

Online Appendix

Marc Helbling and Richard Traunmüller (2016). How State Support of Religion Shapes Attitudes Toward Muslim Immigrants: New Evidence from Sub-National Comparison. *Comparative Political Studies* 49(1): 391-424.

	OW	AI	BE	AG	NW	GL	VD	UR	NE	BL	TG	SH	SO	SZ	JU	BS	FR	ZH	VS	TI	SG	ZG	GR	AR	LU	GE
Blasphemy laws, or any other restriction on speech about majority religion or religious figures.																										
Blasphemy laws protecting minority religions or religious figures.																										
Mandatory closing of some or all businesses during religious holidays.																										
Free air time on television or radio is provided to religious organizations on government channels or by government decree.																										
Presence of an official government ministry or department dealing with religious affairs.																										
Religion listed on state identity cards or other government documents that most citizens must possess or fill out.																										
Religious education is present in public schools.									0																	0
Funding for building, maintaining, or repairing religious sites.									0										0							
Government collects taxes on behalf of religious organizations (religious taxes).						0							0			0	0	0		0		0		0	0	0
Government funding of religious education in colleges or universities	0	0			0	0		0			0	0	0	0	0				0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Official government positions, salaries or other funding for clergy other than salaries for teachers of religious courses.						0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0	0		0		0	0	0	0	0	0
Other funding for religious organizations or activities.				0	0		0			0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
Government funding of religious charitable organizations including hospitals.			0	0				0		0	0	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Government funding of religious primary or secondary schools or religious educational programs in non-public schools.			0			0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0
Other restrictions on activities during religious holidays (“blue laws”).					0		0		0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
The presence of religious symbols on the canton’s flag.	0	0	0	0	0		0	0			0	0	0				0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Direct general grants to religious organizations.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0
RAS Religious Support Index	14	14	13	13	12	12	11	11	11	11	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	9	9	9	9	9	9	8	8

Table I. State Support of Religion in the 26 Swiss Cantons 2011. Own coding based on the RAS coding scheme by Jonathan Fox (2011). RAS = Religion and the State.

Table 2. Wording of survey questions in SELECTS 2011. SELECTS = Swiss Election Study

<i>Items</i>	<i>Wordings</i>
Too many Muslims	There are too many Muslim immigrants in Switzerland (a) fully agree, (b) partly agree, (c) neither/nor, (c) partly disagree, (d) fully disagree
Right to wear headscarf	In Switzerland, Muslim women should have the right to wear the religious headscarf in public (a) fully agree, (b) partly agree, (c) neither/nor, (c) partly disagree, (d) fully disagree
Right to build minarets	In Switzerland, Muslims should have the right to construct minarets. (a) fully agree, (b) partly agree, (c) neither/nor, (c) partly disagree, (d) fully disagree
Church attendance	How often do you go to church or events organized by your church? (a) only for special occasions (baptism, wedding, funeral), (b) once a year, (c) several times a year, (d) once or twice a month, (e), once a week, (f) several times a week, (g) never
Education	What is your highest education or highest diploma? (1) No education, (2) Primary school, (3) Secondary school, (4) Basic apprenticeship, (5) Apprenticeship, (6) General school, (7) Commercial school, (8) A-levels for those who have accomplished an apprenticeship, (9) A-Levels, general qualification for university entrance, (10) Schools for nurses, social workers etc., (11) Continuing school for those who have accomplished an apprenticeship, (12) Technical schools, (13) University [Entered as quasi-continuous into model equations.]
Age	May I ask you how old you are?
Sex	[Filled in by interviewer.] (0) Male, (1) Female
Left-Right-Ideology	In politics people speak of “left” and “right”. Where would you place your political position on scale from 0 (left) to 10 (right)?
Close to SVP	Do you usually feel close to a political party? Which party is that? (1) SVP, (0) other or none
Urban living area	(1) Urban, (0) Rural
Religious Denomination	Which religion or religious denomination do you belong to? (1) None, (2) Protestant, (3) Catholic, (4) Other

