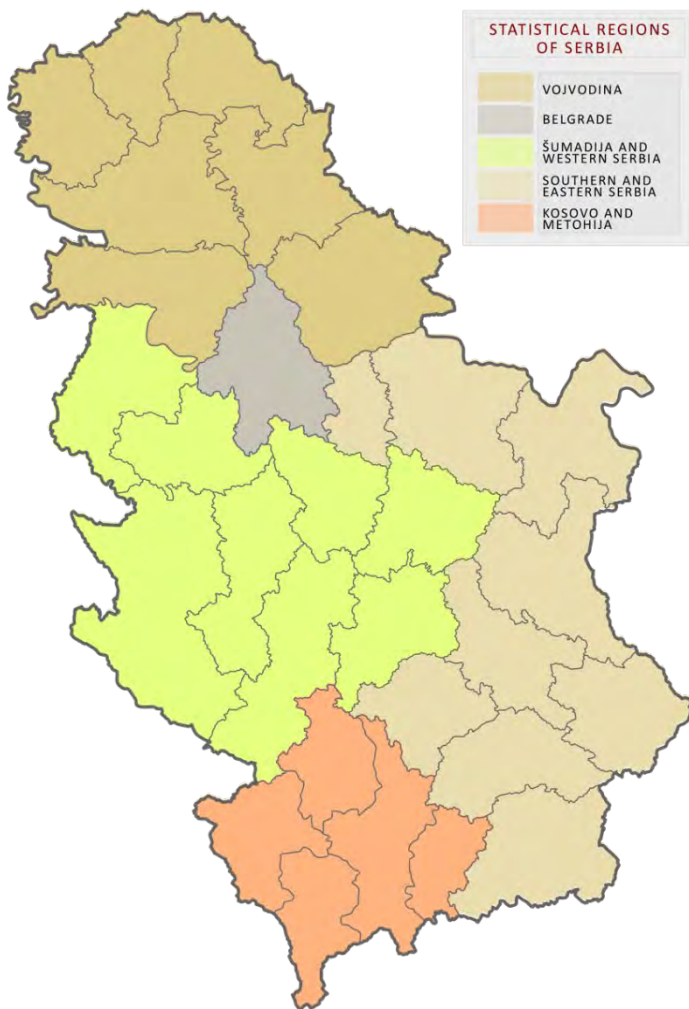
atheism and no religion (5.7%), among others. Tatarstan had a total population of about 3,813,000 in 2012.

(<http://sreda.org/en/arena>)

(<https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Tatarstan#Religion>)

Serbia and Montenegro

Region	R	R1	R2	R3
Vojvodina	0	0	0	0
Southern and E Serbia	0	0	0	0
Sumadija and W Serbia	0	0	0	0
Belgrade	0	0	0	0



Sources:

https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Statistical_regions_of_Serbia.png

<https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Scg02.png>

Out of 7,498,001 total inhabitants as of the 2002 census, Serbia was composed primarily of Orthodox Christians (85.0%), followed by Catholics (5.5%), Muslims

(3.2%), and Protestants (1.1%). Montenegro, from 2003 to 2006, formed a loose union with Serbia. With 620,145 total inhabitants as of the 2003 census, the most commonly practiced religion was Orthodox Christianity (74.2%), followed by Islam (17.7%) and Catholicism (3.5%).

(<http://pop-stat.mashke.org/serbia-religion2002.htm>)

(<http://pop-stat.mashke.org/montenegro-religion2003.htm>)

Singapore



Source:

https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Singapore_location_map.svg

Singapore has a strong diversity of religious practice, with Buddhism (33.8%), no religion (18.5%), Christianity (18.2%), Islam (14.0%), and Taoism and folk religions (10.0%) in the 2015 census. The Singapore Constitution guarantees freedom of religion, although the government has restricted Jehovah's Witnesses and banned the Unification Church.

Singapore de-registered and banned the activities of Jehovah's Witnesses after they refused to form obligatory military service or swear allegiance to the state, while the Unification Church was banned for reportedly breaking up families. The government restricts speech or actions it perceives as detrimental to religious harmony. Singapore had a total population of about 5,535,002 in 2015.

(<https://web.archive.org/web/20170505143054/http://www.singstat.gov.sg/publications/publications-and-papers/GHS/ghs2015content>)

(<https://www.state.gov/wp-content/uploads/2019/05/SINGAPORE-2018-INTERNATIONAL-RELIGIOUS-FREEDOM-REPORT.pdf>)

(<https://www.upi.com/Archives/1996/01/18/Singapore-3-religious-groups-banned/1762821941200/#:~:text=The%20Unification%20Church%20was%20banned,alleged%20involvement%20in%20political%20activities.>)

(<https://2001-2009.state.gov/g/drl/rls/irf/2001/5732.htm>)

Slovakia

Region	R	R1	R2	R3
Banskobystrický	0	0	0	0
Bratislavský	0	0	0	0
Žilinský	0	0	0	0
Košický	0	0	0	0
Nitriansky	0	0	0	0
Prešovský	0	0	0	0
Trenciansky	0	0	0	0
Trnavský	0	0	0	0



Source:

https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Slovakia_regions_slovakian.png

Slovakia is predominantly Roman Catholic (62%), with an addition of Greek (Byzantine) Catholics. Protestants of various denominations account for about 9%. About 25 percent describe themselves as non-religious or do not specify a religion.

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Religion_in_Slovakia#Statistics

Slovenia



Source:

https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Slovenia_map_blank.png

Christianity is the most commonly practiced religion in Slovenia, and according to the 2018 Eurobarometer survey, Catholicism (73.4%) is the most followed denomination. There are also substantial atheist (14.7%), Muslim (3.7%), Orthodox (3.7%), and non-religious and agnostic (3.6%) populations. Freedom of religion and separation of church and state are both guaranteed under the Slovenia Constitution. Slovenia had a total population of about 2,073,894 in 2018.

(https://zacat.gesis.org/webview/index.jsp?headers=http%3A%2F%2F193.175.238.79%3A80%2Fobj%2FfVariable%2FZA7556_V204&v=2&stubs=http%3A%2F%2F193.17

5.238.79%3A80%2Fobj%2FfVariable%2FZA7556_V11&weights=http%3A%2F%2F193.175.238.79%3A80%2Fobj%2FfVariable%2FZA7556_V440&V204slice=1&study=http%3A%2F%2F193.175.238.79%3A80%2Fobj%2FfStudy%2FZA7556&charttype=null&tabcontenttype=row&V11slice=1&V204subset=1+-+10%2C11%2C12+-+13%2C14&mode=table&top=yes)
(<https://www.state.gov/reports/2018-report-on-international-religious-freedom/slovenia/>)
(<https://data.worldbank.org/country/slovenia?view=chart>)

South Korea

Region	R	R1	R2	R3
Chungcheongbuk-do	0	0	0	0
Chungcheongnam-do	0	0	0	0
Gangwon-do	0	0	0	0
Gyeonggi-do	0	0	0	0
Gyeongsangbuk-do	0	0	0	0
Gyeongsangnam-do	0	0	0	0
Jeollabuk-do	0	0	0	0
Jeollanam-do	0	0	0	0
Seoul	0	0	0	0
Busan	0	0	0	0
Daegu	0	0	0	0
Daejeon	0	0	0	0
Gwangju	0	0	0	0
Incheon	0	0	0	0
Sejong	0	0	0	0
Ulsan	0	0	0	0
Jeju	0	0	0	0



Source:

https://fr.m.wikipedia.org/wiki/Fichier:South_Korea,_administrative_divisions_-_de_-_monochrome.svg

According to the Korean Statistical Information Service in 2015, most South Koreans do not identify with a religion (56.1%). Of those who do, the largest faiths are Protestantism (19.7%), Korean Buddhism (15.5%), and Catholicism (7.9%). However, native shamanic religions such as Sindo remain popular, and only 15% of the population reported being non-religious. South Korea had a total population of about 51,014,947 in 2015.

