## Appendix B: Absolute and relative gender gaps

There are several ways to describe gender gaps between men and women. One can measure the absolute value of the percentage-point difference between the religious commitment of women and men. A limitation of this approach is that it does not capture the relative difference between women and men, which is more pronounced if a behavior is relatively rare. For example, if $20 \%$ of women and $10 \%$ of men attend worship services in a given week, then this absolute difference of 10 percentage points could result in congregations with twice as many women as men. ${ }^{1}$ However, if $90 \%$ of women and $80 \%$ of men attend services, then this difference of 10 percentage points could result in congregations that are $53 \%$ female and $47 \%$ male, a more equal distribution. Measuring the ratio of religious commitment among women to religious commitment among men captures these relative differences. In the first example, the ratio is 2.0 to 1 and in the second example, the ratio is 1.1 to 1 .

A limitation of measuring relative differences is that results depend upon how the calculation is framed. If $20 \%$ of women and $10 \%$ of men attend services in a given week, this also means that $80 \%$ of women and $90 \%$ of men do not attend services in a given week. Thus, the ratio for the gender difference in attendance is either 2.0 to 1 or 0.9 to 1 , depending on whether the comparison is frequent attendance or its complement, the lack of frequent attendance. Focusing on the absolute value of the percentage-point difference avoids this problem because the absolute value is the same in either case.

To account for the complementary ways of measuring relative differences, David Voas and colleagues suggest using an adjusted relative difference method that summarizes results from both approaches. ${ }^{2}$ They calculate the gender gap as the geometric mean of the religiousness ratio (the relative difference between women's and men's likelihood of being highly religious) and the un-religiousness ratio (the relative difference between men's and women's likelihood of not being highly religious).

In the previous example, the religiousness ratio, or the degree to which women are more religious than men, is 2.0 to 1 ( $20 \%$ of women attend weekly vs. $10 \%$ of men; $20 / 10=2.0$ ). The unreligiousness ratio, or the degree to which men are more un-religious than women, is 1.125 to 1 ( $90 \%$ of men do not attend weekly vs. $80 \%$ of women; $90 / 80=1.125$ ). The un-religiousness ratio is reversed for the calculation - men's un-religiousness divided women's, rather than women's divided by men's - so that both ratios are in the same direction (greater than 1.0 to 1). To calculate

[^0]the gender gap, Voas and colleagues then take the geometric mean of these two ratios, which is the squareroot of their product. In this example, the adjusted relative gender gap is 1.5 to 1 (sqrt[2.0*1.125]). This
adjusted relative difference method is elegant though its meaning is less intuitive than the absolute or unadjusted relative differences.

Because absolute differences are easier to understand and because results are similar across approaches, this report presents gender gaps in religious commitment and beliefs as absolute differences between men and women. However, researchers at Pew
Research Center also conducted analyses using the adjusted relative difference method. In general, the results were similar. The correlation between the absolute difference and the adjusted relative difference was moderate to high for all

## Religious gender gaps in the United States compared to other countries in absolute and relative terms

$\%$ of women and men in the general population who pray daily, consider religion "very important" and attend religious services weekly

|  | Women | Men | Absolute <br> difference | Adjusted <br> relative <br> difference |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Daily Prayer | $64 \%$ | $47 \%$ | +17 | 1.43 |
| United States | 23 | 14 | 9 | 1.36 |
| United Kingdom | 22 | 14 | 9 | 1.34 |
| Germany | 15 | 9 | 6 | 1.31 |
| France | 21 | 14 | 6 | 1.24 |
| Australia | 30 | 28 | 2 | 1.05 |
| Canada |  |  |  |  |
| Religion is "very important" | 60 | 47 | 13 | 1.29 |
| United States | 21 | 15 | 7 | 1.25 |
| Australia | 25 | 18 | 6 | 1.21 |
| United Kingdom | 30 | 26 | 4 | 1.11 |
| Canada | 22 | 19 | 3 | 1.09 |
| Germany | 14 | 13 | 2 | 1.07 |
| France |  | 10 | 5 | 1.24 |
| Weekly Attendance | 15 | 17 | 6 | 1.21 |
| United Kingdom | 23 | 32 | 8 | 1.20 |
| Canada | 6 | 3 | 1.27 |  |
| United States | 40 | 9 | 3 | 1.11 |
| France | 9 | -1 | 0.96 |  |

Note: Differences in italics are statistically significant. Adjusted relative difference calculated using method from Voas, David, Siobhan McAndrew, and Ingrid Storm. 2013. "Modernization and the gender gap in religiosity: Evidence from cross-national European surveys." Kölner Zeitschrift für Soziologie und Sozialpsychologie. Values in difference column are calculated from unrounded numbers.

Source: Pew Research Center surveys, 2008-2015
PEW RESEARCH CENTER measures of religious commitment in the general population. The overall ranking of countries from largest to smallest gender gap on a given measure was also similar regardless of whether the absolute or adjusted relative difference was used. Using the relative versus the absolute approach affects only the magnitude of the difference, not its direction or statistical significance.

One place where there were important differences between the absolute and relative measures was in the comparison between the United States and other economically advanced countries (see Chapter 6, page 50). In absolute terms, the United States has much wider gender gaps on weekly attendance, daily prayer and the importance of religion than do Canada, Australia, United Kingdom, France or Germany (the U.S. is also much more religious than these countries). When the gender gap is considered in relative terms, using the adjusted relative difference, the United States still has larger gender gaps in daily prayer and the importance of religion than any of the other five countries. But when it comes to weekly attendance, Canada and the U.K. have larger relative gender gaps than the United States. This is because far fewer men and women attend religious services weekly in Canada and the U.K. compared to the United States, making smaller absolute gender differences much larger in relative terms.

Below are tables showing the absolute difference, unadjusted relative difference and adjusted relative difference for every country by religious-commitment measure for the general population and for each religion:

| Weekly attendance, general population | \% point difference (womenmen) | More religious | Ratio of women:men religiousness | Adjusted gender gap ratio |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| (* = difference is not statistically significant) |  |  |  |  |
| Afghanistan | -84 | Men | 0.1 | 0.1 |
| Albania | -2 | * | 0.8 | 0.9 |
| Algeria | -33 | Men | 0.5 | 0.5 |
| Argentina | 13 | Women | 2.0 | 1.5 |
| Australia | 3 | * | 1.2 | 1.1 |
| Azerbaijan | -4 | Men | 0.1 | 0.3 |
| Bangladesh | -66 | Men | 0.2 | 0.2 |
| Bolivia | 5 | * | 1.1 | 1.1 |
| Bosnia-Herzegovina | -11 | Men | 0.7 | 0.8 |
| Botswana | 11 | Women | 1.2 | 1.3 |
| Brazil | 12 | Women | 1.3 | 1.3 |
| Cameroon | 3 | * | 1.0 | 1.1 |
| Canada | 6 | Women | 1.4 | 1.2 |
| Chad | -15 | Men | 0.8 | 0.6 |
| Chile | 10 | Women | 1.7 | 1.4 |
| China | 0 | * | 1.2 | 1.1 |
| Colombia | 20 | Women | 1.5 | 1.5 |
| Costa Rica | 13 | Women | 1.3 | 1.3 |
| Czech Republic | 0 | * | 1.0 | 1.0 |
| Democratic Republic of the |  |  |  |  |
| Congo | 3 | * | 1.0 | 1.1 |
| Djibouti | -5 | Men | 0.9 | 0.8 |
| Dominican Republic | 16 | Women | 1.4 | 1.4 |


