Religiosity and Its Correlation with Negative Externalities: A Cross-Cultural Analysis

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Introduction

Research question: Is there a correlation between religiosity and negative societal externalities?

Negative externalities examined:

- Crime rates
- Global peace
- Terrorism
- Press freedom
- Drug and addiction rates
- Global inequality
- Political stability

Methodology - Data Collection

Data sources: Major international databases

Sample size: 104 countries

Data types collected:

- Religiosity index
- Crime Index
- Global Peace Index (GPI)
- Global Terrorism Index (GTI)
- Human Rights Index
- Press Freedom Index
- Political Stability Index
- Drug & Addiction Rate
- Global Inequality Index

Methodology - Data Analysis

Data transformation: All indicators normalized to 0-100 scale

Composite index: Comprehensive Safety Quotient (CSQ)
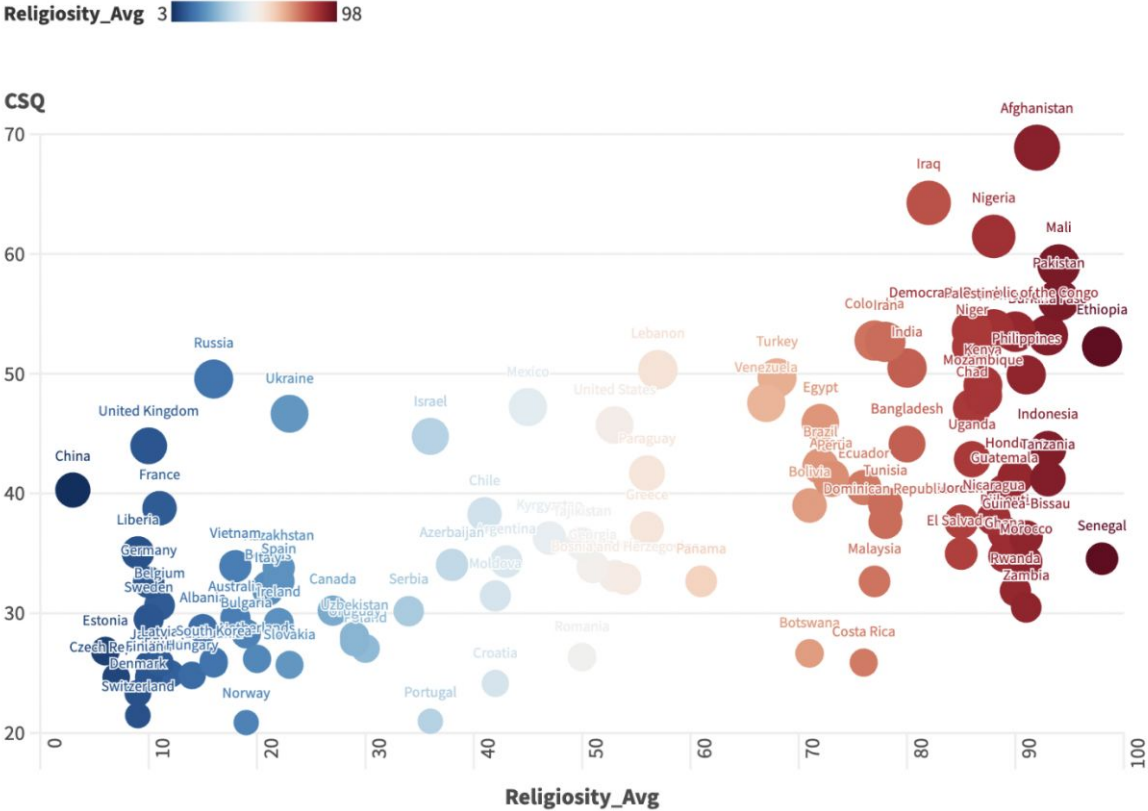
Weightage for CSQ components:

- Crime Average: 10%
- Global Peace Index: 20%
- Global Terrorism Index: 20%
- Human Rights Index: 10%
- Press Freedom: 10%
- Political Stability: 10%
- Drug & Addiction: 10%
- Global Inequality Index: 10%

Statistical analysis: Pearson correlation coefficient

Results - Overall Correlation

Moderate positive correlation found

Pearson correlation coefficient: r(103) = 0.6271

Results - High Religiosity to CSQ Countries

Country	Religiosity	CSQ
Afghanistan	92	68.88
Iraq	82	64.27
Nigeria	88	61.47
Mali	94	59.03
Pakistan	94	56.16

Results - Low Religiosity to CSQ Countries

Country	Religiosity	CSQ
Norway	19	20.87
Portugal	36	20.98
Switzerland	9	21.46
Denmark	9	23.32
Croatia	42	24.14

Discussion - Key Points

Moderate positive correlation suggests a relationship between religiosity and negative externalities

Relationship not strong enough to indicate religiosity as primary factor

Potential mediating factors:

- Governance and political systems
- Economic development
- Cultural and historical contexts

Discussion - Case Studies

1. ## Afghanistan:
   - High religiosity (92), high CSQ (68.88)
   - Dominant Muslim population (99.7%)
   - Factors: Political instability, historical conflicts, economic challenges
2. ## Norway:
   - Low religiosity (19), low CSQ (20.87)
   - Predominantly Christian (84.7%)
   - Factors: High economic development, stable political environment

Discussion - Case Studies (continued)

Nigeria:

- High religiosity (88), high CSQ (61.47)
- Mixed Christian (49.3%) and Muslim (48.8%) population
- Factors: Economic disparities, ethnic conflicts, governance issues

Japan:

- Lowest religiosity (10), low CSQ (25.68)
- Factors: High economic development, stable political environment

Limitations

Correlational study: Does not establish causality

Composite index may not capture full complexity of phenomena

Does not account for all potential mediating factors:

- Government policies
- Education levels
- Societal norms

Conclusion

Evidence of correlation between religiosity and negative externalities

Strength of relationship varies across contexts

Further research needed:

- Explore potential mediating factors
- Examine associations in more detail

Implications for policymakers and stakeholders

References

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Q&A

Thank you for your attention

Questions?