(http://kosis.kr/statHtml/statHtml.do?orgId=101&tblId=DT_1PM1502&conn_path=I2)
(<http://www.wingia.com/web/files/news/14/file/14.pdf>)

Spain

Region	R	R1	R2	R3
Andalucía	0	0	0	0
Aragon	0	0	0	0
Canary Islands	0	0	0	0
Cantabria	0	0	0	0
Castille La Mancha	0	0	0	0
Castille and Leon	0	0	0	0
Catalonia	0	0	0	0
Ceuta	0	0	0	0
Madrid	0	0	0	0
Navarra	0	0	0	0
Valencia	0	0	0	0
Basque country	0	0	0	0
Extremadura	0	0	0	0
Galicia	0	0	0	0
Balearic Islands	0	0	0	0
La Rioja	0	0	0	0
Melilla	0	0	0	1
Asturias	0	0	0	0
Murcia	0	0	0	0



Source:

<https://www.thinglink.com/scene/1050066980838572035>

Although the Centro de Investigaciones Sociológicas conducted a survey in 2020 regarding religious demographics in Spain, the organization has been criticized for potential data manipulation and bias. As such, referring to the Pew-Templeton 2010 religion report, many Spaniards identified with Christianity (78.6%), with Catholicism (75.2%) being the largest denomination. Much of the population is religiously unaffiliated (19.0%). There has been no official state religion since the

abolition of Catholicism as a state religion in 1978. Spain had a total population of about 46,576,897 in 2010.

(http://www.globalreligiousfutures.org/countries/spain#/?affiliations_religion_id=0&affiliations_year=2010®ion_name=All%20Countries&restrictions_year=2016)
(http://www.congreso.es/portal/page/portal/Congreso/Congreso/Hist_Normas/Norm/const_espa_texto_ingles_0.pdf)
(<https://data.worldbank.org/country/spain?view=chart>)

There are large muslim minorities in Ceuta and Melilla, enclaves on the Moroccan coast. These cities were historically forbidden for Moroccans though informally Moroccan immigrants were attracted to work as soldiers or service men and over time they settled. Most immigrants or their descendants are not Spanish citizens, even if they were born in the enclaves. Precise numbers are difficult to get by for earlier decades – the sole count conducted in 1986 suggested then 32% in Melilla and 18% in Ceuta.

Gonzales Enriques, Carmen. 2007. “Ceuta and Melilla: Clouds over the African Spanish Towns. Muslim Minorities, Spaniards' Fears and Morocco–Spain Mutual Dependence.” *Journal of North African Studies* 12(2): 219-34.

Ceuta (R3=0):

As of 2006 approximately 50% of the population was Christian and approximately 48% Muslim. By 2012, the portion of Ceuta's population that identify as Roman Catholic was 68.0%, while the portion of Ceuta's population that identify as Muslim was 28.3%. The most recent figures show an increase in the Muslim population: In 2019, 43.4 percent were muslim according to the Instituto Nacional de Estadística, INES. Demografia y poblacion.

(source:

https://www.ine.es/dyngs/INEbase/es/categoria.htm?c=Estadistica_P&cid=1254734710984)

(source: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Islam_in_Spain)

Melilla (R3=1):

This city has always been more muslim, and according to 2019 figures from the Spanish institute for statistics, an absolute majority (52.0%) are muslim.

Source:

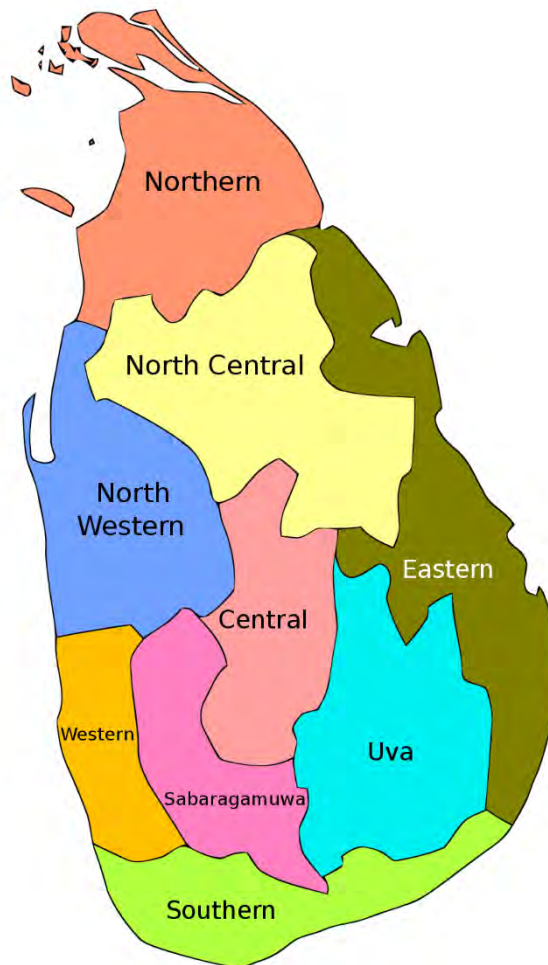
(source:

https://www.ine.es/dyngs/INEbase/es/categoria.htm?c=Estadistica_P&cid=1254734710984)

(source: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Islam_in_Spain)

Sri Lanka

Region	R	R1	R2	R3
Central	1	0	0	0
Eastern	1	1	0	0
North Central	1	0	0	0
North Western	1	0	0	0
Northern	1	1	1	0
Sabaragamuwa	1	0	0	0
Southern	1	0	0	0
Uva	1	0	0	0
Western	1	0	0	0



Source:

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Provinces_of_Sri_Lanka

As of the 2012 census, many Sri Lankans practiced Theravada Buddhism (70.2%), followed by Hinduism (12.6%), Islam (9.7%), and Christianity (7.4%), among others. Buddhism is not fully considered the state religion of Sri Lanka but has been given special protection under the constitution, although freedom of religion is also guaranteed. According to a 2008 Gallup poll, 99% of Sri Lankans find religion to be an important part of their daily life. Sri Lanka had a total population of about 20,425,000 in 2012.

(<http://www.statistics.gov.lk/PopHouSat/CPH2011/index.php?fileName=pop43&gp=Activities&tpl=3>)

(<https://news.gallup.com/poll/114211/Alabamians-Iranians-Common.aspx>)

(<https://data.worldbank.org/country/sri-lanka?view=chart>)

Eastern (R1 = 1)

No singular religion composed a majority of Eastern Province in 2012, but with substantial populations of Muslims (37.1%), Hindus (34.8%) and Christians (5.2%) alongside Buddhists (22.9%), its religious composition deviates from mainstream Buddhism. The province had a total population of about 1,551,381 in 2012.

(<http://www.statistics.gov.lk/PopHouSat/CPH2011/index.php?fileName=pop43&gp=Activities&tpl=3>)

(<http://www.statistics.gov.lk/PopHouSat/CPH2011/index.php?fileName=pop42&gp=Activities&tpl=3>)

Northern (R1 = 1, R2 = 1)

Much of Northern Province identified with Hinduism (74.6%) in the 2012 census. Christians (19.3%), Muslims (3.2%), and Buddhists (2.9%) also had substantial populations. Northern Province had a total population of about 1,058,762 in 2012.

