

Supplementary File

APPENDICES FOR CORRELATIONAL (QUANTITATIVE) ANALYSIS

1. Appendix A. Variables for Competitiveness (Models 1 – 5)

Note: This appendix does not include the entire set of variables (>70) analysed at the beginning but the selected ones after the data treatment in steps 1 and 2 (as well as the subcategories that were significant statistically).

Type of variable	Category (prosperity theory associated)	Sub-category	Variable	Code	Source	Original value rank	Description (taken mostly literally from the original sources)
Predictor variables of interest	Religion	Religious denomination (proportion in population)	Roman Catholic	Catholics (%)	(Johnson & Zurlò 2016)	% 0-100	Percentage of population in each country belonging to different religious affiliations.
			Protestant	Protestants (%)		% 0-100	
			Muslim	Muslims (%)		% 0-100	
			Orthodox	Orthodox (%)		% 0-100	
			Christianity: Other Adherents (%)	Other Christians	(Teorell, et al. 2017)	% 0-100	
		Societal religious norms	Global Restrictions on religion (GRI)	Restrictions	(Pew Global Religions Diversity 2014)	0-10	The GRI is a fine-grained measure created by adding the 20 items on a 0-to-10 metric, with zero indicating very low levels of government restrictions on religion and 10 indicating extremely high levels of restrictions. (Pew Research Center, January 2014, 'Religious Hostilities Reach Six-Year High')
			Social Hostilities (due to religion)	Hostilities		0-10	The Social Hostilities Index (SHI) measures acts of religious hostility by private individuals, organisations or groups in society. This includes religion-related armed conflict or terrorism, mob or sectarian violence, harassment over attire for religious reasons or other religion-related intimidation or

Appendix A. Variables for Competitiveness (Models 1 – 5)

Type of variable	Category (prosperity theory associated)	Sub-category	Variable	Code	Source	Original value rank	Description (taken mostly literally from the original sources)
Predictor variables of interest							abuse. (Pew Research Center, January 2014, 'Religious Hostilities Reach Six-Year High')
			Interference of Religious Dogmas	Dogmas	(Teorell, <i>et al.</i> 2017)	1, - 10	The extent to what legal order and political institutions are defined without interference by religious dogmas? 1-10. 1. The state is theocratic. Religious dogmas define legal order and political institutions. 4. Secular and religious norms conflict with the basic constitution of the state or are forming a hybrid system. 7. The state is largely secular. However, religious dogmas have considerable influence on legal order and political institutions. 10. The state is secular. Religious dogmas have no noteworthy influence on legal order or political institutions. Bertelsmann Stiftung http://www.bti-project.org/index/ (Bertelsmann Stiftung, 2016), cited in Teorell, et al. 2017 p. 114)
			Freedom of Religion in Constitution	Constitution		1,2,96	Does the constitution provide for freedom of religion? 1. Yes 2. No 96. Other The Comparative Constitutions Project http://comparativeconstitutionsproject.org/ (Elkins et al., 2014, cited in Teorell, et al. 2017 p. 122)
			Conflict intensity	Conflict		1, - 10	How serious are social, ethnic and religious conflicts? 1-10. 1. There are no violent incidents based on social, ethnic or religious differences. 4. There are only a few violent incidents. Radical political actors have limited success in mobilising along existing cleavages. Society and the political elite, however, are divided along social, ethnic or religious lines.

Appendix A. Variables for Competitiveness (Models 1 – 5)

