

Prior research in political efficacy has paid little attention to the effect that state-level religious policies have on the efficacy of minority religious citizens. There is some evidence that suggests that predominately conservative states enact religious policies to reinforce religious favoritism. Arguably, these policies have implications on the efficacy of minority religious individuals. In this paper, I examine both state-level and individual-level data to test for a relationship between state policies and political efficacy. Using state level policy data, I develop a measure that captures religious favoritism or preference in states. Individual survey data is used to measure the efficacy of minority religious citizens as well as religious orientation. The models also account for a variety of state policies including immunization laws, homeschooling rates, and similar policies in assessing the relationship between state legislation and political efficacy.