(<http://www.statistics.gov.lk/PopHouSat/CPH2011/index.php?fileName=pop43&gp=Activities&tpl=3>)

(<http://www.statistics.gov.lk/PopHouSat/CPH2011/index.php?fileName=pop42&gp=Activities&tpl=3>)

Suriname



Source:

<https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:LocationSuriname.svg>

As of the 2012 census, Suriname had a strong diversity of religious practices, with substantial populations of Protestants (25.6%), Hindus (22.3%), Catholics (21.6%), and Muslims (13.9%). About 7.5% of respondents did not identify with any religion. The Suriname Constitution establishes freedom of religion and prohibits religious-based discrimination. Suriname had a total population of about 541,245 in 2012.

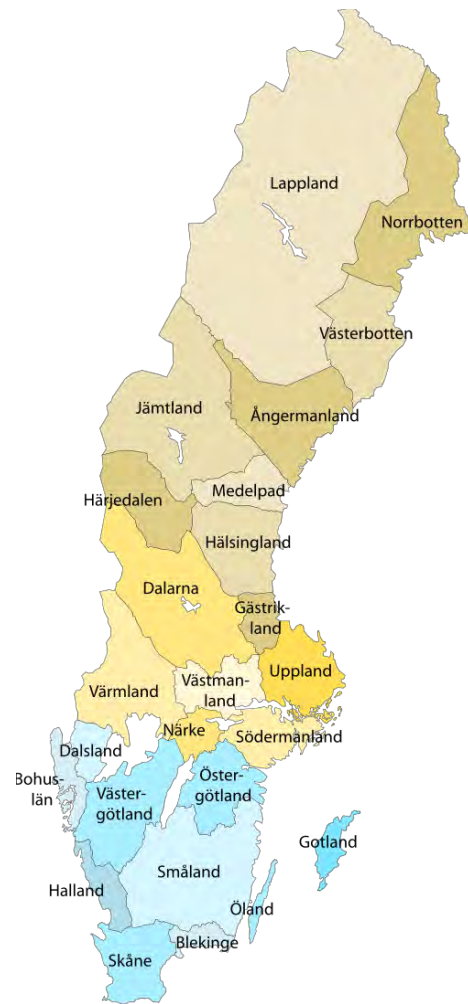
(<https://web.archive.org/web/20170824225717/https://statistics-suriname.org/images/Presentatie.pdf>)

(<https://www.state.gov/reports/2017-report-on-international-religious-freedom/suriname/>)

(<https://data.worldbank.org/country/suriname?view=chart>)

Sweden

Region	R	R1	R2	R3
Blekinge	1	0	0	0
Dalarna	1	0	0	0
Gavleborg	1	0	0	0
Gotland	1	0	0	0
Hallands	1	0	0	0
Jamtland	1	0	0	0
Jonkoping	1	0	0	0
Kalmar	1	0	0	0
Kronoberg	1	0	0	0
Norrbotten	1	0	0	0
Orebro	1	0	0	0
Ostergotland	1	0	0	0
Skane	1	0	0	0
Sodermanland	1	0	0	0
Stockholm	1	0	0	0
Uppsala	1	0	0	0
Varmland	1	0	0	0
Vasterbotten	1	0	0	0
Vasternorrland	1	0	0	0
Vastmanland	1	0	0	0
Vastra Gotaland	1	0	0	0



Source:

https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Sverigekarta-Landskap_Text.svg

According to a 2019 report by the Swedish Agency for Support to Faith Communities, a majority of the Swedish population belonged to the Church of Sweden (61.2%) in 2016. There are also minor populations practicing Orthodoxy (1.5%) and Islam (1.5%). A substantial portion of Swedes do not affiliate with any religion (30.4%). The Lutheran Church of Sweden was the official state religion until 2000. Sweden had a total population of about 9,923,085 in 2016.

(https://web.archive.org/web/20200613091423/https://www.myndighetensst.se/download/18.619a13c216d889e2bad4b1fa/1572609036593/The%20Religious%20landscape_La%CC%8Aguppl.pdf)

(<https://data.worldbank.org/country/sweden?view=chart>)

Switzerland

Region	R	R1	R2	R3
Aargau	0	0	0	0
Appenzell A. Rh.	0	0	0	0
Appenzell Inner-Rhoden	0	0	0	0
Basel Land	0	0	0	0
Basel Stadt	0	0	0	0
Bern	0	0	0	0
Freiburg-Fribourg	0	0	0	0
Genève	0	0	0	0
Glarus	0	0	0	0
Graubünden-Grigioni	0	0	0	0
Jura	0	0	0	0
Luzern	0	0	0	0
Neuchâtel	0	0	0	0
Nidwalden	0	0	0	0
Obwalden	0	0	0	0
Schaffhausen	0	0	0	0
Schwyz	0	0	0	0
Solothurn	0	0	0	0
St. Gallen	0	0	0	0
Thurgau	0	0	0	0
Ticino	0	0	0	0
Uri	0	0	0	0
Vaud	0	0	0	0
Wallis-Valais	0	0	0	0
Zürich	0	0	0	0
Zug	0	0	0	0



Source:

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_cantonal_executives_of_Switzerland

According to the Swiss Federal Statistical Office, between 2016 and 2018, the Catholic Church (35.8%) had the most followers in Switzerland, followed by the Swiss Reformed Church (23.8%), religiously unaffiliated (26.3%), and Islam (5.3%). Freedom of religion is guaranteed in Switzerland, and there is no state religion. Switzerland had a total population of about 8,513,227 in 2018.

Divisions between protestant and catholic cantons formed historically a deep social cleavage, but these divisions have faded, and now most cantons (except for Geneva and Neuchâtel) recognize both the Roman Catholic Church and the Swiss Reformed Church as official churches (Landeskirchen). Geneva and Neuchâtel, historically protestant though in recent practice leaning catholic, practice separation of church and state.

(<https://www.bfs.admin.ch/bfs/de/home/statistiken/bevoelkerung/sprachen-religionen/religionen.html>)

(<https://data.worldbank.org/country/switzerland?view=chart>)

Taiwan

Region	R	R1	R2	R3
Changhua county	0	0	0	0
Chiayi	0	0	0	0
Hsinchu	0	0	0	0
Hualien	0	0	0	0
Kinmen	0	0	0	0
Lienchiang	0	0	0	0
Miaoli	0	0	0	0
Nantou	0	0	0	0
Penghu	0	0	0	0
Pingtung	0	0	0	0
Taitung	0	0	0	0
Yilan	0	0	0	0
Yunlin county	0	0	0	0
Chiayi city	0	0	0	0
Hsinchu city	0	0	0	0
Keelung city	0	0	0	0
Kaohsiung special muni	0	0	0	0
New Taipei special muni	0	0	0	0
Taichung special muni	0	0	0	0
Tainan special muni	0	0	0	0
Taipei special muni	0	0	0	0
Taoyuan special muni	0	0	0	0



Source:

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Administrative_divisions_of_Taiwan

As of the 2005 census, Buddhism (35.1%) and Taoism (33.0%) are the largest religions in Taiwan, followed by non-religious (18.7%), various Chinese folk religions (8.3%), and Christianity (3.9%). Freedom of religion is guaranteed by the Taiwan Constitution. Taiwan had a total population of about 22,770,383 in 2005.

It is hard to draw a distinction between Buddhism, Taoism, both interlaced also with elements of Confucianism, and we conceive them here as a broadly singular religious creed.