Type of variable	Category (prosperity theory associated)	Sub-category	Variable	Code	Source	Original value rank	Description (taken mostly literally from the original sources)
Predictor variables of interest							<p>7. There are violent incidents. Mobilized groups and protest movements dominate politics. Society and the political elite are deeply split into social classes, ethnic or religious communities.</p> <p>10. There is civil war or a widespread violent conflict based on social, ethnic or religious differences. Bertelsmann Stiftung http://www.bti-project.org/index/ (Bertelsmann Stiftung, 2016, cited in Teorell, et al. 2017 p. 107)</p>
	Institutions	State religion	Muslim	MUSLIM (S.R)	(Barro, R. J. and McCleary, R. M. 2005)	0,1	State monopoly over religion has probably been the single most important form of state monopoly in existence. The choice of a state religion is a political calculus that involves interactions between the government and the religion sector (Barro, R. J. and McCleary, R. M. 2005). The key aspect of a state religion is its promotion of the monopoly position of the favoured religion, partly through limitations on entry and partly through subsidies (Smith [1791, Book V, Article III], cited in Barro, R. J. and McCleary, R. M. 2005). They categorise official state religion as an all-or-nothing choice. The data is taken for the year 2000. This variable can also be part of the societal religious norms subcategory and along with Christian denomination, being part of the predictor variable of interest. However, for practical reasons, this variable appears only here in category 'institutions'.
			Catholic	CATHOLIC (S.R)		0,1	
			Protestant	PROTESTANT (S.R)		0,1	
		Legal origin	English Common Law	ENGLISH (L.O.)	(La Porta, <i>et al.</i> 1999)	0,1	It identifies the legal origin of the Company Law or Commercial Code of each country. There are five possible origins: (1) English Common Law; (2) French Commercial Code; (3) German Commercial Code; (4) Scandinavian Commercial Code; and (5) Socialist/Communist laws. These traditions were developed in England, France, Germany, Scandinavia,
			French Commercial Code	FRENCH (L.O.)		0,1	

Appendix A. Variables for Competitiveness (Models 1 – 5)

Type of variable	Category (prosperity theory associated)	Sub-category	Variable	Code	Source	Original value rank	Description (taken mostly literally from the original sources)
			Socialist/Communist Laws	SOCIALIST (L.O.)		0,1	and the Soviet Union but then spread through the world through conquest, colonisation, imitation, and voluntary adoption. Source: (La Porta et al. 1998, 1999)
			German Commercial Code	GERMAN (L.O.)		0,1	
			Scandinavian Commercial Code	SCANDINAVIA N (L.O.)		0,1	
Other Predictor variables	Environment and geography		Latitude (average)	Latitude	(Teorell, <i>et al.</i> 2017)	0-1	The absolute value of the latitude of the capital city, divided by 90 (to take values between 0 and 1). P. 446
			Environment Performance Index	EPI	(Hsu, <i>et al.</i> 2016)	0-100	The Environmental Performance Index (EPI) ranks countries' performance on high-priority environmental issues in two areas: protection of human health and protection of ecosystems. Within these two policy objectives, the EPI scores national performance in nine issue areas comprised of more than 20 indicators (Hsu, et al. 2016)
	Cultural determinants (other than religion)	Main Languages fractionalisation	English	English (lang)	(CIA 2016)	% 0-100	The share of main native speakers in the population
			French	French (lang)		% 0-100	
			Spanish	Spanish (lang)		% 0-100	
			Russian	Russian (lang)		% 0-100	
			German	German (lang)		% 0-100	
	Portuguese	Portug. (lang)	% 0-100				

Appendix A. Variables for Competitiveness (Models 1 – 5)

Type of variable	Category (prosperity theory associated)	Sub-category	Variable	Code	Source	Original value rank	Description (taken mostly literally from the original sources)
Other Predictor variables			Italian	Italian (lang)		% 0-100	The proportion of ethnicities in population
		Main Ethnical fractionalisation	Caucasian	Caucasian (ethn)		% 0-100	
			Latino	Latino (ethn)		% 0-100	
			African	African (ethn)		% 0-100	
			Amerindian	Amerind. (ethn)		% 0-100	
			Mestizo	Mestizo (ethn)		% 0-100	
			Mulatto	Mulatto (ethn)		% 0-100	
			Asian	Asian (ethn)		% 0-100	
Criterion Variable	Prosperity		Global Competitiveness Index (GCI)	Competitiveness	(World Economic Forum 2016)	(1–7)	Competitiveness is defined as the set of institutions, policies and factors that determine a country's level of productivity. The level of productivity, in turn, sets the level of prosperity that can be reached by an economy. The Global Competitiveness Index (GCI) is a comprehensive framework that measures the microeconomic and macroeconomic foundations of national competitiveness, grouped into 12 categories' (World Economic Forum 2016). The twelve categories that comprise this index are institutions, technological readiness, innovation, higher education and training, health and primary education, business sophistication, infrastructure, macroeconomic environment, labour market efficiency, market size, financial market development, and goods market efficiency. (World Economic Forum 2016).

