Methodology

For purposes of this analysis, groups that constitute less than 50% of a country's population are considered religious minorities. This includes subgroups within major religious traditions, such as Roman Catholics and Orthodox Christians and Sunni and Shia Muslims. Including subgroups within religious traditions is important for the study of refugees because many origin countries for refugees are embroiled in intra-religious conflicts and hostilities. When no religious group makes up more than 50% of the population – which is the case in countries with several large religious groups – smaller religious groups are considered religious minorities. For example, if a country's population included three religious groups that each make up about 30% of the population, the groups that make up the remaining 10% would be considered religious minorities.

Demographic estimates come from the U.S. State Department's <u>International Religious Freedom Reports</u>, with the exception of Eritrea. Data for Eritrea come from <u>Pew Research Center demographic estimates</u>.

The following is the categorization used for the religions included in the State Department's Refugee Processing Center data. Unspecified major religions were included with the majority subgroup in the country. For example, if Sunni Islam was the majority religion, Muslim (unspecified) was also included in the count of majority religion refugees. This provides the most conservative estimate of religious minority refugees in the country.

Major religious groups and their subgroups

Christian	Hindu
Catholic	
Chaldean Christian	Other religion
Uniate	Zoroastrian
Protestant	Yazidi
Baptist	Kirat
Evangelical Christian	Animist
Lutheran	Sabeans-Mandean
Mennonite	Kaaka'i
Methodist	Baha'i
Pentecostal	
Seventh-day Adventist	Buddhist
Jehovah's Witness	
Orthodox	Jewish
Orthodox	
Russian Orthodox	Unaffiliated
Greek Orthodox	No religion

Muslim

Ukrainian Orthodox

Old Believer

Coptic

Sunni

Shiite

Ismaili

Atheist

Unknown