(<https://web.archive.org/web/20070708213510/http://www.gio.gov.tw/taiwan-website/5-gp/yearbook/22Religion.htm>)

(<https://www.state.gov/reports/2018-report-on-international-religious-freedom/taiwan/>)

Thailand

Region	R	R1	R2	R3
Amnat Charoen	1	0	0	0
Ang Thong	1	0	0	0
Bueng Kan	1	0	0	0
Buri Ram	1	0	0	0
Chachoengsao	1	0	0	0
Chai Nat	1	0	0	0
Chaiyaphum	1	0	0	0
Chanthaburi	1	0	0	0
Chiang Mai	1	0	0	0
Chiang Rai	1	0	0	0
Chon Buri	1	0	0	0
Chumphon	1	0	0	0
Kalasin	1	0	0	0
Kamphaeng Phet	1	0	0	0
Kanchanaburi	1	0	0	0
Khon Kaen	1	0	0	0
Krabi	1	0	0	0
Lampang	1	0	0	0
Lamphun	1	0	0	0
Loei	1	0	0	0
Lop Buri	1	0	0	0
Mae Hong Son	1	0	0	0
Maha Sarakham	1	0	0	0
Mukdahan	1	0	0	0
Nakhon Nayok	1	0	0	0
Nakhon Pathom	1	0	0	0
Nakhon Phanom	1	0	0	0
Nakhon Ratchasima	1	0	0	0
Nakhon Sawan	1	0	0	0
Nakhon Si Thammarat	1	0	0	0
Nan	1	0	0	0
Narathiwat	1	1	1	0
Nong Bua Lam Phu	1	0	0	0
Nong Khai	1	0	0	0
Nonthaburi	1	0	0	0
Pathum Thani	1	0	0	0
Pattani	1	1	1	0
Phangnga	1	0	0	0
Phatthalung	1	0	0	0

Phayao	1	0	0	0
Phetchabun	1	0	0	0
Phetchaburi	1	0	0	0
Phichit	1	0	0	0
Phitsanulok	1	0	0	0
Phra Nakhon Si Ayutthaya	1	0	0	0
Phrae	1	0	0	0
Phuket	1	0	0	0
Prachin Buri	1	0	0	0
Prachuap Khiri Khan	1	0	0	0
Ranong	1	0	0	0
Ratchaburi	1	0	0	0
Rayong	1	0	0	0
Roi Et	1	0	0	0
Sa Kaeo	1	0	0	0
Sakon Nakhon	1	0	0	0
Samut Prakan	1	0	0	0
Samut Sakhon	1	0	0	0
Samut Songkhram	1	0	0	0
Saraburi	1	0	0	0
Satun	1	1	1	0
Si Sa Ket	1	0	0	0
Sing Buri	1	0	0	0
Songkhla	1	0	0	0
Sukhothai	1	0	0	0
Suphan Buri	1	0	0	0
Surat Thani	1	0	0	0
Surin	1	0	0	0
Tak	1	0	0	0
Trang	1	0	0	0
Trat	1	0	0	0
Ubon Ratchathani	1	0	0	0
Udon Thani	1	0	0	0
Uthai Thani	1	0	0	0
Uttaradit	1	0	0	0
Yala	1	1	1	0
Yasothon	1	0	0	0
Bangkok Metropolis	1	0	0	0
Pattaya	1	0	0	0



Source:
https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Thailand,_administrative_divisions_-_de_-_colored.svg

As of the 2015 census, Buddhism is practiced by nearly all (94.5%) of Thailand, with minor populations of Muslims (4.3%) and Christians (1.2%). Although there is no official state religion, the constitution requires the king to be a Theravada Buddhist. Freedom of religion is in principle guaranteed for all citizens, but Thai are expected to revere the king as a quasi-God. Thailand had a total population of about 68,714,511 in 2015.

(<http://web.nso.go.th/en/survey/popchan/data/2015-2016-Statistical%20tables%20PDF.pdf>)

(<https://data.worldbank.org/country/thailand?view=chart>)

Narathiwat (R1 = 1, R2 = 1)

According to sources from the Thai government, Muslims compose a significant majority (~82%) of Narathiwat, followed by Buddhists (17.9%) and perhaps minor communities of other religions. Narathiwat had a total population of about 783,082 in 2015.

(<http://www.cmgfthailand.psu.ac.th/images/Document/Information/thailand/Narathiwat.pdf>)

(http://www.citypopulation.de/en/thailand/southern/96__narathiwat/)

Pattani (R1 = 1, R2 = 1)

Muslims compose nearly all (~88%) of Pattani, a result of significant Malay ancestry. Pattani had a total population of about 694,023 in 2015.

(https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Pattani_Province#Demographics)

(http://www.citypopulation.de/en/thailand/southern/94__pattani/)

Satun (R1 = 1, R2 = 1)

Muslims (76.8%) compose most of the population of Satun, followed by Buddhists (23.0%). Much of the population has ethnic-Malay ancestry. Satun had a total population of about 315,923 in 2015.

(<http://www2.satun.go.th/content/general>)

Yala (R1 = 1, R2 = 1)

Estimates place Yala as having a significant Muslim (~72%) majority, with much of the remaining population practicing Buddhism. Yala had a total population of about 518,139 in 2015.

(https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Yala_Province#Demographics)

(http://www.citypopulation.de/en/thailand/southern/95__yala/)

Timor-Leste



Source:

<https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:LocationEastTimorNamed.svg>

(<https://data.worldbank.org/country/timor-leste>)

Nearly all of East Timor is Catholic (97.6%) as of the 2015 census. Although the faith is not officially the state religion, the Constitution of East Timor acknowledges “the participation of the Catholic Church in the process of national liberation.” There are also small Protestant (2.0%) and Muslim (0.2%) communities. East Timor had a total population of about 1,196,302 in 2015.

(<http://www.statistics.gov.tl/category/publications/census-publications/>)

(http://timor-leste.gov.tl/wp-content/uploads/2010/03/Constitution_RDRTL_ENG.pdf)

(https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Religion_in_East_Timor)

Trinidad and Tobago

Region	R	R1	R2	R3
Port of Spain	0	0	0	0
Couva–Tabaquite– Talparo	0	0	0	0
Diego Martin	0	0	0	0
Mayaro–Rio Claro	0	0	0	0
Penal–Debe	0	0	0	0
Princes Town	0	0	0	0
Tobago	0	0	0	0
San Juan–Laventille	0	0	0	0
Sangre Grande	0	0	0	0
Siparia	0	0	0	0
Tunapuna–Piarco	0	0	0	0



Source:

https://it.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:Trinidad_and_Tobago,_administrative_divisions_-_de_-_colored.svg

According to the 2011 census, Roman Catholicism (21.6%) is the largest faith in Trinidad and Tobago, albeit with only a minority of the population. The country reported significant religious diversity: Pentecostals, Evangelicals, and the Full Gospel denominations (12.0%), various other Christian faiths (21.7%), Hinduism (18.2%), no religion (13.3%), and Islam (5.0%) all had substantial populations. Trinidad and Tobago had a total population of about 1,336,178 in 2011.

(note: direct download below)

(http://www.tt.undp.org/content/dam/trinidad_tobago/docs/DemocraticGovernance/Publications/TandT_Demographic_Report_2011.pdf)

(<https://data.worldbank.org/country/trinidad-and-tobago?view=chart>)