2. Appendix B. Countries of Analysis and Data for the Most Significant Variables

			Predictor variables (x) / Causal Conditions: Theories of prosperity									Criterion variables (y) / Outcome:		
			Percentage of population in each country belonging to main religious affiliations in Europe and the Americas (Johnson & Zurlo 2016).							State religion in 2000 (Barro, R. J. and McCleary, R. M. 2005)	Legal Origin (La Porta et al. 1999)	EPI (Hsu, et al. 2016)	Global Competitiveness Index (World Economic Forum 2016)	Corruption Perception Index (CPI) (Transparency International 2016)
Countries	Continent	Code	Protestant	Catholic	Orthodox	Muslim	Indep	Agnostic	Atheist					
Albania	EUROPE	ALB	0%	18%	18%	61%	2%	2%	0%	Muslim	Socialist	74.38	4.06	39
Belarus	EUROPE	BLR	3%	11%	58%	0%	2%	20%	3%	none	Socialist	82.3	No data*	40
Moldova, Republic of	EUROPE	MDA	2%	0%	94%	0%	1%	2%	0%	none	Socialist	76.69		3.86
Austria	EUROPE	AUT	5%	64%	3%	6%	1%	16%	2%	none	German	86.64	5.22	75
Belgium	EUROPE	BEL	1%	65%	1%	6%	1%	23%	2%	none	French	80.15	5.25	77
Bulgaria	EUROPE	BGR	2%	1%	82%	12%	1%	3%	1%	none	Socialist	83.4	4.44	41
Croatia	EUROPE	HRV	1%	84%	5%	2%	1%	3%	1%	Catholic	Socialist	86.98	4.15	49
Czech Republic	EUROPE	CZE	2%	29%	0%	0%	3%	41%	5%	none	Socialist	84.67	4.72	55
Denmark	EUROPE	DNK	80%	1%	0%	5%	1%	11%	2%	Protestant	Scandinavian	89.21	5.35	90

Appendix B. Countries of Analysis and Data for the Most Significant Variables

			Predictor variables (x) / Causal Conditions: Theories of prosperity									Criterion variables (y) / Outcome:		
			Percentage of population in each country belonging to main religious affiliations in Europe and the Americas (Johnson & Zurlo 2016).							State religion in 2000 (Barro, R. J. and McCleary, R. M. 2005)	Legal Origin (La Porta et al. 1999)	EPI (Hsu, et al. 2016)	Global Competitiveness Index (World Economic Forum 2016)	Corruption Perception Index (CPI) (Transparency International 2016)
Countries	Continent	Code	Protestant	Catholic	Orthodox	Muslim	Indep	Agnostic	Atheist					
Estonia	EUROPE	EST	19%	1%	13%	0%	5%	51%	4%	none	Socialist	88.59	4.78	70
Finland	EUROPE	FIN	74%	0%	1%	1%	1%	17%	2%	Protestant	Scandinavian	90.68	5.44	89
France	EUROPE	FRA	2%	59%	1%	9%	3%	20%	4%	none	French	88.2	5.20	69
Germany	EUROPE	DEU	32%	30%	2%	5%	1%	24%	3%	none	German	84.26	5.57	81
Greece	EUROPE	GR C	0%	1%	89%	5%	1%	4%	0%	none	French	85.81	4.00	44
Hungary	EUROPE	HUN	25%	59%	2%	0%	2%	8%	4%	none	Socialist	84.6	4.20	48
Ireland	EUROPE	IRL	3%	76%	0%	1%	1%	6%	0%	Catholic	English	86.6	5.18	73
Italy	EUROPE	ITA	0%	78%	0%	3%	2%	13%	4%	Catholic	French	84.48	4.50	47
Latvia	EUROPE	LVA	16%	21%	40%	0%	1%	19%	4%	none	Socialist	85.71	4.45	57
Lithuania	EUROPE	LTU	1%	79%	5%	0%	1%	10%	1%	Catholic	Socialist	85.49	4.60	59
Macedonia, the Former Yugoslav Republic of	EUROPE	MKD	1%	1%	63%	33%	1%	3%	0%	none	Socialist	78.02	4.23	37
Norway		NOR	84%	2%	0%	3%	1%	7%	1%	Protestant	Scandinavian	86.9	5.44	85
Poland	EUROPE	POL	0%	89%	1%	0%	1%	4%	0%	none	Socialist	81.26	4.56	62