Table 3. Descriptive Statistics

	<i>Obs.</i>	<i>Mean/ Proportion</i>	<i>SD</i>	<i>Min.</i>	<i>Max.</i>
Too many Muslims	1178	3.41	1.39	1	5
Right to wear headscarf	1178	2.61	1.47	1	5
Right to build minarets	1178	2.46	1.5	1	5
Religious Support Index	26	10.52	1.63	8	14
% Muslims	26	4.15	1.41	1.9	6.7
Integration Regime	26	0.04	0.31	-0.54	0.76
Female	1178	47%	--	0	1
Age	1178	52.61	16.62	18	92
Education	1178	8.01	3.46	1	13
Left-Right-Ideology	1178	5.08	2.38	0	10
Close to SVP	1178	20%	--	0	1
Urban Living Area	1178	67%	--	0	1
Church Attendance	1178	1.97	1.74	0	6
No Religion	1178	20%	--	0	1
Protestant	1178	33%	--	0	1
Catholic	1178	42%	--	0	1
Other	1178	5%	--	0	1

Table 4. Results from three Bayesian Hierarchical Ordered Probit Models for Attitudes toward Muslims

	Too many Muslims (reversed)			Right to wear headscarf			Right to build minarets		
	Mean	5%	95%	Mean	5%	95%	Mean	5%	95%
Religious Support Index	-0.24	[-0.37	-0.10]	-0.09	[-0.21	0.03]	-0.15	[-0.28	-0.01]
% Muslims	-0.13	[-0.25	0.00]	0.26	[0.14	0.37]	0.06	[-0.06	0.19]
Integration Regime	0.08	[-0.04	0.21]	-0.13	[-0.25	-0.01]	-0.07	[-0.21	0.04]
Female	0.08	[-0.04	0.19]	0.09	[-0.02	0.20]	-0.09	[-0.20	0.02]
Age	-0.39	[-0.51	-0.28]	-0.10	[-0.20	0.02]	0.03	[-0.09	0.15]
Education	0.55	[0.44	0.66]	0.38	[0.27	0.50]	0.57	[0.46	0.68]
Left-Right-Ideology	-0.89	[-1.00	-0.76]	-0.75	[-0.87	-0.63]	-1.16	[-1.29	-1.01]
Close to SVP	-0.61	[-0.78	-0.45]	-0.38	[-0.54	-0.23]	-0.75	[-0.93	-0.56]
Urban Living Area	0.12	[0.00	0.25]	0.04	[-0.07	0.18]	0.19	[0.05	0.32]
Church Attendance	-0.07	[-0.20	0.06]	0.06	[-0.07	0.19]	-0.04	[-0.18	0.11]
Protestant	-0.06	[-0.23	0.12]	0.03	[-0.13	0.21]	0.02	[-0.17	0.19]
Catholic	-0.08	[-0.26	0.11]	-0.08	[-0.25	0.09]	0.03	[-0.16	0.21]
Other	-0.22	[-0.52	0.07]	0.04	[-0.25	0.34]	0.10	[-0.20	0.41]
Intercept	0.79	[0.62	1.00]	0.48	[0.30	0.66]	0.30	[0.11	0.48]
τ_1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
τ_2	0.88	[0.80	0.96]	0.59	[0.53	0.65]	0.59	[0.53	0.65]
τ_3	1.53	[1.43	1.61]	0.86	[0.79	0.92]	0.88	[0.81	0.95]
τ_4	2.11	[2.00	2.22]	1.79	[1.70	1.89]	1.77	[1.66	1.87]
σ_u^2	0.01	[0.00	0.02]	0.00	[0.00	0.01]	0.00	[0.00	0.01]
σ_y^2									

Note: Posterior means and 90% highest posterior densities (HPDs) of three Bayesian Hierarchical Ordered Probit Models. The item “Too many Muslims” has been reversed so that all dependent variables refer to positive attitudes toward Muslims. All variables except for dummies have been standardized by two standard deviations. Based on un-informative priors and 2000 MCMC iterations.