Turkey

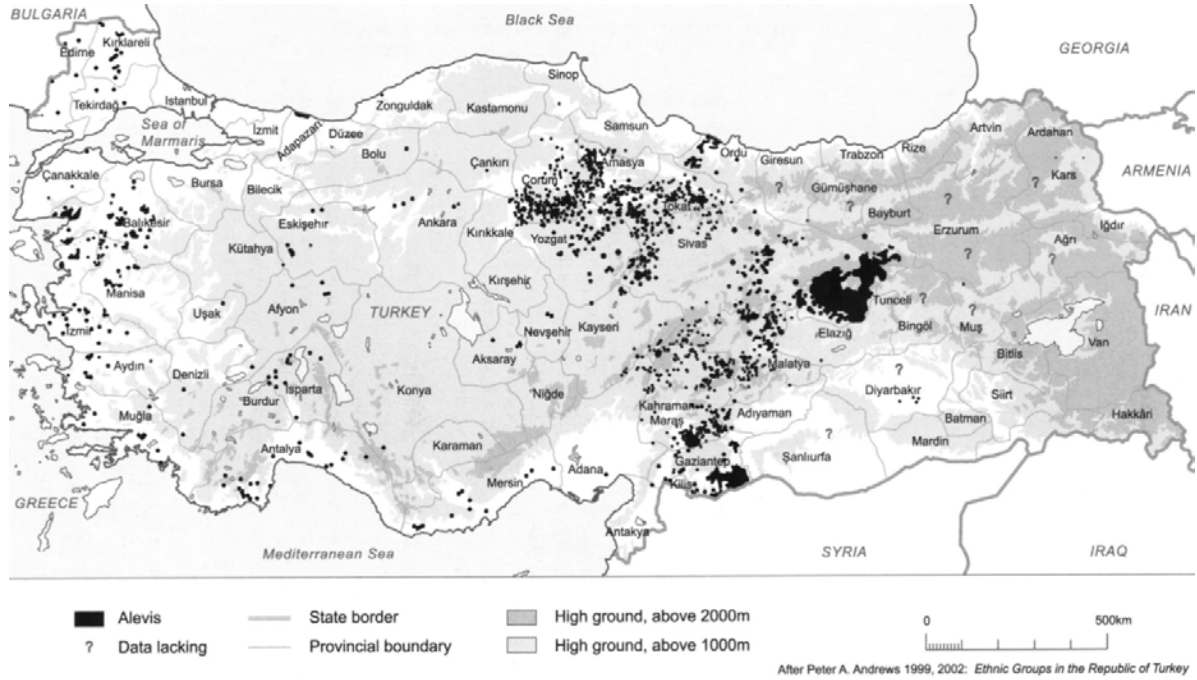
Region	R	R1	R2	R3
Adana	0	0	0	0
Adiyaman	0	0	0	1
Agri	0	0	0	0
Aksaray	0	0	0	0
Amasya	0	0	0	1
Ankara	0	0	0	0
Antalya	0	0	0	0
Ardahan	0	0	0	0
Artvin	0	0	0	0
Aydin	0	0	0	0
Balikesir	0	0	0	0
Bartın	0	0	0	0
Batman	0	0	0	0
Bayburt	0	0	0	0
Bilecik	0	0	0	0
Bingöl	0	0	0	1
Bitlis	0	0	0	0
Bolu	0	0	0	0
Burdur	0	0	0	0
Bursa	0	0	0	0
Canakkale	0	0	0	0
Cankiri	0	0	0	0
Corum	0	0	0	1
Denizli	0	0	0	0
Diyarbakir	0	0	0	0
Düzce	0	0	0	0
Edirne	0	0	0	0
Elazığ	0	0	0	1
Erzincan	0	0	0	1
Erzurum	0	0	0	0
Eskişehir	0	0	0	0
Gaziantep	0	0	0	0
Giresun	0	0	0	0
Gümüşhane	0	0	0	0
Hakkari	0	0	0	0
Hatay	0	0	0	0
Icel	0	0	0	0
Iğdir	0	0	0	0
Isparta	0	0	0	0

Istanbul	0	0	0	0
Izmir	0	0	0	0
K.Maras	0	0	0	0
Karabuk	0	0	0	0
Karahisar	0	0	0	0
Karaman	0	0	0	0
Kars	0	0	0	0
Kastamonu	0	0	0	0
Kayseri	0	0	0	0
Kilis	0	0	0	0
Kirikkale	0	0	0	0
Kirklareli	0	0	0	0
Kirsehir	0	0	0	0
Kocaeli	0	0	0	0
Konya	0	0	0	0
Kutahya	0	0	0	0
Malatya	0	0	0	1
Manisa	0	0	0	0
Mardin	0	0	0	0
Mugla	0	0	0	0
Mus	0	0	0	1
Nevsehir	0	0	0	0
Nigde	0	0	0	0
Ordu	0	0	0	0
Osmaniye	0	0	0	0
Rize	0	0	0	0
S.Urfa	0	0	0	0
Sakarya	0	0	0	0
Samsun	0	0	0	0
Siirt	0	0	0	0
Sinop	0	0	0	0
Sirnak	0	0	0	0
Sivas	0	0	0	1
Tekirdag	0	0	0	0
Tokat	0	0	0	1
Trabzon	0	0	0	0
Tunceli	0	0	0	1
Usak	0	0	0	0
Van	0	0	0	0
Yalova	0	0	0	0
Yozgat	0	0	0	0
Zonguldak	0	0	0	0



Sources:

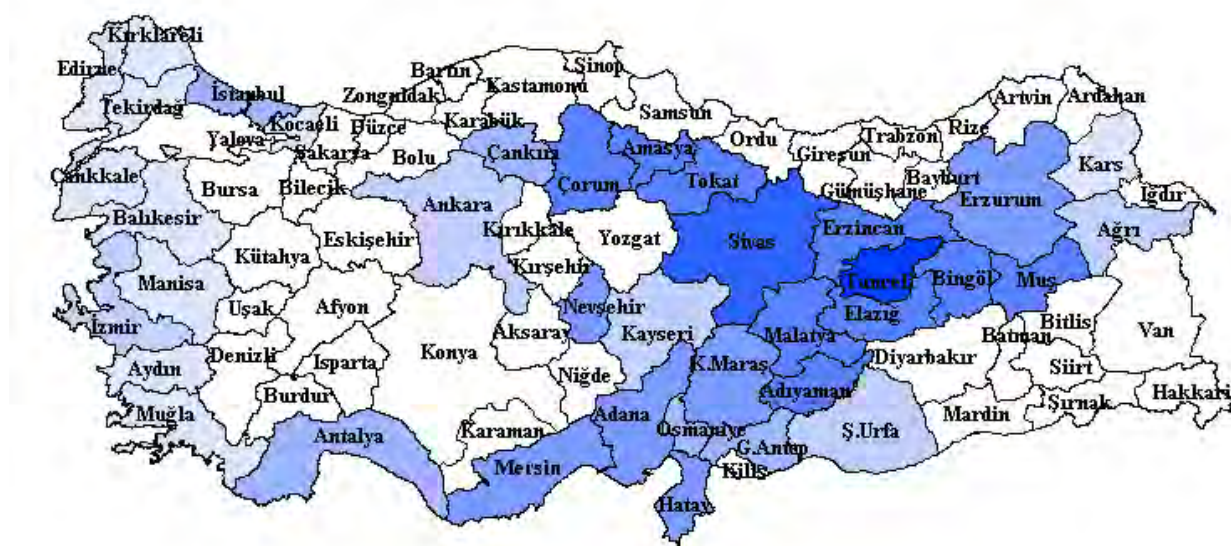
[https://it.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:Turkey,_administrative_divisions_\(regions%2Bprovinces\)_-_de_-_colored.svg](https://it.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:Turkey,_administrative_divisions_(regions%2Bprovinces)_-_de_-_colored.svg)



Map of

Source: General map showing the distribution of the Alevis in Turkey (Shankland, 2010: 233).

Source:
https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Religion_in_Turkey
 <Religion – IPSOS Global Trends, 2017>
<https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Alevism>



Alevi in Turkey. This picture shows the turkish provinces with a higher rate of Alevi (blue-levels) and other provinces inhabiting a lower rate (<10%) of Alevi (white).

We have consulted multiple sources, including Servet Mutlu (1996); Peter Andrews (1989, 2002), and David Shankland (2010, see map) which provide an image of their distribution across different provinces. Shankland’s maps provides a idea of their general locations. Turkey had a total population of about 59,921,860 in 1990 and 66.9 million in 2000 and 82 million in 2019.