| Weekly attendance, general population <br> (* $=$ difference is not statistically significant) | \% point difference (womenmen) | More religious | Ratio of women:men religiousness | Adjusted gender gap ratio |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Ecuador | 9 | Women | 1.3 | 1.2 |
| Egypt | -15 | Men | 0.8 | 0.7 |
| El Salvador | 16 | Women | 1.3 | 1.4 |
| Ethiopia | 3 | * | 1.0 | 1.1 |
| France | 3 | * | 1.6 | 1.3 |
| Germany | -1 | * | 0.9 | 1.0 |
| Ghana | 4 | * | 1.0 | 1.2 |
| Greece | 11 | Women | 2.2 | 1.6 |
| Guatemala | 8 | Women | 1.1 | 1.2 |
| Guinea-Bissau | -2 | * | 1.0 | 0.9 |
| Honduras | 15 | Women | 1.3 | 1.4 |
| Indonesia | -36 | Men | 0.6 | 0.3 |
| Iran | -10 | Men | 0.8 | 0.8 |
| Iraq | -45 | Men | 0.3 | 0.4 |
| Israel | -19 | Men | 0.5 | 0.6 |
| Italy | 20 | Women | 1.9 | 1.6 |
| Japan | 2 | * | 1.5 | 1.3 |
| Jordan | -31 | Men | 0.6 | 0.5 |
| Kazakhstan | -3 | * | 0.7 | 0.8 |
| Kenya | 14 | Women | 1.2 | 1.6 |
| Kosovo | -21 | Men | 0.3 | 0.5 |
| Kyrgyzstan | -33 | Men | 0.1 | 0.3 |
| Lebanon | -19 | Men | 0.6 | 0.7 |
| Liberia | 2 | * | 1.0 | 1.1 |
| Lithuania | 9 | Women | 2.5 | 1.7 |
| Malaysia | -40 | Men | 0.4 | 0.4 |
| Mali | -14 | Men | 0.8 | 0.6 |
| Mexico | 10 | Women | 1.3 | 1.2 |
| Morocco | -27 | Men | 0.6 | 0.6 |
| Mozambique | -2 | * | 1.0 | 0.9 |
| Nicaragua | 15 | Women | 1.3 | 1.4 |
| Niger | -20 | Men | 0.8 | 0.3 |
| Nigeria | -10 | Men | 0.9 | 0.6 |
| Pakistan | -72 | Men | 0.2 | 0.1 |
| Palestinian territories | -40 | Men | 0.5 | 0.4 |
| Panama | 10 | Women | 1.2 | 1.2 |
| Paraguay | 11 | Women | 1.4 | 1.3 |
| Peru | 14 | Women | 1.5 | 1.4 |
| Philippines | 15 | Women | 1.3 | 1.4 |
| Poland | 8 | * | 1.2 | 1.2 |
| Puerto Rico | 10 | Women | 1.2 | 1.2 |
| Russia | 0 | * | 1.0 | 1.0 |
| Rwanda | 5 | Women | 1.1 | 1.2 |


| Weekly attendance, <br> general population | \% point <br> difference <br> (women- <br> men) | More <br> religious | Ratio of <br> women:men <br> religiousness | ddjusted <br> gender <br> gap ratio |
| :--- | ---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Senegal | -52 | Men | 0.5 | 0.2 |
| South Africa | 20 | Women | 1.4 | 1.5 |
| South Korea | 12 | Women | 1.5 | 1.3 |
| Spain | 7 | Women | 1.6 | 1.3 |
| Tajikistan | -56 | Men | 0.1 | 0.2 |
| Tanzania | 3 | $*$ | 1.0 | 1.1 |
| Tunisia | -21 | Men | 0.6 | 0.6 |
| Turkey | -47 | Men | 0.3 | 0.3 |
| Uganda | -3 | $*$ | 1.0 | 0.9 |
| Ukraine | 4 | $*$ | 1.4 | 1.2 |
| United Kingdom | 5 | Women | 1.5 | 1.2 |
| United States | 8 | Women | 1.3 | 1.2 |
| Uruguay | 6 | Women | 1.6 | 1.3 |
| Uzbekistan | -18 | Men | 0.1 | 0.3 |
| Venezuela | 5 | $*$ | 1.2 | 1.2 |
| Zambia | 3 | $*$ | 1.0 | 1.1 |



| Weekly attendance, Christians <br> (* $=$ difference is not statistically significant) | \% point difference (womenmen) | More religious | Ratio of women:men religiousness | Adjusted gender gap ratio |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Ghana | 3 | * | 1.0 | 1.1 |
| Greece | 11 | Women | 2.1 | 1.5 |
| Guatemala | 6 | Women | 1.1 | 1.2 |
| Guinea-Bissau | -4 | * | 0.9 | 0.9 |
| Honduras | 10 | Women | 1.2 | 1.3 |
| Italy | 19 | Women | 1.8 | 1.5 |
| Kazakhstan | 3 | * | 2.1 | 1.5 |
| Kenya | 16 | Women | 1.2 | 1.7 |
| Lebanon | 1 | * | 1.0 | 1.0 |
| Liberia | 1 | * | 1.0 | 1.0 |
| Lithuania | 9 | Women | 2.3 | 1.6 |
| Mexico | 9 | Women | 1.2 | 1.2 |
| Mozambique | O | * | 1.0 | 1.0 |
| Nicaragua | 13 | Women | 1.2 | 1.3 |
| Nigeria | -2 | * | 1.0 | 0.9 |
| Panama | 9 | Women | 1.2 | 1.2 |
| Paraguay | 11 | Women | 1.4 | 1.3 |
| Peru | 13 | Women | 1.4 | 1.3 |
| Philippines | 16 | Women | 1.4 | 1.4 |
| Poland | 6 | * | 1.1 | 1.1 |
| Puerto Rico | 7 | Women | 1.2 | 1.2 |
| Russia | 3 | * | 1.7 | 1.3 |
| Rwanda | 5 | * | 1.1 | 1.2 |
| South Africa | 18 | Women | 1.3 | 1.4 |
| South Korea | 12 | Women | 1.2 | 1.3 |
| Spain | 9 | Women | 1.4 | 1.3 |
| Tanzania | 4 | * | 1.1 | 1.2 |
| Uganda | -5 | * | 0.9 | 0.9 |
| Ukraine | 4 | * | 1.3 | 1.2 |
| United Kingdom | 5 | * | 1.2 | 1.2 |
| United States | 6 | Women | 1.1 | 1.1 |
| Uruguay | 5 |  | 1.3 | 1.2 |
| Venezuela | 5 | * | 1.2 | 1.1 |
| Zambia | 2 | * | 1.0 | 1.1 |


| Weekly attendance, Muslims | \% point difference (womenmen) | More religious | Ratio of women:men religiousness | Adjusted gender gap ratio |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\left(^{*}=\right.$ difference is not statistically significant) |  |  |  |  |
| Afghanistan | -84 | Men | 0.1 | 0.1 |
| Albania | -3 | * | 0.5 | 0.7 |
| Algeria | -34 | Men | 0.5 | 0.5 |
| Azerbaijan | -3 | * | 0.1 | 0.3 |
| Bangladesh | -76 | Men | 0.2 | 0.1 |
| Bosnia-Herzegovina | -32 | Men | 0.3 | 0.4 |
| Chad | -30 | Men | 0.7 | 0.3 |
| Djibouti | -5 | Men | 0.9 | 0.8 |
| Egypt | -16 | Men | 0.8 | 0.7 |
| Ethiopia | -2 | * | 1.0 | 0.9 |
| Ghana | o | * | 1.0 | 0.8 |
| Guinea-Bissau | -2 | * | 1.0 | 0.8 |
| Indonesia | -38 | Men | 0.6 | 0.3 |
| Iran | -10 | Men | 0.8 | 0.8 |
| Iraq | -49 | Men | 0.2 | 0.3 |
| Jordan | -31 | Men | 0.6 | 0.5 |
| Kazakhstan | -6 | * | 0.6 | 0.7 |
| Kenya | -7 | Men | 0.9 | 0.7 |
| Kosovo | -24 | Men | 0.3 | 0.5 |
| Kyrgyzstan | -37 | Men | 0.1 | 0.2 |
| Lebanon | -34 | Men | 0.3 | 0.4 |
| Malaysia | -68 | Men | 0.3 | 0.1 |
| Mali | -17 | Men | 0.8 | 0.6 |
| Morocco | -27 | Men | 0.6 | 0.6 |
| Mozambique | 0 | * | 1.0 | 1.0 |
| Niger | -21 | Men | 0.8 | 0.3 |
| Nigeria | -18 | Men | 0.8 | 0.4 |
| Pakistan | -73 | Men | 0.2 | 0.1 |
| Palestinian territories | -40 | Men | 0.5 | 0.4 |
| Russia | -26 | Men | 0.2 | 0.4 |
| Senegal | -57 | Men | 0.4 | 0.2 |
| Tajikistan | -57 | Men | 0.1 | 0.2 |
| Tanzania | -2 | * | 1.0 | 0.9 |
| Thailand | -64 | Men | 0.3 | 0.2 |
| Tunisia | -22 | Men | 0.6 | 0.6 |
| Turkey | -48 | Men | 0.3 | 0.3 |
| Uganda | 3 | * | 1.0 | 1.3 |
| United States | -20 | Men | 0.7 | 0.7 |
| Uzbekistan | -18 | Men | 0.1 | 0.3 |