Table 5. Descriptive Statistics of Alternative Explanatory Factors

	Obs.	Mean/ Proportion	SD	Min.	Max.
Increase of Muslims in % points	26	2.01	1.03	0.44	4.04
% Catholics	26	45.17	19.64	15.97	75.41
German Language Region	26	71%	--	0	1
% SVP Support	26	27.49	9.34	9.7	45.2
% Urban Population	26	60.85	31.82	0	100
Unemployment Rate	26	2.84	1.32	0.9	6
GDP per capita	26	54113.78	19010.8	37402.3	118241
Inequality (Gini)	26	0.38	0.05	0.31	0.51

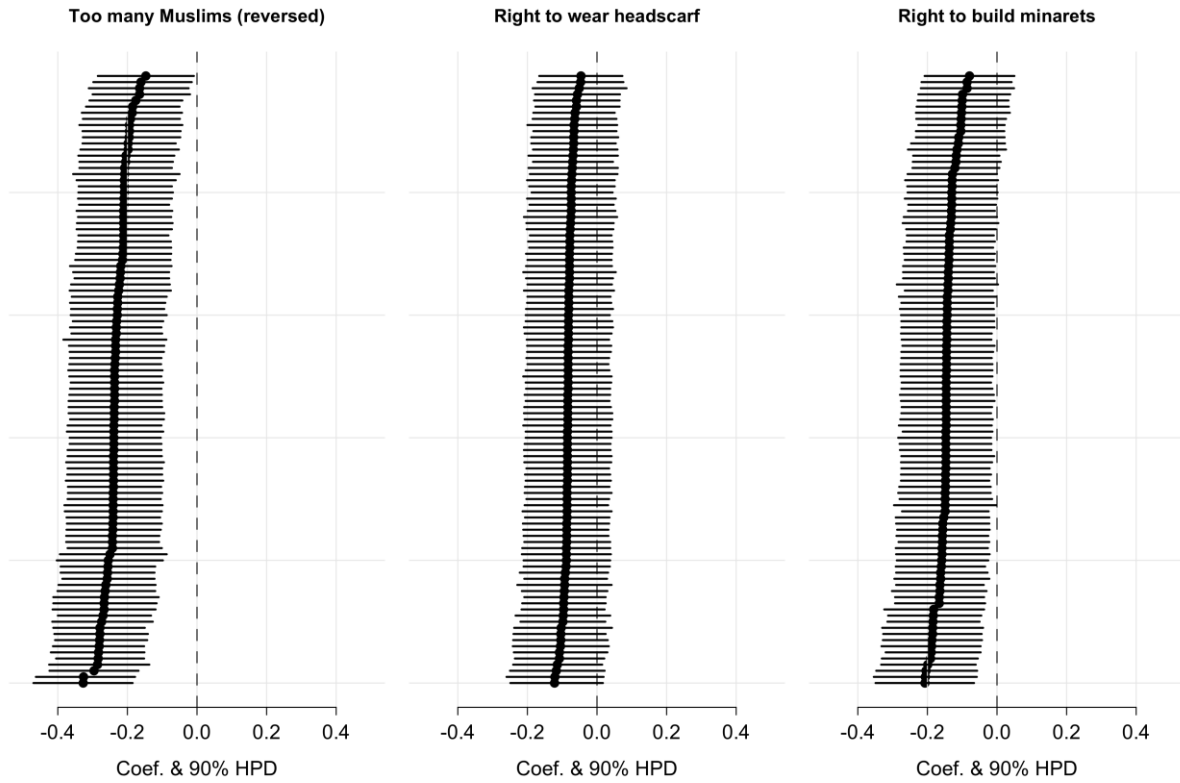


Figure 5. Posterior means and 90% highest posterior densities (HPDs) of randomly weighted Religious Support Index. Results from 300 separate Bayesian hierarchical ordered probit models. The item “Too many Muslims” has been reversed so that all dependent variables refer to positive attitudes toward Muslims. Based on un-informative priors and 2000 MCMC iterations each. All model equations control for integration regime, percent Muslims, language region, gender, age, education, left-right-ideology, closeness to SVP, urban living area, church attendance and religious denomination. All variables except for dummies have been standardized by two standard deviations.

