Table 4. Interactive effects of religious belief, belonging, and behaviour on foreign policy views

	CI	MI
Religious person	0.018	0.065 ***
	0.010	0.021
Religious faith		
Christian	-0.004	0.027 ***
	0.013	0.011
Muslim	0.061 *	0.175 ***
	0.032	0.001
Other	-0.060 ***	0.026 ***
	0.017	0.010
Religious attendance	0.044	0.123 ***
	0.045	0.030
Religious person x denomination		
Rel. person x Christian	0.011	-0.002
	0.019	0.013
Rel. person x Muslim	-0.066 *	-0.050 ***
	0.038	0.017
Rel. person x Other	0.067 ***	-0.020
	0.024	0.015
Religious person x attendance	0.065	-0.013
	0.054	0.033
Religious faith x attendance		
Christian x frequent att.	-0.029	-0.050 *
	0.050	0.030
Muslim x frequent att.	0.039	-0.121 ***
	0.039	0.035
Other x frequent att.	-0.008	-0.050
	0.053	0.032
Religious person x faith x attendance		
$Rel.\ person\ x\ Christian\ x\ fequent\ att.$	-0.030	-0.050
	0.060	0.036
$Rel.\ person\ x\ Muslim\ x\ fequent\ att.$	-0.037	0.010
	0.082	0.041
Rel. person $x$ Other $x$ fequent att.	-0.112 *	-0.034
	0.062	0.040
Constant	0.515 ***	1.155 ***
	0.074	0.045
N individuals	56129	132219
N countries	51	89
ICC	0.103	0.012

Notes: \*\*\* p <0.01, \*\* p <0.05, \* p <0.10. The number next to each variable is the coefficient, underneath in italics is the corresponding robust standard error. All regressions controlled for the same control variables as those listed in Table 3 as well as for time effects.

Table 5. Effects of religious belonging, conditioned on its social standing, on foreign policy views

	CI	MI
Religious person	0.038 ***	0.043 ***
	0.008	0.004
Majority religion	-0.079 **	-0.036
	0.036	0.024
Religious faith		
Christian	-0.128 ***	-0.082 ***
	0.034	0.015
Christian x Majority religion	0.201 ***	0.006 ***
	0.059	4.920
Muslim	0.074 ***	0.073 ***
	0.022	0.013
Muslim x Majority religion	-0.059	0.102 ***
	0.048	0.030
Other	-0.036 ***	0.013 *
	0.012	0.008
Other x Majority religion	0.008	0.030
	0.052	0.038
Religious attendance	0.043 ***	0.025 ***
	0.007	0.004
Constant	0.537 ***	1.179 ***
	0.075	0.045
N individuals	56129	132219
N countries	51	89
ICC	0.107	0.012

*Notes*: \*\*\* p < 0.01, \*\* p < 0.05, \* p < 0.10. The number next to each variable is the coefficient, underneath in italics is the corresponding robust standard error. All regressions controlled for the same control variables as those listed in Table 3 as well as for time effects.

Table 6. Effects of religious belief, belonging, and behaviour on foreign policy views in four different country blocs

Country bloc			xNDA	.C	xRII	P	xPOO	R
Foreign policy attitude measure	CI	MI	CI	MI	CI	MI	CI	MI
Religious person	0.004	0.044 ***	0.100 ***	0.027 ***	0.048 *	0.061 ***	0.080 ***	0.031 **
	0.018	0.009	0.022	0.011	0.026	0.022	0.023	0.015
Religious faith								
Christian	-0.022 *	0.070 ***	0.012	0.041 **	0.003	0.114 ***	-0.022	0.106 ***
	0.013	0.009	0.025	0.017	0.024	0.004	0.033	0.020
Muslim	0.035	0.141 ***	0.008	0.209 ***	0.134 *	0.067 ***	0.195 **	0.118 ***
	0.073	0.042	0.135	0.052	0.078	0.031	0.080	0.080
Other	-0.053 **	0.017 ***	0.014	0.077 ***	0.006	0.060 ***	0.032 *	0.136 ***
	0.020	0.066	0.037	0.024	0.029	0.024	0.016	0.032
Religious attendance	0.016 ***	0.008 ***	0.039 ***	0.022 *	0.023	0.038 ***	0.068 ***	0.025 **
	0.002	0.002	0.022	0.012	0.015	0.012	0.024	0.013
Country group								
NDAC	0.164	0.154 **						
	0.114	0.076						
RIP	0.080	0.295 ***						
	0.114	0.073						
POOR	0.324 ***	0.345 ***						
	0.127	0.079						
Constant	0.390 ***	1.155 ***						
	0.130	0.045						
N individuals	56129	132219						
N countries	51	89						
ICC	0.128	0.013						