| Weekly att religio <br> (* $=$ difference is | dance, other s groups <br> statistically significan | \% point difference (womenmen) <br> t) | More religious | Ratio of women:men religiousness | Adjusted gender gap ratio |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Buddhists | China | -1 | * | 0.0 | 0.0 |
|  | Malaysia | 5 | * | 3.6 | 1.9 |
|  | United States | 5 | * | 1.5 | 1.3 |
| Hindus | United States | 9 | * | 1.6 | 1.3 |
| Jews | Israel | -19 | Men | 0.5 | 0.6 |
|  | United States | -3 | * | 0.8 | 0.9 |
| Unaffiliated | Australia | -1 | * | 0.0 | 0.0 |
|  | Canada | -2 | * | 0.5 | 0.7 |
|  | China | O | * |  |  |
|  | Czech Republic | O | * |  |  |
|  | Germany | 1 | * | 2.2 | 1.5 |
|  | Japan | 1 | * |  |  |
|  | South Korea | 1 | * | 1.6 | 1.3 |
|  | Spain | O | * | 1.5 | 1.2 |
|  | United |  |  |  |  |
|  | Kingdom | 1 | * | 3.5 | 1.9 |
|  | United States | 2 | Women | 1.6 | 1.3 |
|  | Uruguay | 0 | * | 0.0 | 0.0 |


| Daily prayer, general population <br> (* $=$ difference is not statistically significant $)$ | \% point difference (womenmen) <br> t) | More religious | Ratio of women:men religiousness | Adjusted gender gap ratio |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Afghanistan | -3 | * | 1.0 | 0.7 |
| Albania | 7 | Women | 1.6 | 1.3 |
| Algeria | 5 | * | 1.1 | 1.3 |
| Argentina | 22 | Women | 1.8 | 1.6 |
| Australia | 6 | Women | 1.4 | 1.2 |
| Azerbaijan | 8 | * | 1.1 | 1.3 |
| Bangladesh | 7 | * | 1.1 | 1.2 |
| Bolivia | 11 | Women | 1.2 | 1.2 |
| Bosnia-Herzegovina | 7 | Women | 1.3 | 1.2 |
| Botswana | 3 | * | 1.1 | 1.1 |
| Brazil | 15 | Women | 1.3 | 1.4 |
| Burkina Faso | -1 | * | 1.0 | 1.0 |
| Cameroon | 9 | Women | 1.1 | 1.4 |
| Canada | 2 | * | 1.1 | 1.0 |
| Chad | 3 | * | 1.0 | 1.1 |
| Chile | 23 | Women | 1.8 | 1.6 |
| China | 1 | * | 2.7 | 1.6 |



| O point <br> difference <br> (women- <br> population | More <br> men) | (eligious | Ratio of <br> women:men <br> religiousness | Adjusted <br> gender <br> gap ratio |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| Panama | 8 | Women |  |  |
| Paraguay | 13 | Women | 1.1 | 1.2 |
| Peru | 16 | Women | 1.4 | 1.6 |
| Philippines | 8 | Women | 1.1 | 1.4 |
| Poland | 17 | Women | 1.9 | 1.2 |
| Puerto Rico | 18 | Women | 1.3 | 1.6 |
| Russia | 7 | Women | 1.6 | 1.5 |
| Rwanda | 4 | $*$ | 1.1 | 1.3 |
| Senegal | -4 | $*$ | 1.0 | 1.1 |
| South Africa | 15 | Women | 1.3 | 0.8 |
| South Korea | 10 | Women | 1.4 | 1.4 |
| Spain | 14 | Women | 2.3 | 1.3 |
| Tajikistan | -4 | $*$ | 0.9 | 1.7 |
| Tanzania | 1 | $*$ | 1.0 | 0.9 |
| Tunisia | 4 | $*$ | 1.1 | 1.0 |
| Turkey | 11 | $*$ | 1.2 | 1.1 |
| Uganda | 5 | $*$ | 1.1 | 1.3 |
| Ukraine | 17 | Women | 1.8 | 1.1 |
| United Kingdom | 9 | Women | 1.7 | 1.5 |
| United States | 17 | Women | 1.4 | 1.4 |
| Uruguay | 19 | Women | 2.0 | 1.4 |
| Uzbekistan | 16 | Women | 2.0 | 1.6 |
| Venezuela | 13 | Women | 1.3 | 1.6 |
| Vietnam | 9 | Women | 2.1 | 1.3 |
| Zambia | 2 | $*$ | 1.0 | 1.5 |


| Daily prayer, Christians <br> (* $=$ difference is not statistically significant) | \% point difference <br> (womenmen) $\qquad$ | More religious | Ratio of women:men religiousness | Adjusted gender gap ratio |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Argentina | 21 | Women | 1.6 | 1.5 |
| Australia | 7 | * | 1.3 | 1.2 |
| Bolivia | 11 | Women | 1.2 | 1.2 |
| Bosnia-Herzegovina | 12 | Women | 1.4 | 1.3 |
| Botswana | O | * | 1.0 | 1.0 |
| Brazil | 13 | Women | 1.2 | 1.3 |
| Burkina Faso | -3 | * | 1.0 | 0.9 |
| Cameroon | 11 | Women | 1.1 | 1.4 |
| Canada | 7 | * | 1.2 | 1.2 |
| Chad | 4 | * | 1.0 | 1.1 |


| Daily prayer, Christians <br> (* = difference is not statistically significant) | \% point difference (womenmen) ) | More religious | Ratio of women:men religiousness | Adjusted gender gap ratio |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Chile | 22 | Women | 1.7 | 1.6 |
| Colombia | 21 | Women | 1.3 | 1.8 |
| Costa Rica | 10 | Women | 1.1 | 1.4 |
| Democratic Republic of the |  |  |  |  |
| Congo | O | * | 1.0 | 1.0 |
| Dominican Republic | 14 | Women | 1.2 | 1.6 |
| Ecuador | 11 | Women | 1.2 | 1.3 |
| El Salvador | 9 | Women | 1.1 | 1.4 |
| Ethiopia | 4 | * | 1.1 | 1.1 |
| France | 3 | * | 1.3 | 1.1 |
| Germany | 10 | Women | 1.5 | 1.3 |
| Ghana | 6 | * | 1.1 | 1.2 |
| Greece | 25 | Women | 2.0 | 1.7 |
| Guatemala | 2 | * | 1.0 | 1.1 |
| Guinea-Bissau | -5 | * | 0.9 | 0.9 |
| Honduras | 10 | Women | 1.1 | 1.4 |
| Italy | 22 | Women | 2.0 | 1.7 |
| Kazakhstan | 10 | Women | 2.6 | 1.7 |
| Kenya | 8 | Women | 1.1 | 1.2 |
| Lebanon | -1 | * | 1.0 | 1.0 |
| Liberia | 1 | * | 1.0 | 1.1 |
| Lithuania | 19 | Women | 8.6 | 3.3 |
| Mexico | 10 | Women | 1.3 | 1.2 |
| Mozambique | 0 | * | 1.0 | 1.0 |
| Nicaragua | 11 | Women | 1.2 | 1.4 |
| Nigeria | 5 | Women | 1.1 | 1.5 |
| Panama | 8 | Women | 1.1 | 1.2 |
| Paraguay | 13 | Women | 1.2 | 1.6 |
| Peru | 15 | Women | 1.3 | 1.4 |
| Philippines | 8 | Women | 1.1 | 1.2 |
| Poland | 17 | Women | 1.8 | 1.5 |
| Puerto Rico | 16 | Women | 1.3 | 1.5 |
| Russia | 8 | Women | 1.7 | 1.4 |
| Rwanda | 5 | * | 1.1 | 1.1 |
| South Africa | 12 | Women | 1.3 | 1.3 |
| South Korea | 7 | * | 1.1 | 1.1 |
| Spain | 15 | Women | 2.0 | 1.6 |
| Tanzania | 6 | * | 1.1 | 1.1 |
| Uganda | 5 | * | 1.1 | 1.1 |
| Ukraine | 15 | Women | 1.6 | 1.4 |
| United Kingdom | 16 | Women | 1.9 | 1.5 |
| United States | 14 | Women | 1.2 | 1.4 |
| Uruguay | 15 | Women | 1.4 | 1.3 |