Appendix B. Countries of Analysis and Data for the Most Significant Variables

			Predictor variables (x) / Causal Conditions: Theories of prosperity										Criterion variables (y) / Outcome:	
			Percentage of population in each country belonging to main religious affiliations in Europe and the Americas (Johnson & Zurlo 2016).							State religion in 2000 (Barro, R. J. and McCleary, R. M. 2005)	Legal Origin (La Porta et al. 1999)	EPI (Hsu, et al. 2016)	Global Competitiveness Index (World Economic Forum 2016)	Corruption Perception Index (CPI) (Transparency International 2016)
Countries	Continent	Code	Protestant	Catholic	Orthodox	Muslim	Indep	Agnostic	Atheist					
Portugal	EUROPE	PRT	1%	86%	0%	0%	4%	6%	1%	Catholic	French	88.63	4.48	62
Russian Federation	EUROPE	RUS	1%	1%	79%	12%	2%	4%	1%	none	Socialist	83.52	4.51	29
Slovakia	EUROPE	SVK	9%	75%	1%	0%	1%	11%	3%	none	Socialist	85.42	4.28	51
Slovenia	EUROPE	SVN	2%	77%	4%	2%	1%	8%	2%	Catholic	Socialist	88.98	4.39	61
Spain	EUROPE	ESP	0%	87%	0%	3%	1%	8%	2%	Catholic	French	88.91	4.68	58
Sweden	EUROPE	SWE	58%	2%	1%	6%	1%	20%	11%	Protestant	Scandinavian	90.43	5.53	88
Switzerland	EUROPE	CHE	30%	43%	2%	6%	3%	14%	1%	none	German	86.93	5.81	86
Ukraine	EUROPE	UKR	2%	11%	71%	2%	3%	10%	2%	none	Socialist	79.69	4.00	29
Bosnia and Herzegovina	EUROPE	BIH	0%	12%	37%	48%	0%	3%	1%	none	Socialist	63.28	3.80	39
Iceland	EUROPE	ISL	79%	4%	0%	0%	7%	4%	0%	Protestant	Scandinavian	90.51	4.96	78
Netherlands	EUROPE	NLD	17%	26%	0%	6%	3%	29%	2%	none	French	82.03	5.57	83
United Kingdom	EUROPE	GBR	45%	9%	1%	4%	5%	20%	1%	Protestant	English	87.38	5.49	81
Luxembourg	EUROPE	LUX	2%	77%	0%	2%	1%	16%	2%	Catholic	French	86.58	5.20	81

Appendix B. Countries of Analysis and Data for the Most Significant Variables

			Predictor variables (x) / Causal Conditions: Theories of prosperity										Criterion variables (y) / Outcome:	
			Percentage of population in each country belonging to main religious affiliations in Europe and the Americas (Johnson & Zurlo 2016).							State religion in 2000 (Barro, R. J. and McCleary, R. M. 2005)	Legal Origin (La Porta et al. 1999)	EPI (Hsu, et al. 2016)	Global Competitiveness Index (World Economic Forum 2016)	Corruption Perception Index (CPI) (Transparency International 2016)
Countries	Continent	Code	Protestant	Catholic	Orthodox	Muslim	Indep	Agnostic	Atheist					
Montenegro	EUROPE	MNE	3%	3%	71%	17%	2%	4%	1%	none	none	78.89	4.05	45
Serbia	EUROPE	SRB	1%	6%	84%	7%	2%	3%	1%	none	none	78.67	3.97	42
Romania	EUROPE	ROU	10%	9%	93%	0%	1%	1%	0%	none	Socialist	83.24	4.30	48
Malta	EUROPE	MLT	0%	92%	0%	0%	1%	2%	0%	Catholic	French	88.48	4.52	55
Dominican Republic	NORTH AM	DOM	11%	81%	0%	0%	5%	2%	0%	Catholic	French	75.32	3.94	31
Honduras	NORTH AM	HND	18%	74%	0%	0%	8%	2%	0%	Catholic	French	69.64	3.98	30
Mexico	NORTH AM	MEX	4%	88%	0%	0%	6%	3%	0%	none	French	73.59	4.41	30
Costa Rica	NORTH AM	CRI	11%	83%	0%	0%	8%	3%	0%	Catholic	French	80.03	4.41	58
El Salvador	NORTH AM	SLV	17%	76%	0%	0%	21%	2%	0%	Catholic	French	68.07	3.81	36
Guatemala	NORTH AM	GTM	15%	83%	1%	0%	12%	1%	0%	Catholic	French	69.64	4.08	28
Jamaica	NORTH AM	JAM	40%	2%	0%	0%	12%	4%	0%	none	English	77.02	4.13	39
Canada	NORTH AM	CAN	11%	42%	3%	3%	4%	18%	3%	none	English	85.06	5.27	82
Nicaragua	NORTH AM	NIC	23%	86%	0%	0%	10%	3%	0%	none	French	64.19	3.81	26