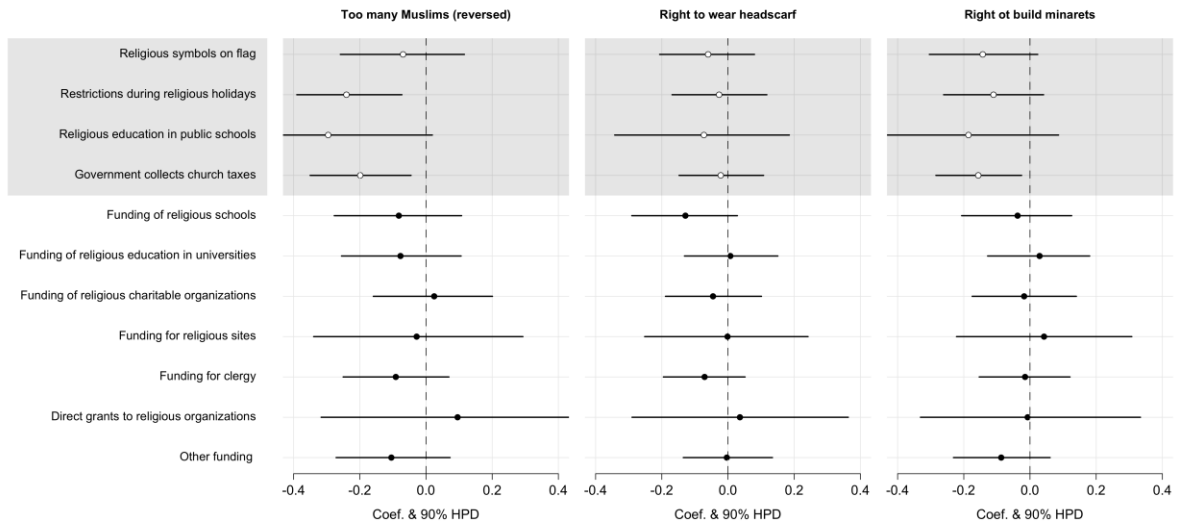


Figure 6. Posterior means and 90% highest posterior densities (HPDs) of coefficients for single religious policies. Results from 33 separate Bayesian hierarchical ordered probit models. The item “Too many Muslims” has been reversed so that all dependent variables refer to positive attitudes toward Muslims. Based on un-informative priors and 2000 MCMC iterations. All model equations control for integration regime, percent Muslims, gender, age, education, left-right-ideology, closeness to SVP, urban living area, church attendance and religious denomination.