(note: direct download below)

http://www.turkstat.gov.tr/PreIstatistikTablo.do?istab_id=1590

(<https://www.jstor.org/stable/23077028?seq=1>)

(<https://archive.vn/20130202012548/http://www.selendi.com/forum/ankette-mezhep-sorulari-t4816.0.html;wap2=>)

(https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:Turkey_Alevi_Kurd_population_map.png)

(<https://www.jstor.org/stable/176151?seq=1>)

(<https://data.worldbank.org/country/turkey>)

(Andrews, Peter A., and Rüdiger Benninghaus (eds.). 1989. *Ethnic Groups in the Republic of Turkey: Supplement and Index*. Reichert Verlag: Tübinger Atlas Des Vorderen Orients. ISBN-13: 978-3895002298)

(Mutlu, Servet. 1996. "Ethnic Kurds in Turkey: A Demographic Study."

International Journal of Middle East Studies, 28(4): 517-541.)

(Shanklar, David. Maps and the Alevis: On the ethnography of heterodox islamic groups. *British Journal of Middle Eastern Studies*, 37(3): 227-39.)

Possibly only two provinces meet our high hurdle of minimally 50% Alevi: Tunceli, formerly known as Dersim, and—with less certainty—Sivas. This list is likely a conservative estimate. There are significant minorities, and possibly majorities, the following provinces (in brackets their populations in 2000): Corum (597,065_, Amasya (365,231), Tokat (828,027), Erzincan (316,841), Malatya (853,658), Adiyaman (623,811), Elazig (569,616), Bingol (253,739), and Mus (453,654).

Sivas (R3 = 1)

Estimates place the Alevite community at composing about 70% of the province. Andrews identified especially substantial Alevite populations in the eastern region of the province as well as along the Tokat and Yozgat borders. Sivas had a total population of about 755,091 in 2000.

Tunceli (R3 = 1)

Estimates place the Alevite community at composing about 70% of the province. Although Andrews did not have specific population counts for Tunceli, neighboring Sivas had especially high concentrations along the border that likely migrated into the province at some point in time. Tunceli had a total population of about 93,584 in 2000.

Less certain:

Adiyaman (R3 = 1)

Mutlu placed the Kurdish population at comprising a near-majority (43.7%) in 1990, and Andrews' map shows significant concentrations of Alevi. Adiyaman had a total population of about 513,131 in 1990 and 623,811 in 2000.

Amasya (R3 = 1)

Amasya likely has an Alevite community beyond 70% of the population according to geographic distribution estimates. The province had a total population of about 365,231 in 2000. Andrews identified an especially strong community of Alevites in Amasya.

Bingol (R3 = 1)

With Mus, this is the eastern edge of Alevi community, according to the map above. A population of 253,739 in 2000.

Corum (R3 = 1) --- 597,065

Out of a total population of about 597,065 in 2000, Corum likely has a significant Alevite community according to geographic estimates. According to Andrews, Corum has especially strong concentrations of Alevites.

Elazig (R3 = 1)

Estimates place the Alevite community in Elazig at comprising between 50-70% of the province. Andrew identified a significant Alevite population along the Erzincan and Elazig border. Elazig had a total population of about 569,616 in 2000.

Erzincan (R3 = 1)

Out of a total population of about 316,841 in 2000, Andrews identified especially strong populations of Alevites in Erzincan along the eastern Sivas border.

Malatya (R3 = 1)

According to Andrews, Malatya had significant populations in the northern region of the province as well as along the border with K. Maras. Malatya had a total population of about 853,658 in 2000.

Mus (R3=1).

With Bingol, this is the eastern edge of Alevi community, according to the map above. Mus had a population of 453,654 in 2000.

Tokat (R3 = 1)

Out of a total population of about 828,027 in 2000, Andrews identified a strong distribution of Alevites within the Corum, Amasya, and Tokat region of the country.

Ukraine

Region	R	R1	R2	R3
Cherkasy Oblast	0	0	0	0
Chernihiv Oblast	0	0	0	0
Chernivtsi Oblast	0	0	0	0
Dnipropetrovsk Oblast	0	0	0	0
Donetsk Oblast	0	0	0	0
Ivano-Frankivsk Oblast	0	0	0	1
Kharkiv Oblast	0	0	0	0
Kherson Oblast	0	0	0	0
Khmelnyskyi Oblast	0	0	0	0
Kiev Oblast	0	0	0	0
Kirovohrad Oblast	0	0	0	0
Luhansk Oblast	0	0	0	0
Lviv Oblast	0	0	0	1
Mykolaiv Oblast	0	0	0	0
Odessa Oblast	0	0	0	0
Poltava Oblast	0	0	0	0
Rivne Oblast	0	0	0	0
Sumy Oblast	0	0	0	0
Ternopil Oblast	0	0	0	0
Vinnytsia Oblast	0	0	0	0
Volyn Oblast	0	0	0	0
Zakarpattia Oblast	0	0	0	0
Zaporizhia Oblast	0	0	0	0
Zhytomyr Oblast	0	0	0	0
Kiev	0	0	0	0



Source:

[https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Ukraine,_administrative_divisions_\(-claims\)_-_de_-_monochrome.svg](https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Ukraine,_administrative_divisions_(-claims)_-_de_-_monochrome.svg)

According to a 2018 survey conducted by the Razumkov Centre in Ukraine, a majority of the population identified with Eastern Orthodoxy (67.3%), followed by no religious affiliation (11.0%), Greek Catholicism (9.4%), unspecified Christianity (7.7%), and Protestantism (2.2%), among others. Religious freedom is guaranteed by the constitution, although some religious groups have reported discriminatory treatment by local government bodies. Ukraine had a total population of about 42,153,000 in 2018.

(https://web.archive.org/web/20180426194313/http://razumkov.org.ua/uploads/article/2018_Religiya.pdf)

(<https://www.state.gov/wp-content/uploads/2019/05/UKRAINE-2018-INTERNATIONAL-RELIGIOUS-FREEDOM-REPORT.pdf>)
(https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Demographics_of_Ukraine)

Ivano-Frankivsk Oblast (R3 = 1)

According to a report released by Razumkov in 2015, Greek Catholicism (57%) had the most followers in Ivano-Frankivsk, followed by Eastern Orthodoxy (35%), unaffiliated Christians (6%), and other denominations. Ivano-Frankivsk had a total population of about 1,382,096 in 2014.

(https://web.archive.org/web/20180426194313/http://razumkov.org.ua/uploads/article/2018_Religiya.pdf)
(https://www.citypopulation.de/en/ukraine/admin/26__ivano_frankivsk_oblast/)

Lviv Oblast (R3 = 1)

Greek Catholicism (59%) dominated in Lviv Oblast in 2015 according to Razumkov, followed by Eastern Orthodoxy (30%), unaffiliated Christians (6%), and others. Lviv had a total population of about 2,538,436 in 2014.

(https://web.archive.org/web/20180426194313/http://razumkov.org.ua/uploads/article/2018_Religiya.pdf)
https://www.citypopulation.de/en/ukraine/admin/46__lviv_oblast/)

United Kingdom

Region	R	R1	R2	R3
England	1	0	0	0
Northern Ireland	0	0	0	0
Scotland	0	0	0	0
Wales	0	0	0	0



Source:

<https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:Uk-countries-labeled.gif>

The anglican Church of England is the established church in England. The Church of Scotland, which is presbyterian, was disestablished in 1921. The church of Wales,

anglican, was disestablished in 1920. According to the 2011 census, Christianity (59.5%) is the predominant religion in England and the entire United Kingdom, followed by no religion (25.7%), Islam (4.4%), and Hinduism (1.3%). Anglicans are the most common denomination, followed by Catholics, Presbyterians, Methodists, and Baptists, among others. Freedom of religion is guaranteed in all three constituent legal systems. The United Kingdom had a total population of about 63,258,810 in 2011.