|  | \% point <br> difference <br> (women- <br> men) | More <br> religious | Ratio of <br> women:men <br> religiousness | Adjusted <br> gender <br> gap ratio |
| :--- | ---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $(*=$ difference is not statistically significant) | 14 | Women | 1.3 | 1.3 |
| Venezuela | 2 | $*$ | 1.0 | 1.0 |
| Zambia |  |  |  |  |


| Daily prayer, Muslims | \% point difference (womenmen) | More religious | Ratio of women:men religiousness | Adjusted gender gap ratio |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| (* $=$ difference is not statistically significant) |  |  |  |  |
| Afghanistan | -3 | * | 1.0 | 0.7 |
| Albania | 6 | * | 1.6 | 1.3 |
| Algeria | 5 | * | 1.1 | 1.3 |
| Azerbaijan | 8 | * | 1.1 | 1.3 |
| Bangladesh | 8 | * | 1.1 | 1.2 |
| Bosnia-Herzegovina | 2 | * | 1.1 | 1.1 |
| Burkina Faso | o | * | 1.0 | 1.0 |
| Chad | 1 | * | 1.0 | 1.1 |
| Djibouti | 1 | * | 1.0 | 1.0 |
| Egypt | -6 | * | 0.9 | 0.9 |
| Ethiopia | -1 | * | 1.0 | 1.0 |
| Ghana | o | * | 1.0 | 0.9 |
| Guinea-Bissau | -2 | * | 1.0 | 0.9 |
| Indonesia | 1 | * | 1.0 | 1.1 |
| Iran | 1 | * | 1.0 | 1.0 |
| Iraq | 2 | * | 1.0 | 1.1 |
| Jordan | 4 | * | 1.0 | 1.1 |
| Kazakhstan | 2 | * | 1.2 | 1.1 |
| Kenya | -4 | * | 1.0 | 0.8 |
| Kosovo | 11 | Women | 1.2 | 1.3 |
| Kyrgyzstan | 4 | * | 1.2 | 1.1 |
| Lebanon | 1 | * | 1.0 | 1.0 |
| Malaysia | 2 | * | 1.0 | 1.1 |
| Mali | 1 | * | 1.0 | 1.0 |
| Morocco | 0 | * | 1.0 | 1.0 |
| Mozambique | -13 | Men | 0.8 | 0.7 |
| Niger | 2 | * | 1.0 | 1.1 |
| Nigeria | o | * | 1.0 | 1.0 |
| Pakistan | -2 | * | 1.0 | 1.0 |
| Palestinian territories | 12 | Women | 1.2 | 1.4 |
| Russia | -1 | * | 1.0 | 1.0 |
| Senegal | -5 | Men | 1.0 | 0.8 |
| Tajikistan | -4 | * | 0.9 | 0.9 |


|  | \% point <br> difference <br> (women- <br> men) | Maily prayer, Muslims <br> Meligious <br> ${ }^{*}=$ difference is not statistically significant) | Ratio of <br> women:men <br> religiousness | Adjusted <br> gender <br> gap ratio |
| :--- | ---: | :--- | ---: | :---: |
| Tanzania | -10 | Men | 0.8 | 0.8 |
| Thailand | 3 | $*$ | 1.0 | 1.1 |
| Tunisia | 4 | $*$ | 1.1 | 1.1 |
| Turkey | 11 | $*$ | 1.2 | 1.3 |
| Uganda | 1 | $*$ | 1.0 | 1.1 |
| United States | 5 | $*$ | 1.1 | 1.1 |
| Uzbekistan | 17 | Women | 2.0 | 1.6 |


|  | yer, other <br> s groups <br> statistically signific | \% point difference (womenmen) | More religious | Ratio of women:men religiousness | Adjusted gender gap ratio |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Buddhists | Japan | 10 | Women | 1.3 | 1.2 |
|  | Malaysia | 4 | * | 1.3 | 1.1 |
|  | United States | 8 | * | 1.3 | 1.2 |
| Hindus | India | 3 | * | 1.0 | 1.1 |
|  | United States | 29 | Women | 1.8 | 1.8 |
| Jews | Israel | -11 | Men | 0.6 | 0.7 |
|  | United States | 4 | * | 1.1 | 1.1 |
| Unaffiliated | Australia | 1 | * | 3.8 | 2.0 |
|  | Canada | -8 | * | 0.4 | 0.6 |
|  | China | O | * |  |  |
|  | Czech Republic | 2 | * | 2.4 | 1.6 |
|  | France | 6 | Women | 11.9 | 3.6 |
|  | Germany | -2 | * | 0.6 | 0.8 |
|  | Japan | 7 | Women | 1.6 | 1.3 |
|  | South Korea | 3 | * | 1.4 | 1.2 |
|  | Spain <br> United | 2 | * | 2.2 | 1.5 |
|  | Kingdom | -2 | * | 0.4 | 0.6 |
|  | United States | 11 | Women | 1.8 | 1.4 |
|  | Uruguay | 12 | Women | 6.7 | 2.8 |
|  | Vietnam | 7 | Women | 13.1 | 3.8 |


| Religion is "very <br> important," general <br> population | \% point <br> difference <br> (women- <br> men) | More <br> religious | Ratio of <br> women:men <br> religiousness | Adjusted <br> gender <br> gap ratio |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |