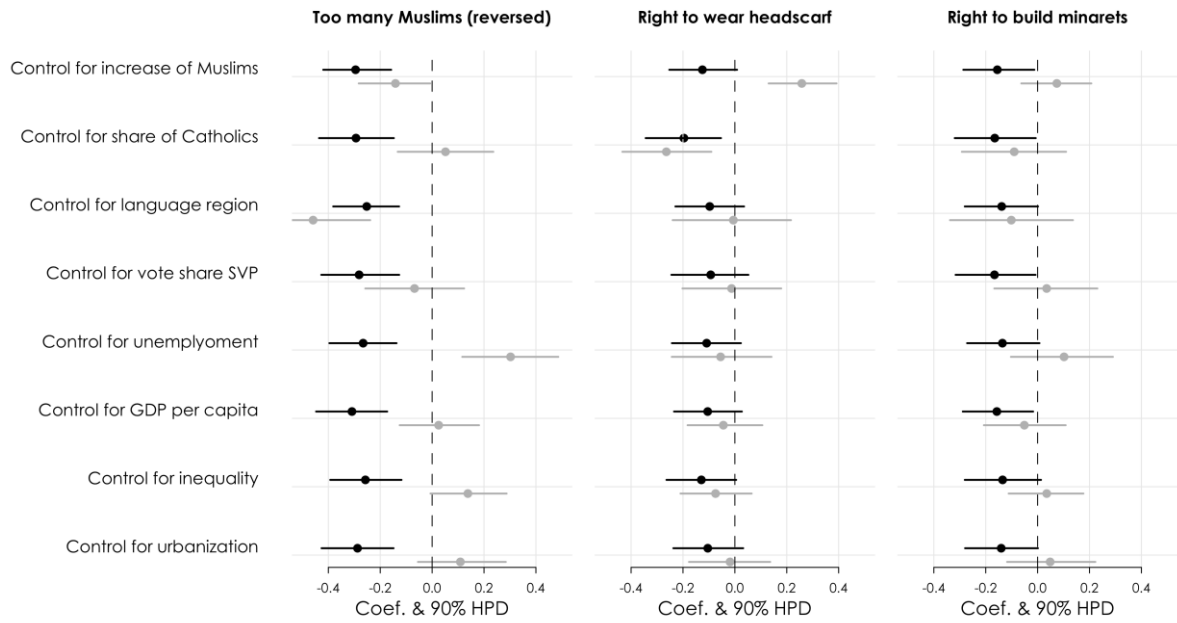


Figure 7. Robustness tests. Posterior means and 90% highest posterior densities (HPDs) of coefficients for Religious Support Index (in black) while controlling for alternative explanatory factors (posterior means and 90% HPDs in grey). Results from 21 separate Bayesian hierarchical ordered probit models. The item “Too many Muslims” has been reversed so that all dependent variables refer to positive attitudes toward Muslims. Based on un-informative priors and 2000 MCMC iterations. All model equations control for integration regime, percent Muslims, gender, age, education, left-right-ideology, closeness to SVP, urban living area, church attendance and religious denomination. All variables except for dummies have been standardized by two standard deviations.

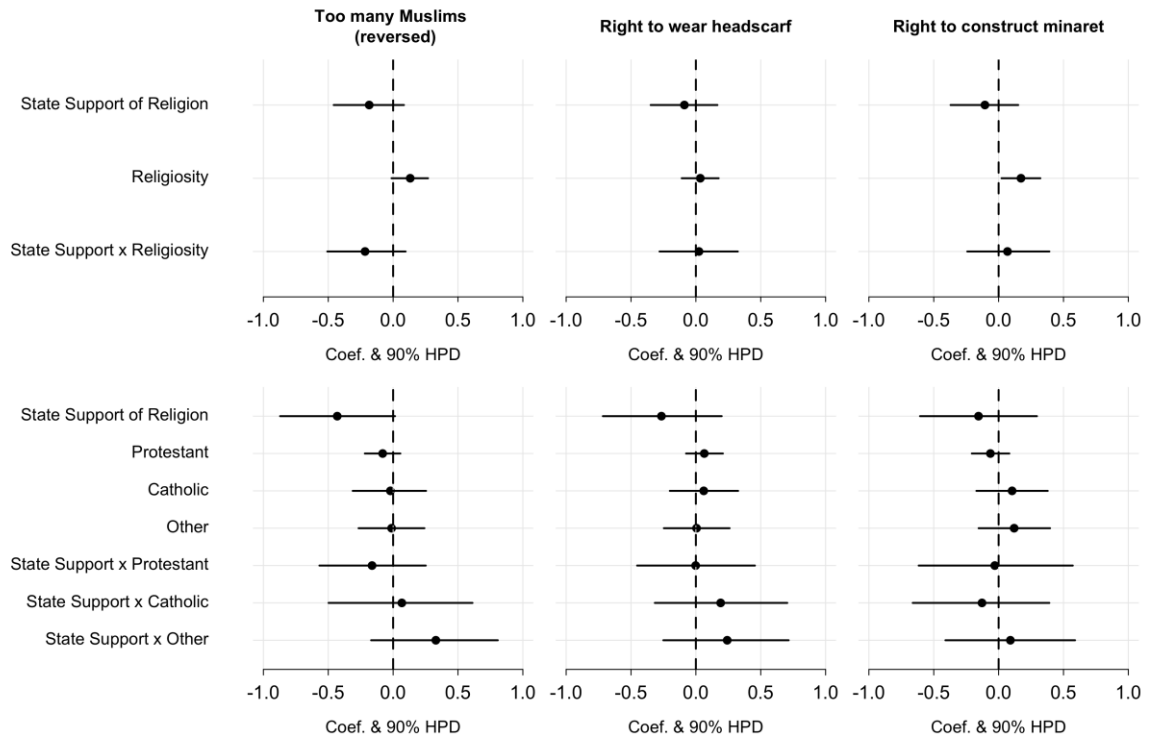


Figure 8. Cross-Level-Interactions. Posterior means and 90% highest posterior densities (HPDs) from 6 separate Bayesian hierarchical ordered probit models with varying intercepts and varying slopes. The item “Too many Muslims” has been reversed so that all dependent variables refer to positive attitudes toward Muslims. Based on un-informative priors and 2000 MCMC iterations. All model equations control for integration regime, percent Muslims, gender, age, education, left-right-ideology, closeness to SVP, urban living area, church attendance and religious denomination. All variables except for dummies have been standardized by two standard deviations.