*Notes*: \*\*\* p < 0.01, \*\* p < 0.05, \* p < 0.10. The number next to each variable is the coefficient, underneath in italics is the corresponding robust standard error. All regressions controlled for the same control variables as those listed in Table 3 as well as for time effects. The religious variables interacted with country blocs were all included in one regression (i.e. results of two regressions are displayed in this table); they were split into four different columns only due to space issues.

Table 7. List of the countries examined

DAC	NDAC	RIP	POOR
Australia - C1, 3; M1, 3, 4	Andorra - C3; M3	Albania - C1, 2; M1, 2	Armenia - C1; M1, 4
Canada - C2, 3; M2, 3	Bulgaria - C1; M1, 3	Algeria - C2; M4	Bangladesh - C2; M1, 2
Finland - C1, 3; M1, M3	Chile - C1, 2; M1, 2, 3, 4	Argentina - C1, 2; M1, 2	Burkina Faso - M3
France - M3	Cyprus - M3, 4	Azerbaijan - C1; M1, 4	Egypt - M3
Germany - C1, 3; M1, 3, 4	Czechia - C1; M1	Bahrain - M4	El Salvador - M1
Great Britain - M3	Estonia - C1; M1, 4	Belarus - C1; M1, 4	Ethiopia - M3
Italy - C3; M3	Hungary - M3	Bosnia - C1; M1	Georgia - C1; M1, 3, 4
Japan - C2, 3; M2, 3, 4	Latvia - C1; M1	Brazil - M3, 4	Ghana - M3, 4
Netherlands - M3, 4	Lithuania - C1; M1	Colombia - M4	Guatemala - M3
New Zealand - C1; M1, 3, 4	Mexico - C1, 2; M1, 2, 3, 4	Dominican Rep C1; M1	India - C1, 2; M1, 2, 3, 4
Norway - C1, 3; M1, 3	Poland - M3, 4	Ecuador - M4	Indonesia - M3
Puerto Rico - C1, 2; M1, 2	Romania - C1; M1, 3, 4	Hong Kong - M3	Kyrgyzstan - C2; M2, 4
South Korea - M2, 3, 4	Slovakia - C1; M1	Iraq - M4	Mali - M3
Spain - C1, 2, 3; M1, 2, 3, 4	Slovenia - M3, 4	Kazakhstan - M4	Moldova - C1, 2; M1, 3
Sweden - C1, 3; M1, 3, 4	Turkey - M1, 3, 4	Lebanon -M4	Morocco - M3
Switzerland - C3; M1, 3		Libya - M4	Nigeria - C1; M1, 4
United States- C1, 2; M1, 2, 4		Macedonia - C1, 2; M1, 2	Pakistan - M4
		Malaysia - M4	Palestine - M4
		Montenegro - C2; M2, 3	Philippines - C2; M2, 4
		Peru - C1, 2; M1, 2, 3, 4	Rwanda - M4
		Russia - C1; M1, 4	Tanzania - C2; M2
		Serbia - C1, 2; M1, 2, 3	Uganda - C2; M2
		South Africa - C1, 2; M1, 2, 4	Ukraine - C1; M1, 3, 4
		Thailand - C3; M3, 4	Uzbekistan - M4
		Trinidad and Tobago - M3, 4	Viet Nam - C2; M2, 3
		Tunisia - M4	Yemen - M4
		Uruguay - C1; M1, 3, 4	Zambia - M3
		Venezuela - C1, 2; M1, 2	Zimbabwe - C2; M2, 4

*Notes*: The letters and numbers next to the countries note for which sample and from which WVS wave data from each country were used; i.e. "Australia C1, 3; M1, 3, 4" means that in analysing the effects of religious variables on cooperative internationalism, data from Australia from waves 1 and 3 were used, while in analysing the effects of religious variables on militant internationalism, data from Australia from waves 1, 3, and 4 were used.