| Afghanistan | -3 | * | 1.0 | 0.8 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Albania | -3 | * | 0.8 | 0.9 |
| Algeria | 10 | Women | 1.2 | 1.3 |
| Argentina | 16 | Women | 1.5 | 1.4 |
| Australia | 7 | Women | 1.4 | 1.3 |
| Azerbaijan | 5 | * | 1.1 | 1.1 |
| Bangladesh | -1 | * | 1.0 | 1.0 |
| Bolivia | 9 | Women | 1.1 | 1.3 |
| Bosnia-Herzegovina | 4 | * | 1.1 | 1.1 |
| Botswana | 1 | * | 1.0 | 1.0 |
| Brazil | 11 | Women | 1.2 | 1.3 |
| Burkina Faso | 1 | * | 1.0 | 1.1 |
| Cameroon | 3 | Women | 1.0 | 1.2 |
| Canada | 4 | * | 1.2 | 1.1 |
| Chad | 1 | * | 1.0 | 1.0 |
| Chile | 12 | Women | 1.3 | 1.3 |
| China | 1 | * | 1.7 | 1.3 |
| Colombia | 14 | Women | 1.2 | 1.5 |
| Costa Rica | 10 | Women | 1.1 | 1.3 |
| Czech Republic | 1 | * | 1.1 | 1.1 |
| Democratic Republic of the |  |  |  |  |
| Congo | 5 | Women | 1.1 | 1.2 |
| Djibouti | -2 | * | 1.0 | 0.9 |
| Dominican Republic | 9 | Women | 1.1 | 1.3 |
| Ecuador | 7 | Women | 1.1 | 1.2 |
| Egypt | -1 | * | 1.0 | 1.0 |
| El Salvador | 7 | Women | 1.1 | 1.3 |
| Ethiopia | 3 | * | 1.0 | 1.1 |
| France | 2 | * | 1.1 | 1.1 |
| Germany | 3 | * | 1.1 | 1.1 |
| Ghana | 3 | * | 1.0 | 1.2 |
| Greece | 15 | Women | 1.5 | 1.4 |
| Guatemala | 3 | * | 1.0 | 1.2 |
| Guinea-Bissau | -1 | * | 1.0 | 0.9 |
| Honduras | 5 | Women | 1.1 | 1.3 |
| India | 4 | * | 1.0 | 1.1 |
| Indonesia | 1 | * | 1.0 | 1.1 |
| Iran | 4 | * | 1.1 | 1.1 |
| Iraq | 1 | * | 1.0 | 1.0 |
| Israel | -5 | Men | 0.9 | 0.9 |
| Italy | 14 | Women | 1.7 | 1.4 |
| Japan | 5 | Women | 1.5 | 1.3 |
| Jordan | 0 | * | 1.0 | 1.0 |
| Kazakhstan | 2 | * | 1.1 | 1.1 |
| Kenya | 7 | Women | 1.1 | 1.4 |
| Kosovo | 10 | Women | 1.2 | 1.2 |
| Kyrgyzstan | -3 | * | 0.9 | 0.9 |



| Religion is "very important," Christians <br> (* $=$ difference is not statistically significant) | \% point difference (womenmen) <br> t) | More religious | Ratio of women:men religiousness | Adjusted gender gap ratio |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Argentina | 14 | Women | 1.4 | 1.3 |
| Australia | 8 | * | 1.3 | 1.2 |
| Bolivia | 8 | Women | 1.1 | 1.2 |
| Bosnia-Herzegovina | 8 | * | 1.3 | 1.2 |
| Botswana | -1 | * | 1.0 | 1.0 |
| Brazil | 9 | Women | 1.1 | 1.3 |
| Burkina Faso | 3 | * | 1.0 | 1.3 |
| Cameroon | 3 | * | 1.0 | 1.2 |
| Canada | 7 | * | 1.2 | 1.2 |
| Chad | -2 | * | 1.0 | 0.9 |
| Chile | 10 | Women | 1.2 | 1.2 |
| Colombia | 13 | Women | 1.2 | 1.5 |
| Costa Rica | 7 | Women | 1.1 | 1.3 |
| Democratic Republic of the |  |  |  |  |
| Congo | 3 | * | 1.0 | 1.2 |
| Dominican Republic | 5 | Women | 1.1 | 1.2 |
| Ecuador | 6 | Women | 1.1 | 1.2 |
| El Salvador | 3 | * | 1.0 | 1.2 |
| Ethiopia | 4 | * | 1.1 | 1.1 |
| France | 1 | * | 1.1 | 1.0 |
| Germany | 0 | * | 1.0 | 1.0 |
| Ghana | 0 | * | 1.0 | 1.0 |
| Greece | 15 | Women | 1.5 | 1.4 |
| Guatemala | 3 | * | 1.0 | 1.2 |
| Guinea-Bissau | -2 | * | 1.0 | 0.9 |
| Honduras | 2 | * | 1.0 | 1.1 |
| Italy | 14 | Women | 1.6 | 1.4 |
| Kazakhstan | 10 | * | 1.9 | 1.5 |
| Kenya | 9 | Women | 1.1 | 1.5 |
| Lebanon | 9 | * | 1.2 | 1.2 |
| Liberia | -5 | Men | 1.0 | 0.7 |
| Lithuania | 19 | Women | 4.0 | 2.2 |
| Mexico | 5 | * | 1.1 | 1.1 |
| Mozambique | -3 | * | 1.0 | 0.9 |
| Nicaragua | 3 | * | 1.0 | 1.2 |
| Nigeria | 0 | * | 1.0 | 1.0 |
| Panama | 1 | * | 1.0 | 1.0 |
| Paraguay | 14 | Women | 1.3 | 1.3 |
| Peru | 10 | Women | 1.1 | 1.3 |
| Philippines | 2 | * | 1.0 | 1.1 |
| Poland | 18 | Women | 1.9 | 1.5 |
| Puerto Rico | 12 | Women | 1.2 | 1.4 |
| Russia | 5 | Women | 1.4 | 1.2 |


| Religion is "very important," Christians <br> (* $=$ difference is not statistically significant) | \% point difference (womenmen) <br> t) | More religious | Ratio of women:men religiousness | Adjusted gender gap ratio |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Rwanda | 7 | Women | 1.1 | 1.5 |
| South Africa | 15 | Women | 1.2 | 1.6 |
| South Korea | 23 | Women | 1.7 | 1.6 |
| Spain | 12 | Women | 1.6 | 1.4 |
| Tanzania | 2 | * | 1.0 | 1.3 |
| Uganda | 2 | * | 1.0 | 1.1 |
| Ukraine | 9 | Women | 1.4 | 1.3 |
| United Kingdom | 13 | Women | 1.6 | 1.4 |
| United States | 10 | Women | 1.2 | 1.3 |
| Uruguay | 7 | * | 1.2 | 1.1 |
| Venezuela | 2 | * | 1.0 | 1.0 |
| Zambia | O | * | 1.0 | 1.0 |


| Religion is "very important," Muslims <br> (* = difference is not statistically significant) | \% point difference (womenmen) t) | More religious | Ratio of women:men religiousness | Adjusted gender gap ratio |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Afghanistan | -3 | * | 1.0 | 0.8 |
| Albania | -8 | Men | 0.6 | 0.7 |
| Algeria | 9 | * | 1.1 | 1.3 |
| Azerbaijan | 5 | * | 1.1 | 1.1 |
| Bangladesh | O | * | 1.0 | 1.0 |
| Bosnia-Herzegovina | O | * | 1.0 | 1.0 |
| Burkina Faso | O | * | 1.0 | 1.0 |
| Chad | 0 | * | 1.0 | 1.0 |
| Djibouti | -1 | * | 1.0 | 0.9 |
| Egypt | -2 | * | 1.0 | 0.9 |
| Ethiopia | -2 | * | 1.0 | 0.9 |
| Ghana | 2 | * | 1.0 | 1.3 |
| Guinea-Bissau | -1 | * | 1.0 | 0.9 |
| Indonesia | 0 | * | 1.0 | 1.0 |
| Iran | 4 | * | 1.1 | 1.1 |
| Iraq | 0 | * | 1.0 | 1.0 |
| Jordan | O | * | 1.0 | 1.0 |
| Kazakhstan | -1 | * | 0.9 | 1.0 |
| Kenya | -2 | * | 1.0 | 0.8 |
| Kosovo | 12 | Women | 1.3 | 1.3 |
| Kyrgyzstan | -4 | * | 0.9 | 0.9 |
| Lebanon | 1 | * | 1.0 | 1.0 |
| Malaysia | 1 | * | 1.0 | 1.1 |


