

TABLE 7.3**Effect of a Muslim, Catholic, or Protestant Majority on the Probability of Democratic Survival, 1950–2000**

Dependent variable: Probability of being a democracy this year if country was a democracy last year.

Independent variables	Model 1	Model 2	Model 3	Model 4	Model 5
Muslim majority	−0.61*** (0.18)	−0.30 (0.26)	−0.46 (0.28)	−0.48 (0.30)	−0.39 (0.27)
Protestant majority [†]					
Catholic majority	0.02 (0.13)	−0.27* (0.16)	−0.41** (0.20)	−0.43* (0.22)	−0.39** (0.18)
GDP per capita		0.0001*** (0.00003)	0.0001*** (0.00003)	0.0001*** (0.00003)	0.0001*** (0.00003)
Growth in GDP per capita		0.02* (0.01)	0.02* (0.01)	0.02* (0.01)	0.02* (0.01)
Oil production		0.29 (0.31)	0.43 (0.31)	0.35 (0.29)	0.40 (0.31)
Effective number of ethnic groups			−0.09* (0.05)		
Effective number of religious groups				−0.19 (0.15)	
Effective number of cultural groups					−0.23 (0.12)
Constant	2.06*** (0.10)	1.50*** (0.16)	1.88*** (0.28)	1.92*** (0.37)	1.99*** (0.30)
Number of observations	2,408	1,784	1,784	1,784	1,784
Log-likelihood	−252.28	−163.19	−161.41	−162.33	−161.74

Source: Data on religious groups and whether a country is a democracy are from Przeworski et al. (2000), updated through 2000; data on GDP per capita and growth in GDP per capita are from the Penn World Tables 6.1 (2004); and data on ethnic and cultural groups are from Fearon (2003).

Note: Robust standard errors are in parentheses. A country is listed as an oil producer in those years in which fuel exports exceed one-third of a country's export revenue according to the World Bank (Fearon and Laitin 2003).

[†] No democracy with a Protestant majority ever failed to survive in this time period. As a result, it is not possible to include this variable.

* = greater than 90% significant.

** = greater than 95% significant.

*** = greater than 99% significant.