(note: direct download below)

(http://www.ninis2.nisra.gov.uk/Download/Census%202011_Excel/2011/QS218NI.xls)

(<https://webarchive.nationalarchives.gov.uk/20160107070948/http://www.ons.gov.uk/ons/publications/re-reference-tables.html>)

(<https://www.scotlandscensus.gov.uk/documents/censusresults/release2a/scotland/KS209SCa.pdf>)

(<https://data.worldbank.org/country/united-kingdom?view=chart>)

Northern Ireland (R1 = 0)

Roman Catholicism (41.0%) is the largest religious group as of the 2011 census, followed by Presbyterianism (19.1%), the Church of Ireland (13.7%), no religion (10.1%), and the Methodist Church (5.0%). Northern Ireland had a total population of about 1,810,863 in 2011.

(note: direct download below)

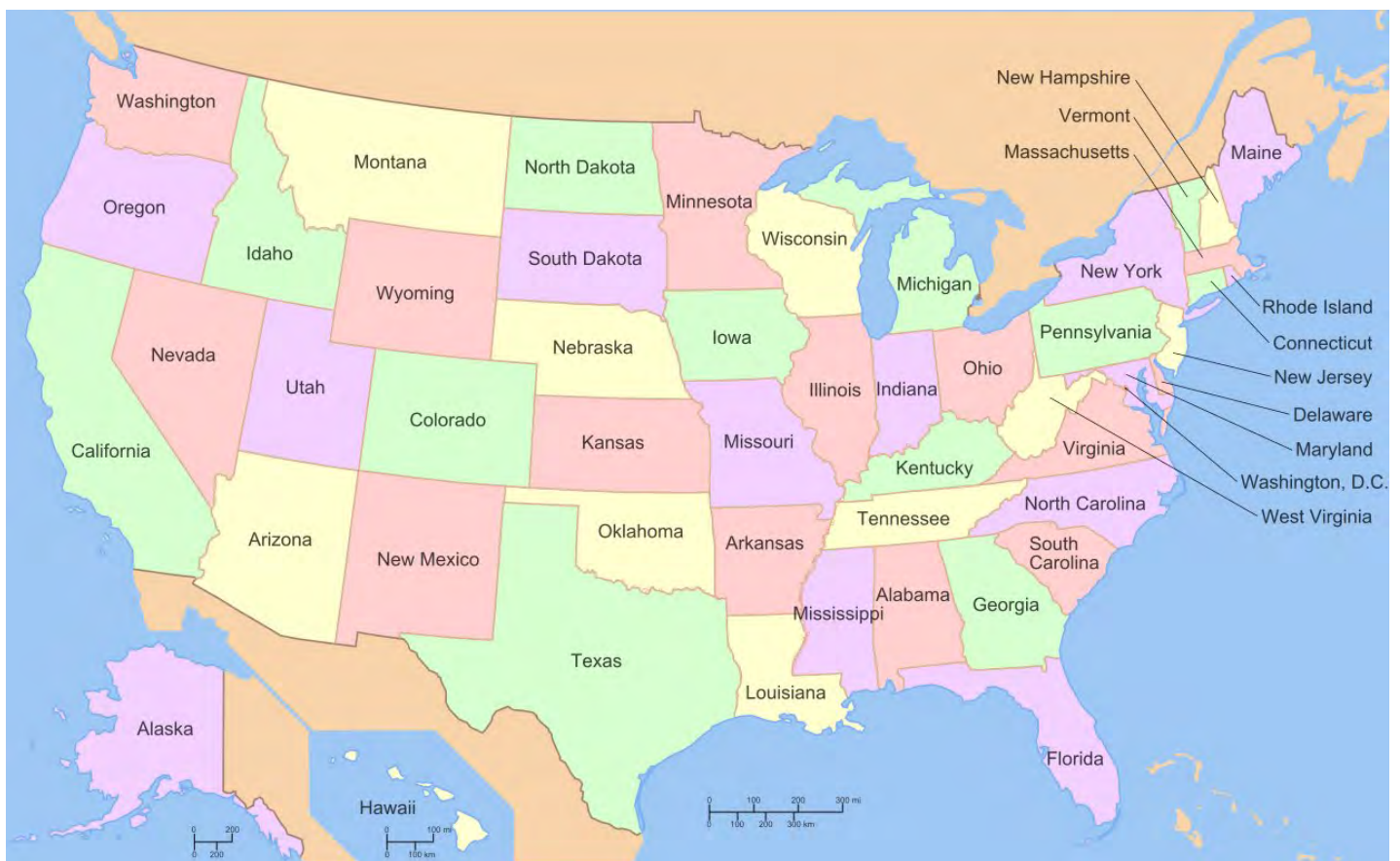
(http://www.ninis2.nisra.gov.uk/Download/Census%202011_Excel/2011/QS218NI.xls)

(<https://www.nisra.gov.uk/publications/2011-census-key-statistics-northern-ireland>)

United States

Region	R	R1	R2	R3
Alabama	0	0	0	0
Alaska	0	0	0	0
Arizona	0	0	0	0
Arkansas	0	0	0	0
California	0	0	0	0
Colorado	0	0	0	0
Connecticut	0	0	0	0
Delaware	0	0	0	0
Florida	0	0	0	0
Georgia	0	0	0	0
Hawaii	0	0	0	0
Idaho	0	0	0	0
Illinois	0	0	0	0
Indiana	0	0	0	0
Iowa	0	0	0	0
Kansas	0	0	0	0
Kentucky	0	0	0	0
Louisiana	0	0	0	0
Maine	0	0	0	0
Maryland	0	0	0	0
Massachusetts	0	0	0	0
Michigan	0	0	0	0
Minnesota	0	0	0	0
Mississippi	0	0	0	0
Missouri	0	0	0	0
Montana	0	0	0	0
Nebraska	0	0	0	0
Nevada	0	0	0	0
New Hampshire	0	0	0	0
New Jersey	0	0	0	0
New Mexico	0	0	0	0
New York	0	0	0	0
North Carolina	0	0	0	0
North Dakota	0	0	0	0
Ohio	0	0	0	0
Oklahoma	0	0	0	0
Oregon	0	0	0	0
Pennsylvania	0	0	0	0
Rhode Island	0	0	0	0
South Carolina	0	0	0	0
South Dakota	0	0	0	0

Tennessee	0	0	0	0
Texas	0	0	0	0
Utah	0	0	0	0
Vermont	0	0	0	0
Virginia	0	0	0	0
Washington	0	0	0	0
West Virginia	0	0	0	0
Wisconsin	0	0	0	0
Wyoming	0	0	0	0
Puerto Rico	0	0	0	0
Indian Tribes	0	0	0	1
Washington D.C.	0	0	0	0



Source:

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Political_divisions_of_the_United_States#/media/File:Map_of_USA_with_state_names_2.svg

Christianity (73.7%) is the most commonly practiced religion in the United States according to a 2016 Gallup poll, with Protestantism (48.9%), Catholicism (23.0%), and Mormonism (1.8%) being the largest denominations. There are also many

without religious affiliation or who identify with atheism or agnosticism (18.2%). Among non-Christian faiths, Judaism (2.2%) and Islam (0.8%) are the most predominant.

Freedom of religion is guaranteed by the constitution and there is no official state religion. The United States had a total population of about 322,941,311 in 2016.

(<https://news.gallup.com/poll/200186/five-key-findings-religion.aspx>)

(<https://data.worldbank.org/country/united-states>)

Indian Tribes (R3 = 1)

Native American religious practices differ across the country; some spiritualities may occur parallel with practice of other faiths or can singularly compose a religious identity. The Native American Church, which combines traditional native beliefs with Christianity, has about 250,000 estimated members; membership is divided amongst Canada, the United States, and Mexico. The 2010 census counted about 5,220,597 Native Americans and Alaska Natives.