| Religion is "very <br> important," Muslims | \% point <br> difference <br> (women- <br> men) | More <br> religious | Ratio of <br> women:men <br> religiousness | Adjusted <br> gender <br> gap ratio |
| :--- | ---: | :--- | :--- | :---: |
| Mali | 2 | $*$ | 1.0 | 1.2 |
| Morocco | 1 | $*$ | 1.0 | 1.1 |
| Mozambique is not statistically significant) |  | $*$ | 1.0 | 0.8 |
| Niger | -3 | $*$ | 1.0 | 0.9 |
| Nigeria | -4 | $*$ | 1.0 | 1.0 |
| Pakistan | 1 | $*$ | 1.0 | 0.7 |
| Palestinian territories | -4 | $*$ | 1.0 | 1.1 |
| Russia | 3 | $*$ | 1.1 | 1.1 |
| Senegal | 5 | $*$ | 1.0 | 1.2 |
| Tajikistan | 0 | $*$ | 1.0 | 1.0 |
| Tanzania | -2 | $*$ | 1.0 | 0.8 |
| Thailand | -2 | $*$ | 1.0 | 1.0 |
| Tunisia | 0 | $*$ | 1.0 | 1.0 |
| Turkey | 1 | $*$ | 1.0 | 1.1 |
| Uganda | 3 | $*$ | 1.0 | 0.8 |
| United States | -2 | $*$ | 1.1 | 1.2 |
| Uzbekistan | 7 | $*$ | 1.0 | 1.0 |


| Religio important," $\mathbf{(}^{*}=\text { difference is } \mathrm{n}$ | is "very <br> other religious ups <br> t statistically significa | \% point difference (womenmen) <br> t) | More religious | Ratio of women:men religiousness | Adjusted gender gap ratio |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Buddhists | Japan | 6 | * | 1.4 | 1.2 |
|  | Malaysia | 2 | * | 1.1 | 1.0 |
|  | United States | 4 | * | 1.1 | 1.1 |
| Hindus | India | 3 | * | 1.0 | 1.1 |
|  | United States | 11 | * | 1.4 | 1.3 |
| Jews | Israel | -9 | Men | 0.7 | 0.8 |
|  | United States | 8 | Women | 1.3 | 1.2 |
| Unaffiliated | Australia | 2 | * | 4.2 | 2.1 |
|  | Canada | -3 | * | 0.4 | 0.6 |
|  | China | 0 | * | 0.7 | 0.9 |
|  | Czech Republic | 1 | * | 2.7 | 1.6 |
|  | France | 1 | * | 2.4 | 1.5 |
|  | Germany | -1 | * | 0.9 | 0.9 |
|  | Japan | 0 | * | 1.1 | 1.0 |
|  | South Korea | O | * | 1.3 | 1.1 |
|  | Spain | 3 | * | 1.8 | 1.4 |
|  | United |  |  |  |  |
|  | Kingdom | O | * | 1.1 | 1.0 |


| Religion is "very <br> important," other religious <br> groups | \% point <br> difference <br> (women- <br> men) | More <br> religious | Ratio of <br> women:men <br> religiousness | Adjusted <br> gender <br> gap ratio |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| ${ }^{*}=$ difference is not statistically significant) |  |  |  |  |$\quad$|  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | ---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| United States | 3 | Women | 1.3 | 1.2 |
| Uruguay | -1 | $*$ | 0.8 | 0.9 |
| Vietnam | 7 | $*$ | 1.7 | 1.4 |

$\left.\begin{array}{lrlll}\hline & \begin{array}{c}\text { \% point } \\ \text { difference } \\ \text { (women- } \\ \text { Bopulation }\end{array} & \begin{array}{c}\text { More } \\ \text { men) }\end{array} & \begin{array}{c}\text { Meligious }\end{array} & \begin{array}{c}\text { Ratio of } \\ \text { women:men } \\ \text { religiousness }\end{array}\end{array} \begin{array}{c}\text { Adjusted } \\ \text { gender } \\ \text { gap ratio }\end{array}\right]$


| Belief in heaven, Christians <br> (* $=$ difference is not statistically significant) | \% point difference (womenmen) | More religious | Ratio of women:men religiousness | Adjusted gender gap ratio |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Argentina | 3 | * | 1.0 | 1.1 |
| Bolivia | -1 | * | 1.0 | 0.9 |
| Bosnia-Herzegovina | 12 | Women | 1.2 | 1.4 |


| Belief in heaven, Christians <br> (* $=$ difference is not statistically significant) | \% point difference (womenmen) <br> t) | More religious | Ratio of women:men religiousness | Adjusted gender gap ratio |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Botswana | 4 | Women | 1.0 | 1.3 |
| Brazil | 1 | * | 1.0 | 1.1 |
| Cameroon | 3 | * | 1.0 | 1.2 |
| Chad | 2 | * | 1.0 | 1.3 |
| Chile | 6 | Women | 1.1 | 1.3 |
| Colombia | 4 | * | 1.0 | 1.2 |
| Costa Rica | 2 | * | 1.0 | 1.1 |
| Democratic Republic of the |  |  |  |  |
| Congo | 3 | * | 1.0 | 1.1 |
| Dominican Republic | 0 | * | 1.0 | 1.0 |
| Ecuador | 2 | * | 1.0 | 1.1 |
| El Salvador | 2 | * | 1.0 | 1.2 |
| Ethiopia | 1 | * | 1.0 | 1.1 |
| Ghana | O | * | 1.0 | 0.8 |
| Guatemala | 1 | * | 1.0 | 1.2 |
| Guinea-Bissau | 2 | * | 1.0 | 1.1 |
| Honduras | -1 | * | 1.0 | 1.0 |
| Kazakhstan | 16 | * | 1.3 | 1.4 |
| Kenya | 0 | * | 1.0 | 0.7 |
| Lebanon | -11 | Men | 0.9 | 0.6 |
| Liberia | -1 | * | 1.0 | 0.6 |
| Mexico | 2 | * | 1.0 | 1.1 |
| Mozambique | -1 | * | 1.0 | 0.9 |
| Nicaragua | 0 | * | 1.0 | 1.0 |
| Nigeria | -1 | * | 1.0 | 0.6 |
| Panama | 1 | * | 1.0 | 1.1 |
| Paraguay | 2 | * | 1.0 | 1.3 |
| Peru | 5 | * | 1.1 | 1.2 |
| Puerto Rico | 4 | * | 1.0 | 1.3 |
| Russia | 13 | Women | 1.2 | 1.3 |
| Rwanda | O | * | 1.0 | 1.0 |
| South Africa | 0 | * | 1.0 | 1.0 |
| Tanzania | 2 | * | 1.0 | 1.2 |
| Uganda | 1 | * | 1.0 | 1.1 |
| United States | 3 | Women | 1.0 | 1.2 |
| Uruguay | 9 | * | 1.1 | 1.2 |
| Venezuela | -1 | * | 1.0 | 1.0 |
| Zambia | 0 | * | 1.0 | 1.0 |



|  | \% point <br> Belief in heaven, other <br> religious groups <br> (women- <br> men) | More <br> religious <br> $c^{*}=$ difference is not statistically significant) | Ratio of <br> women:men <br> religiousness | Adjusted <br> gender <br> gap ratio |  |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Buddhist | Malaysia | 4 | $*$ |  |  |
|  | United States | 7 | $*$ | 1.1 | 1.1 |
| Hindu | United States | 19 | Women | 1.1 | 1.1 |
| Unaffiliated | United States | 11 | Women | 1.3 | 1.5 |
|  | Uruguay | 10 | $*$ | 1.3 |  |


