

2010 World Muslim Population

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Abstract. The purpose of this manuscript is to present a reliable estimate of the Muslim population and its percentage in each country throughout the world. This data is summarized to be a reference for other studies and discussions related to Muslim population. The presented data show that Asia has 69% of the world Muslim population while Africa has 27%. In addition, Muslims constitute 24% of the world population, or 1.65 billion people. This is expected to increase by over one percentage point each decade, reaching one out of four by 2020 and one out of three by 2075.

Keywords: Muslims, population, statistics.

1. Introduction and Methodology

Islam has started in Asia which explains why most Muslims reside in this continent. Accordingly, the results of this paper reveal that the percentage of Muslims in Asia is 27.5% with a total Muslim population of one billion and 148 million, which constitutes 69.4% of the World Muslim population. While Asia has the largest number of Muslims among other continents, it is second to Africa in terms of the percentage of Muslims with respect to the total population in the continent. Accordingly, the percentage of Muslims in Africa is 43.3% with a total Muslim population of 447 million, which constitutes 27.0% of the World Muslim population. Europe, on the other hand, has 2.9% of the World Muslim population, or 49 million Muslims, constituting 6.6% of its total population. However, Muslims are still well underrepresented in number and percentage in the Americas and Oceania.

Our results are summarized in tables and a superscript number is put by a country name representing the source of the percentages. A “(year)” sign is put next to this number to indicate that the source bases its estimate on official census data and the year the census was conducted. Percentage values are based on the latest available census and reliable estimates. Official censuses were considered in this study to be the most reliable; although official censuses are usually challenged by minorities, whether Muslims or not, claiming that their

number is underestimated for various reasons. However, these claims tend to be based on emotions and wishful thinking and not on scientific facts. In addition, residents who are not citizens are not counted in many religious and ethnic censuses. While typically non-citizens do not influence the political life in a country, they do help in establishing and maintaining various religious facilities and activities. Thus, it makes sense to include them in an estimate that inquires about adherents of a certain religion in a country.

The total population estimate for each country and the corresponding annual population growth rate (APGR) are based on [UNP]. An estimate for the Muslims demographics in the decennial estimates based on these growth rates. Our decennial predictions do not take into account the unpredictable factors of natural disasters and unnatural disasters such as wars and ethnic cleansings. The prediction for subsequent decades does not take into account the fact that HIV/AIDS by far affects non-Muslim population more than the Muslim counterpart, as is the case in Africa for example [SSM], or that in Europe and North America, Muslim population increase in each country is well above the total population increase rate in the corresponding country, due to fertility, immigration, and conversion rates [CT]. For example, while the average annual population growth rate between 1991 and 2001 in Canada was 0.95%, the corresponding rate for the Muslim population there was 8.63%; more than nine fold the national rate, causing it to more than double during that decade [UN]. In addition, a study of the Muslim population in the UK shows that its average annual growth rate between 2004 and 2008 was 6.68%, which is ten times the rate of increase of the total population during the same period [UK]. Thus, our next decades forecast of the World Muslim population should be taken as a lower bound and a very conservative estimate.

We divide each continent into various regions, and then sort countries that belong to each region in alphabetical order. These regions go from the bottom up (south to north) to simulate the growth of Islam in the continent as a growing tree, and right to left (east to west), to follow the Muslim tradition of starting from the right. A color coded map of each continent illustrating the presence of Muslims in each country is also laid out in the corresponding section. The value of pure white color is 255, while pure black is 0. Given a percentage of Muslims p , the color was chosen as $255 - 2.55p$. Thus, the darker the region, the higher the percentage of Muslims in the corresponding country. Data for Asia, Africa, Europe, the Americas, and Oceania are considered in Sections 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6, respectively. Section 7 presents a summary of the data for the whole world.

2. Islam in Asia

Islam has started in Asia which explains why most Muslims reside in this continent. Accordingly, the results of this paper reveal that the percentage of Muslims in Asia is 27.5% with a total Muslim population of one billion and 148 million, or 69.4% of the World Muslim population. To this end, we divided Asia into five regions; the data for each is included in a separate section. These regions are Southeastern Asia (Section 2.1), Southwestern Asia (Section 2.2), Eastern Asia (Section 2.3), Central Asia (Section 2.4), and Western Asia (Section 2.5). The country of Russia was not included in Asia as most of its population lives in the European side of the country, although most of its territory is in Asia. A color coded map of Asia illustrating the presence of Muslims in the continent is presented in Figure 2.

2.1. Muslims in Southeastern Asia

This region consists of eleven countries with a total population of 590 million, out of which 40.0% or 236 million are Muslim. The corresponding individual data for each country in this region is discussed below and summarized in Table 2.1.

