

Supplemental Materials

Supplemental Analysis: Globalization and Religious Diversity

A common assumption is that globalization increases diversity. The current research relies on the assumption that globalization increases religious diversity in particular. We tested this assumption using archival data on nation-level globalization and religious diversity from the year 2010.

Methods

Religious Diversity. We measured religious diversity using the Pew Research Center's Religious Diversity Index (RDI; Pew Research Center, 2014). This index relies on the Herfindahl-Hirschman Index, which is used across many disciplines to measure the concentration of different populations in human and biological settings. The RDI uses population data from 2010 to inform its ratings. Higher values indicate more religious diversity. Scores range from 0 (Vatican City, Morocco) to 9.0 (Singapore).

Globalization. We used the KOF Swiss Economic Institute's Globalization Index as our measure of globalization, focusing on data from 2010 for this analysis in order to match the year of Pew's RDI. See Study 1 for a more detailed description of this data source.

Results

We correlated globalization and religious diversity, finding that more globalized nations do indeed have greater religious diversity, $r = .29$, $p < .001$, 95% CI [.14, .42].

Table S1

Vignettes in Studies 4 & 5

Condition	Vignette
Globalization	Imagine that you are living in the United States in the year 3,000. Traditional country boundaries have become much more fluid such that people frequently cross back and forth between country borders. It's common to hear multiple languages spoken throughout the day, and music and food from other cultures are easily accessible. Most people, regardless of citizenship status, know multiple languages, and workplaces and schools are more diverse. Almost all jobs require interacting with someone in a different country. For economic reasons, governmental policies have fostered international commerce and travel.
Control	Imagine that you are living in the United States in the year 3,000. Traditional country boundaries have become much more rigid such that people seldom cross back and forth between country borders. It's uncommon to hear languages other than English being spoken. It's difficult to access international music and food. Workplaces and schools are mainly composed of people born in America. Almost no jobs require interacting with someone beyond the local area. For economic reasons, governmental policies have become more isolationist.

Table S2

Adapted SBS from Jong et al., 2013

How much would a typical member of this future society agree with the following statements? (1 = Strongly disagree, 9 = Strongly agree)

- There exists an all-knowing, all-loving, all-powerful God
- There exist spiritual beings, who might be good or evil, such as angels and demons
- Every human being has a spirit or soul that is distinct from the physical body
- There is a spiritual realm beside the physical one
- There is some kind of life after death
- Supernatural events that have no specific explanation (e.g. miracles) can and do happen

Table S3

Vignettes in Study 6

Condition	Vignette
Religious Acceptance	Imagine that you are living in the United States in the year 3,000. In this future society, people from different religious backgrounds are very accepting of other religious traditions. They think that religions other than their own are acceptable and that multiple religions can be correct at the same time.
Religious Exclusivism	Imagine that you are living in the United States in the year 3,000. In this future society, people from different religious backgrounds do not accept each others' traditions. They think that their own religion is the only acceptable one, and that only one religion can be correct.