$\left.\begin{array}{lrlll}\hline & \begin{array}{c}\text { \% point } \\ \text { difference } \\ \text { (women- } \\ \text { Belief in hell, general } \\ \text { population }\end{array} & \begin{array}{c}\text { Men) }\end{array} & \begin{array}{c}\text { More } \\ \text { religious }\end{array} & \begin{array}{c}\text { Ratio of } \\ \text { women:men } \\ \text { religiousness }\end{array}\end{array} \begin{array}{c}\text { Adjusted } \\ \text { gender } \\ \text { gap ratio }\end{array}\right]$

|  | \% point <br> difference <br> (women- <br> Belief in hell, Christians | More <br> men) | Religious <br> women:men <br> (*) difference is not statistically significant) | Adjusted <br> gender |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Argentina | 4 | $*$ | 1.1 | 1.1 |


| Belief in hell, Christians | \% point difference (womenmen) | More religious | Ratio of women:men religiousness | Adjusted gender gap ratio |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| ${ }^{*}=$ difference is not statistically significant) |  |  |  |  |
| Bolivia | -5 | * | 0.9 | 0.9 |
| Bosnia-Herzegovina | 12 | Women | 1.2 | 1.3 |
| Botswana | 1 | * | 1.0 | 1.0 |
| Brazil | 1 | * | 1.0 | 1.0 |
| Cameroon | 1 | * | 1.0 | 1.1 |
| Chad | 2 | * | 1.0 | 1.1 |
| Chile | 8 | Women | 1.1 | 1.2 |
| Colombia | 5 | * | 1.1 | 1.1 |
| Costa Rica | -1 | * | 1.0 | 1.0 |
| Democratic Republic of the |  |  |  |  |
| Congo | o | * | 1.0 | 1.0 |
| Dominican Republic | 2 | * | 1.0 | 1.1 |
| Ecuador | -1 | * | 1.0 | 1.0 |
| El Salvador | -3 | * | 1.0 | 0.9 |
| Ethiopia | 2 | * | 1.0 | 1.2 |
| Ghana | -4 | * | 1.0 | 0.7 |
| Guatemala | -4 | * | 1.0 | 0.9 |
| Guinea-Bissau | 7 | * | 1.1 | 1.2 |
| Honduras | o | * | 1.0 | 1.0 |
| Kazakhstan | 16 | Women | 1.4 | 1.4 |
| Kenya | o | * | 1.0 | 1.0 |
| Lebanon | -11 | Men | 0.9 | 0.6 |
| Liberia | -3 | * | 1.0 | 0.9 |
| Mexico | 3 | * | 1.0 | 1.1 |
| Mozambique | -1 | * | 1.0 | 1.0 |
| Nicaragua | -1 | * | 1.0 | 1.0 |
| Nigeria | 4 | * | 1.0 | 1.3 |
| Panama | 3 | * | 1.0 | 1.1 |
| Paraguay | 3 | * | 1.0 | 1.1 |
| Peru | 1 | * | 1.0 | 1.0 |
| Puerto Rico | 1 | * | 1.0 | 1.0 |
| Russia | 13 | Women | 1.2 | 1.3 |
| Rwanda | -2 | * | 1.0 | 0.9 |
| South Africa | 3 | * | 1.0 | 1.1 |
| Tanzania | 2 | * | 1.0 | 1.2 |
| Uganda | -1 | * | 1.0 | 1.0 |
| United States | -2 | Men | 1.0 | 1.0 |
| Uruguay | 7 | * | 1.1 | 1.1 |
| Venezuela | -3 | * | 1.0 | 0.9 |
| Zambia | o | * | 1.0 | 1.0 |


| Belief in hell, Muslims | \% point difference (womenmen) | More religious | Ratio of women:men religiousness | Adjusted gender gap ratio |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| (* = difference is not statistically significant) |  |  |  |  |
| Albania | -2 | * | 1.0 | 1.0 |
| Algeria | 1 | * | 1.0 | 1.2 |
| Azerbaijan | 1 | * | 1.0 | 1.1 |
| Bangladesh | 1 | * | 1.0 | 1.1 |
| Bosnia-Herzegovina | 6 | Women | 1.1 | 1.3 |
| Chad | -3 | * | 1.0 | 0.9 |
| Djibouti | o | * | 1.0 | 1.0 |
| Egypt | -4 | * | 1.0 | 0.8 |
| Ethiopia | o | * | 1.0 | 1.0 |
| Ghana | -4 | * | 1.0 | 0.8 |
| Guinea-Bissau | 18 | Women | 1.3 | 1.5 |
| Indonesia | -1 | * | 1.0 | 0.9 |
| Iran | o | * | 1.0 | 1.0 |
| Iraq | o | * | 1.0 | 1.0 |
| Jordan | -7 | * | 0.9 | 0.7 |
| Kazakhstan | o | * | 1.0 | 1.0 |
| Kenya | -2 | * | 1.0 | 0.9 |
| Kosovo | -7 | * | 0.9 | 0.8 |
| Kyrgyzstan | 3 | * | 1.0 | 1.2 |
| Lebanon | -3 | * | 1.0 | 0.6 |
| Malaysia | 2 | * | 1.0 | 1.1 |
| Mali | o | * | 1.0 | 1.0 |
| Morocco | o | * | 1.0 | 1.0 |
| Mozambique | -6 | * | 0.9 | 0.9 |
| Niger | 3 | * | 1.0 | 1.2 |
| Nigeria | 0 | * | 1.0 | 1.0 |
| Pakistan | -2 | * | 1.0 | 0.7 |
| Palestinian territories | 1 | * | 1.0 | 1.1 |
| Russia | 11 | Women | 1.1 | 1.4 |
| Senegal | -3 | * | 1.0 | 0.8 |
| Tajikistan | o | * | 1.0 | 1.0 |
| Tanzania | 1 | * | 1.0 | 1.1 |
| Thailand | o | * | 1.0 | 0.8 |
| Tunisia | -1 | * | 1.0 | 0.6 |
| Turkey | -1 | * | 1.0 | 1.0 |
| Uganda | -1 | * | 1.0 | 1.0 |
| Uzbekistan | 5 | * | 1.1 | 1.3 |


|  |  | \% point <br> difference <br> Belief in hell, other <br> religious groups <br> (women- <br> men) | Mifference is not statistically significant) | Ratio of <br> religious <br> women:men <br> religiousness | Adjusted <br> gender <br> gap ratio |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Buddhist | Malaysia | -3 | $*$ | 1.0 | 0.9 |
|  | United States | 15 | Women | 1.3 | 1.4 |
| Hindu | United States | 7 | $*$ | 1.2 | 1.2 |
| Unaffiliated | United States | 4 | Women | 1.2 | 1.1 |
|  | Uruguay | 0 | $*$ | 1.0 | 1.0 |


| Belief in angels, general population | \% point difference (womenmen) | More religious | Ratio of women:men religiousness | Adjusted gender gap ratio |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| (* = difference is not statistically significant) |  |  |  |  |
| Afghanistan | -1 | * | 1.0 | 0.7 |
| Albania | 6 | * | 1.1 | 1.1 |
| Algeria | 2 | * | 1.0 | 1.5 |
| Argentina | 15 | Women | 1.2 | 1.6 |
| Azerbaijan | 6 | Women | 1.1 | 1.6 |
| Bangladesh | -2 | * | 1.0 | 0.9 |
| Bolivia | 2 | * | 1.0 | 1.1 |
| Bosnia-Herzegovina | 9 | Women | 1.2 | 1.2 |
| Botswana | 6 | * | 1.1 | 1.2 |
| Brazil | 3 | * | 1.0 | 1.1 |
| Cameroon | 5 | Women | 1.1 | 1.4 |
| Chad | 2 | * | 1.0 | 1.0 |
| Chile | 13 | Women | 1.2 | 1.4 |
| Colombia | 5 | * | 1.1 | 1.2 |
| Costa Rica | 4 | * | 1.0 | 1.2 |
| Democratic Republic of the |  |  |  |  |
| Congo | 3 | * | 1.0 | 1.1 |
| Djibouti | 3 | * | 1.1 | 1.1 |
| Dominican Republic | 2 | * | 1.0 | 1.1 |
| Ecuador | 7 | Women | 1.1 | 1.3 |
| Egypt | 1 | * | 1.0 | 1.1 |
| El Salvador | 3 | * | 1.0 | 1.2 |
| Ethiopia | 3 | * | 1.0 | 1.1 |
| Ghana | 1 | * | 1.0 | 1.1 |
| Guatemala | 3 | Women | 1.0 | 1.3 |
| Guinea-Bissau | 1 | * | 1.0 | 1.0 |
| Honduras | 3 | * | 1.0 | 1.3 |
| Indonesia | O | * | 1.0 | 0.9 |
| Iran | 1 | * | 1.0 | 1.4 |
| Iraq | 1 | * | 1.0 | 1.3 |
| Jordan | 3 | * | 1.0 | 1.2 |
| Kazakhstan | 15 | Women | 1.3 | 1.4 |
| Kenya | 0 | * | 1.0 | 1.0 |
| Kosovo | 2 | * | 1.0 | 1.0 |
| Kyrgyzstan | 6 | * | 1.1 | 1.2 |
| Lebanon | -2 | * | 1.0 | 0.9 |
| Liberia | 0 | * | 1.0 | 1.0 |
| Malaysia | 4 | * | 1.0 | 1.2 |
| Mali | O | * | 1.0 | 1.0 |
| Mexico | 7 | Women | 1.1 | 1.2 |