Appendix B. Countries of Analysis and Data for the Most Significant Variables

			Predictor variables (x) / Causal Conditions: Theories of prosperity										Criterion variables (y) / Outcome:	
			Percentage of population in each country belonging to main religious affiliations in Europe and the Americas (Johnson & Zurlo 2016).							State religion in 2000 (Barro, R. J. and McCleary, R. M. 2005)	Legal Origin (La Porta et al. 1999)	EPI (Hsu, et al. 2016)	Global Competitiveness Index (World Economic Forum 2016)	Corruption Perception Index (CPI) (Transparency International 2016)
Countries	Continent	Code	Protestant	Catholic	Orthodox	Muslim	Independent	Agnostic	Atheist					
Panama	NORTH AM	PAN	15%	69%	0%	1%	6%	4%	1%	Catholic	French	78	4.51	38
Trinidad and Tobago	NORTH AM	TTO	28%	28%	1%	6%	6%	2%	0%	none	English	74.34	3.93	35
United States	NORTH AM	USA	18%	23%	2%	1%	22%	15%	1%	none	English	84.72	5.70	74
Haiti	NORTH AM	HTI	22%	66%	0%	0%	6%	3%	0%	Catholic	French	43.28	No data*	20
Cuba	NORTH AM	CUB	4%	53%	0%	0%	4%	17%	4%	Catholic	Socialist	79.04	No data*	47
Brazil	SOUTH AM	BRA	17%	74%	0%	0%	12%	3%	0%	Catholic	French	78.9	4.06	40
Colombia	SOUTH AM	COL	3%	88%	0%	0%	4%	2%	0%	Catholic	French	75.93	4.30	37
Ecuador	SOUTH AM	ECU	4%	86%	0%	0%	5%	3%	0%	none	French	66.58	3.96	31
Peru	SOUTH AM	PER	6%	87%	0%	0%	8%	1%	0%	Catholic	French	72.95	4.23	35
Argentina	SOUTH AM	ARG	6%	82%	0%	2%	6%	5%	1%	Catholic	French	79.84	3.81	36
Bolivia	SOUTH AM	BOL	11%	88%	0%	0%	6%	2%	0%	Catholic	French	71.09	3.54	33
Paraguay	SOUTH AM	PRY	4%	89%	0%	0%	8%	2%	0%	Catholic	French	70.36	3.65	30

Appendix B. Countries of Analysis and Data for the Most Significant Variables

			Predictor variables (x) / Causal Conditions: Theories of prosperity								Criterion variables (y) / Outcome:			
			Percentage of population in each country belonging to main religious affiliations in Europe and the Americas (Johnson & Zurlo 2016).							State religion in 2000 (Barro, R. J. and McCleary, R. M. 2005)	Legal Origin (La Porta et al. 1999)	EPI (Hsu, et al. 2016)	Global Competitiveness Index (World Economic Forum 2016)	Corruption Perception Index (CPI) (Transparency International 2016)
Countries	Continent	Code	Protestant	Catholic	Orthodox	Muslim	Indep	Agnostic	Atheist					
Uruguay	SOUTH AM	URY	3%	56%	1%	0%	7%	29%	7%	none	French	73.98	4.17	71
Guyana	SOUTH AM	GUY	39%	8%	1%	8%	12%	2%	1%	none	English	71.14	No data*	34
Venezuela	SOUTH AM	VEN	6%	83%	0%	0%	5%	4%	0%	Catholic	French	76.23	3.27	17
Chile	SOUTH AM	CHL	3%	71%	2%	0%	29%	8%	2%	Catholic	French	77.67	4.64	66
Suriname	SOUTH AM	SUR	17%	30%	0%	16%	3%	5%	0%	none	French	68.58	No data*	45

Note: In the case of the competitiveness analysis (Models 1-5), observations marked with an asterisk (*) were not included due to inexistent data