

Restrictions on religion higher in countries with official religions - report

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Countries with an official or preferred religion are "more likely to place a high level of government restrictions on other religious groups," according to independent research.

A new [Pew Research Center analysis](#) investigated the impact of religion in 199 countries and territories around the world, and on the relationship between religion and government in particular.

The research found that the majority (53%) of countries have no official or preferred religion. Only 22% do have an official state religion. The United Kingdom is within this minority. Twenty per cent of countries have a 'preferred/favoured' religion, while 5% are actively hostile to religious institutions.

The most common government-endorsed faith is Islam, with 27 countries enshrining Islam as their state religion. While only 13 countries designate Christianity as a state religion, the analysis found that "Christian churches receive preferential treatment in more countries – 28 – than any other unofficial but favoured faith".

The report also discovered that countries that have an official state religion "are more likely to place a high level of government restrictions on other religious groups". This was true even when controlling for the countries' population size, level of democracy and level of social hostilities involving religion.

In addition to being more likely to ban certain religious groups, countries with a state religion or preferred religion are also more prone to interfere with worship or other religious practices. Seventy-eight per cent of these countries interfered with the worship of religious groups in 2015, compared to only 46% of countries with neither an official or preferred religion.

The report also said countries with a state religion are significantly more likely to confer "privileged status" on its official religion: 98% of these countries provide funding or resources for educational resources, religious property or other religious activities.

In 86% of these countries, the funding or resources specifically for religious education programmes or religious schools "disproportionately benefits" the official religion. This includes the UK, where the Church of England benefits in the fields of religious education and religious property.

The report included a survey of 18 countries in Central and Eastern Europe on their attitudes to politics and religion, which found that 59% of people are in favour of separation of church and state. This includes 68% of people in countries with no official or preferred religion, and 50% in countries that do have an official or preferred religion.

Stephen Evans, National Secular Society campaigns director, said: "This report serves to highlight that the separation of religion from state is in no way inimical to religion or the rights of religious believers. Indeed, secularism protects citizens from the dominant religion.

"Here in Britain the privileging of religion is a significant cause of inequality and unfairness.

Removing religious privilege is a key part of ensuring equality for all. This is particularly pertinent in the UK where religious demographics are rapidly changing."

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