$\left.\begin{array}{lrlll}\hline & \begin{array}{c}\text { \% point } \\ \text { difference } \\ \text { Belief in angels, general } \\ \text { population }\end{array} & \begin{array}{c}\text { momen- } \\ \text { men) }\end{array} & \begin{array}{c}\text { More } \\ \text { religious }\end{array} & \begin{array}{c}\text { Ratio of } \\ \text { women:men } \\ \text { religiousness }\end{array}\end{array} \begin{array}{c}\text { Adjusted } \\ \text { gender } \\ \text { gap ratio }\end{array}\right]$

|  | \% point <br> difference <br> (women- <br> Belief in angels, Christians <br> (* men) | More <br> religious | Ratio of <br> women:men <br> religiousness | Adjusted <br> gender <br> gap ratio |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Argentina | 8 | Women | 1.1 | 1.4 |
| Bolivia | 0 | $*$ | 1.0 | 1.0 |
| Bosnia-Herzegovina | 11 | Women | 1.2 | 1.3 |
| Botswana | 2 | $*$ | 1.0 | 1.1 |
| Brazil | 1 | $*$ | 1.0 | 1.0 |
| Cameroon | 2 | $*$ | 1.0 | 1.2 |
| Chad | 2 | $*$ | 1.0 | 1.1 |
| Chile | 9 | Women | 1.1 | 1.4 |
| Colombia | 3 | $*$ | 1.0 | 1.1 |
| Costa Rica | 1 | $*$ | 1.0 | 1.1 |
| Democratic Republic of the | 0 | $*$ | 1.0 | 1.0 |


| Belief in angels, Christians <br> (* $=$ difference is not statistically significant) | \% point difference (womenmen) | More religious | Ratio of women:men religiousness | Adjusted gender gap ratio |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Congo |  |  |  |  |
| Dominican Republic | 1 | * | 1.0 | 1.1 |
| Ecuador | 5 | Women | 1.1 | 1.2 |
| El Salvador | 1 | * | 1.0 | 1.1 |
| Ethiopia | 4 | * | 1.1 | 1.1 |
| Ghana | 1 | * | 1.0 | 1.1 |
| Guatemala | 3 | Women | 1.0 | 1.3 |
| Guinea-Bissau | 4 | * | 1.1 | 1.1 |
| Honduras | 1 | * | 1.0 | 1.1 |
| Kazakhstan | 21 | Women | 1.4 | 1.6 |
| Kenya | O | * | 1.0 | 1.0 |
| Lebanon | -6 | * | 0.9 | 0.7 |
| Liberia | -1 | * | 1.0 | 1.0 |
| Mexico | 3 | * | 1.0 | 1.1 |
| Mozambique | O | * | 1.0 | 1.0 |
| Nicaragua | 1 | * | 1.0 | 1.1 |
| Nigeria | 0 | * | 1.0 | 0.9 |
| Panama | 2 | * | 1.0 | 1.1 |
| Paraguay | 3 | * | 1.0 | 1.3 |
| Peru | 4 | * | 1.1 | 1.2 |
| Puerto Rico | 4 | * | 1.0 | 1.2 |
| Russia | 19 | Women | 1.3 | 1.5 |
| Rwanda | 0 | * | 1.0 | 1.0 |
| South Africa | 1 | * | 1.0 | 1.1 |
| Tanzania | 2 | * | 1.0 | 1.3 |
| Uganda | 4 | Women | 1.0 | 1.4 |
| Uruguay | 13 | Women | 1.2 | 1.4 |
| Venezuela | 3 | * | 1.0 | 1.1 |
| Zambia | -5 | Men | 0.9 | 0.8 |


|  | \% point <br> difference <br> (women- <br> men) | More <br> Belief in angels, Muslims <br> $\epsilon^{*}$ difference is not statistically significant) | Ratio of <br> women:men <br> religiousness | Adjusted <br> gender <br> gap ratio |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| Afghanistan | -1 | $*$ | 1.0 | 0.7 |
| Albania | 6 | $*$ | 1.1 | 1.1 |
| Algeria | 2 | $*$ | 1.0 | 1.6 |
| Azerbaijan | 6 | $*$ | 1.1 | 1.6 |
| Bangladesh | -2 | $*$ | 1.0 | 0.8 |
| Bosnia-Herzegovina | 6 | $*$ | 1.1 | 1.1 |


| Belief in angels, Muslims $\text { (* }=\text { difference is not statistically significant) }$ | \% point difference (womenmen) | More religious | Ratio of women:men religiousness | Adjusted gender gap ratio |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Chad | -2 | * | 1.0 | 0.9 |
| Djibouti | 3 | * | 1.1 | 1.1 |
| Egypt | 0 | * | 1.0 | 0.9 |
| Ethiopia | -2 | * | 1.0 | 0.9 |
| Ghana | -2 | * | 1.0 | 0.9 |
| Guinea-Bissau | -3 | * | 1.0 | 0.9 |
| Indonesia | 0 | * | 1.0 | 1.0 |
| Iran | 1 | * | 1.0 | 1.4 |
| Iraq | 1 | * | 1.0 | 1.2 |
| Jordan | 3 | * | 1.0 | 1.2 |
| Kazakhstan | 11 | Women | 1.2 | 1.3 |
| Kenya | 4 | * | 1.0 | 1.2 |
| Kosovo | 2 | * | 1.0 | 1.1 |
| Kyrgyzstan | 6 | * | 1.1 | 1.2 |
| Lebanon | 1 | * | 1.0 | 1.1 |
| Malaysia | -1 | * | 1.0 | 0.6 |
| Mali | -3 | * | 1.0 | 0.9 |
| Morocco | 0 | * | 1.0 | 1.1 |
| Mozambique | -2 | * | 1.0 | 0.9 |
| Niger | 1 | * | 1.0 | 1.1 |
| Nigeria | -1 | * | 1.0 | 0.9 |
| Pakistan | -3 | Men | 1.0 | 0.4 |
| Palestinian territories | -1 | * | 1.0 | 0.6 |
| Russia | 12 | Women | 1.2 | 1.3 |
| Senegal | 0 | * | 1.0 | 1.0 |
| Tajikistan | 0 | * | 1.0 | 1.0 |
| Tanzania | -1 | * | 1.0 | 0.8 |
| Thailand | 0 | * | 1.0 | 1.0 |
| Tunisia | 0 | * | 1.0 | 1.0 |
| Turkey | 1 | * | 1.0 | 1.2 |
| Uganda | -2 | * | 1.0 | 1.0 |
| United States | 2 | * | 1.0 | 1.1 |
| Uzbekistan | 7 | * | 1.1 | 1.3 |


|  | \% point <br> difference <br> Belief in angels, other <br> religious groups | women- <br> men) | More <br> religious | Ratio of <br> women:men <br> religiousness | Adjusted <br> gender <br> gap ratio |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Buddhist is not statistically significant) | Malaysia |  |  |  |  |
|  | United States | 10 | $*$ | 1.1 | 1.1 |
| Hindu | United States | 26 | Women | 1.2 | 1.2 |
| Unaffiliated | Uruguay | 17 | Women | 1.6 | 1.7 |


[^0]:    ${ }^{1}$ This calculation assumes a population with an equal number of men and women.
    2 Voas, David, Siobhan McAndrew, and Ingrid Storm. 2013. "Modernization and the gender gap in religiosity: Evidence from cross-national European surveys." Kölner Zeitschrift für Soziologie und Sozialpsychologie.