(<https://web.archive.org/web/20110429214029/http://www.census.gov/prod/cen2010/briefs/c2010br-02.pdf>)

(<https://www.infoplease.com/encyclopedia/religion/other/na-indigenous/native-american-church>)

Uruguay

Region	R	R1	R2	R3
Artigas	0	0	0	0
Canelones	0	0	0	0
Cerro Largo	0	0	0	0
Colonia	0	0	0	0
Durazno	0	0	0	0
Flores	0	0	0	0
Florida	0	0	0	0
Lavalleja	0	0	0	0
Maldonado	0	0	0	0
Montevideo	0	0	0	0
Paysandú	0	0	0	0
Rio Negro	0	0	0	0
Rivera	0	0	0	0
Rocha	0	0	0	0
Salto	0	0	0	0
San José	0	0	0	0
Soriano	0	0	0	0
Tacuarembó	0	0	0	0
Treinta y Tres	0	0	0	0



Source:

https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Uruguay_departments_named.png

Although Roman Catholicism (32.5%) is the largest faith in Uruguay, more of the population has no religious affiliation (34.1%) than practices any other religion. Combined with atheism and agnosticism, secularism composes a near-majority (47.1%) of Uruguay as of 2018. Few other religions are practiced in the country. Discrimination based on religion is illegal, and the constitution ensures freedom of religion. Uruguay had a total population of about 3,449,229 in 2018.

(<https://www.statista.com/statistics/1067190/uruguay-religion-affiliation-share-type/>)

(<https://data.worldbank.org/country/uruguay?view=chart>)

Venezuela

Region	R	R1	R2	R3
Amazonas	0	0	0	0
Anzoátegui	0	0	0	0
Apure	0	0	0	0
Aragua	0	0	0	0
Barinas	0	0	0	0
Bolívar	0	0	0	0
Carabobo	0	0	0	0
Cojedes	0	0	0	0
Delta Amacuro	0	0	0	0
Falcón	0	0	0	0
Guárico	0	0	0	0
Lara	0	0	0	0
Miranda	0	0	0	0
Monagas	0	0	0	0
Mérida	0	0	0	0
Nueva Esparta	0	0	0	0
Portuguesa	0	0	0	0
Sucre	0	0	0	0
Táchira	0	0	0	0
Trujillo	0	0	0	0
Vargas	0	0	0	0
Yaracuy	0	0	0	0
Zulia	0	0	0	0
Distrito Capital	0	0	0	0
Federal Dependencies				
(VEN)	0	0	0	0



Source:

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Administrative_divisions_of_Venezuela#/media/File:Venezuela_Division_Politica_Territorial.svg

Much of Venezuela identified with Christianity in 2010 according to Pew-Templeton, with Catholicism (77.6%) being practiced by most of the population. Protestantism (10.1%) and the religiously unaffiliated (10.0%) also had significant communities in the country. The constitution guarantees freedom of religion provided that faith does not violate public morality and order or decency. Venezuela had a total population of about 28,439,940 in 2010.

(http://www.globalreligiousfutures.org/countries/venezuela#/?affiliations_religion_id=0&affiliations_year=2010®ion_name=All%20Countries&restrictions_year=2016)
 (<https://www.uscirf.gov/sites/default/files/resources/2012ARChapters/venezuela%202012.pdf>)
 (<https://data.worldbank.org/country/venezuela-rb?view=chart>)

Vietnam

Region	R	R1	R2	R3
An Giang Province	1	0	0	0
Bà Rịa-Vũng Tàu Province	1	0	0	0
Bắc Giang Province	1	0	0	0
Bắc Kạn Province	1	0	0	0
Bạc Liêu Province	1	0	0	0
Bắc Ninh Province	1	0	0	0
Bến Tre Province	1	0	0	0
Bình Định Province	1	0	0	0
Bình Dương Province	1	0	0	0
Bình Phước Province	1	0	0	0
Bình Thuận Province	1	0	0	0
Cà Mau Province	1	0	0	0
Cao Bằng Province	1	0	0	0
Đắk Lắk Province	1	0	0	0
Đắk Nông Province	1	0	0	0
Điện Biên Province	1	0	0	0
Đồng Nai Province	1	0	0	0
Đồng Tháp Province	1	0	0	0
Gia Lai Province	1	0	0	0
Hà Giang Province	1	0	0	0
Hà Nam Province	1	0	0	0
Hà Tĩnh Province	1	0	0	0
Hải Dương Province	1	0	0	0
Hậu Giang Province	1	0	0	0
Hòa Bình Province	1	0	0	0
Hưng Yên Province	1	0	0	0
Khánh Hòa Province	1	0	0	0
Kiên Giang Province	1	0	0	0
Kon Tum Province	1	0	0	0
Lai Châu Province	1	0	0	0
Lâm Đồng Province	1	0	0	0
Lạng Sơn Province	1	0	0	0
Lào Cai Province	1	0	0	0
Long An Province	1	0	0	0
Nam Định Province	1	0	0	0
Nghệ An Province	1	0	0	0
Ninh Bình Province	1	0	0	0
Ninh Thuận Province	1	0	0	0
Phú Thọ Province	1	0	0	0

Phú Yên Province	1	0	0	0
Quảng Bình Province	1	0	0	0
Quảng Nam Province	1	0	0	0
Quảng Ngãi Province	1	0	0	0
Quảng Ninh Province	1	0	0	0
Quảng Trị Province	1	0	0	0
Sóc Trăng Province	1	0	0	0
Sơn La Province	1	0	0	0
Tây Ninh Province	1	0	0	0
Thái Bình Province	1	0	0	0
Thái Nguyên Province	1	0	0	0
Thanh Hóa Province	1	0	0	0
Thừa Thiên-Hue Province	1	0	0	0
Tiền Giang Province	1	0	0	0
Trà Vinh Province	1	0	0	0
Tuyên Quang Province	1	0	0	0
Vĩnh Long Province	1	0	0	0
Vĩnh Phúc Province	1	0	0	0
Yên Bái Province	1	0	0	0
Can Tho	1	0	0	0
Da Nang	1	0	0	0
Hai Phong	1	0	0	0
Hanoi	1	0	0	0
Ho Chi Minh City	1	0	0	0



Source:

[https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Vietnam,_administrative_divisions_\(regions%2Bprovinces\)_-_de_-_colored.svg](https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Vietnam,_administrative_divisions_(regions%2Bprovinces)_-_de_-_colored.svg)

Vietnam adheres to atheism as a state religion, and like in China, the distinction between atheism and folk religion is very thin.

According to the 2009 census, a significant majority of Vietnam identified with the Vietnamese folk religion or atheism (81.6%), with substantial minority populations of Buddhists (7.9%), Christians (7.5%), and Catholics (6.6%), among others. Pew-Templeton reported similar findings in 2010, with a near-majority of the population practicing the Vietnamese folk religion (45.3%), followed by the religiously unaffiliated (29.6%), Buddhists (16.4%), and Christians (8.2%). Vietnamese folk religion is the ethnic religion of the country and incorporates the doctrines of Confucianism and Taoism from China as well as some traditions from Buddhism. Vietnam had a total population of about 87,092,252 in 2009.

These religious minorities are relatively scattered across the country, so no region appears to have a majority that adheres to one or several minority religions.

(<http://www.gso.gov.vn/default.aspx?tabid=512&idmid=5&ItemID=10798>)
(http://www.globalreligiousfutures.org/countries/vietnam#/?affiliations_religion_id=0&affiliations_year=2010®ion_name=All%20Countries&restrictions_year=2016)
(<https://data.worldbank.org/country/vietnam?view=chart>)