2.1.1. Brunei: Based on census data [UN56, UN63, UN73, UN83, UN, UNC], the total population increased from 40,657 in 1947, to 83,877 in 1960, to 136,256 in 1971, to 192,832 in 1981, to 260,482 in 1991, to 332,844 in 2001. The corresponding Muslim population increased from 27,266 or 67.06% in 1947, to 50,516 or 60.23% in 1960, to 84,700 or 62.16 in 1971, to 122,269 or 63.41% in 1981, to 174,977 or 67.17% in 1991. Religious affiliation data from the 2001 census was not available.

2.1.2. Cambodia: Based on census data [KH], the total population increased from 11,413,880 in 1998, to 13,395,682 in 2008. The corresponding Muslim population increased in number but decreased in percentage from 245,398 or 2.15% in 1998, to 257,197 or 1.92% in 2008, although [DOS] indicates that there are 500,000 to 700,000 Muslims, which constitutes up to 5.23% of the total population recorded in the 2008 census.

2.1.3. Indonesia: Based on census data [UN73, UN], the total population increased from 118,367,850 in 1971 to 201,241,999 in 2000. The corresponding Muslim population increased from 103,579,496 or 87.51% in 1971 to 177,528,772 or 88.22% in 2000.

2.1.4. Laos: Based on census data [UN, LA], the total population increased from 4,574,848 in 1995, to 5,621,982 in 2005. The corresponding Muslim population decreased from 1,133 or 0.02% in 1995, to 1,006 or 0.02% in 2005.

2.1.5. Malaysia: Based on census data [UN73, UN88, UN], the total population increased from 10,319,324 in 1970, to 13,070,372 in 1980, to 17,498,091 in 1991, to 23,274,690 in 2000. The corresponding Muslim population increased from 5,164,205 or 50.04% in 1970, to 6,918,307 or 52.93% in 1980, to 10,257,341 or 58.62% in 1991, to 14,049,379 or 60.36% in 2000.

2.1.6. Myanmar (Burma): According to 1953 census [UN56], the total population was 2,940,704, out of which 234,512 or 7.97% were Muslims. More recent religious census data are not available. Nevertheless, [DOS] points out that although official statistics indicate that



Muslims constitute 4% of the total population, independent studies estimate that 6% to 10% of the population is Muslim.

2.1.7. Philippines: Based on census data [UN56, UN63, UN79, UN, UNC], the total population increased from 19,234,182 in 1948, to 27,087,685 in 1960, to 36,684,486 in 1970, to 60,559,116 in 1990, to 76,332,470 in 2000, to 88,574,614 in 2007. The corresponding Muslim population increased from 791,817 or 4.12% in 1948, to 1,317,475 or 4.86% in 1960, to 1,584,963 or 4.32% in 1970, to 2,769,643 or 4.57% in 1990, to 3,862,409 or 5.06% in 2000, although [DOS] estimates that 5% to 9% of the total population is Muslim.

2.1.8. Singapore: Based on census data [UN83, UN], the total population increased from 1,981,962 in 1980, to 2,253,900 in 1990, to 2,494,630 in 2000. The corresponding Muslim population increased in number but decreased in percentage with respect to the total population from 323,867 or 16.34% in 1980, to 346,200 or 15.36% in 1990, to 371,660 or 14.90% in 2000.

2.1.9. Thailand: Based on census data [UN56, UN63, UN73, UN83, UN], the total population increased from 17,442,689 in 1947, to 26,257,916 in 1960, to 34,397,374 in 1970, to 44,803,677 in 1980, to 60,916,441 in 2000. The corresponding Muslim population increased from 670,404 or 3.84% in 1947, to 1,025,569 or 3.91% in 1960, to 1,325,587 or

Country	Population	Muslim%	Muslims	APGR%
Brunei ^{[UN](1991)}	407,297	67.17	273,581	1.904
Cambodia ^{[KH](2008)}	15,048,610	1.92	288,933	1.643
Indonesia ^{[UN](2000)}	232,676,007	88.22	205,266,773	1.179
Laos ^{[LA](2005)}	6,434,702	0.02	1,287	1.808
Malaysia ^{[UN](2000)}	27,936,164	60.36	16,862,268	1.705
Myanmar ^[DOS] (Burma)	50,454,947	10.00	5,045,495	0.870
Philippines ^{[UN](2000)}	93,652,595	5.06	4,738,821	1.815
Singapore ^{[UN](2000)}	4,855,632	14.90	723,489	2.507
Thailand ^{[UN](2000)}	68,207,210	4.56	3,110,249	0.654
Timor-Leste ^{[TL](2004)} (East Timor)	1,171,331	0.32	3,748	3.329
Vietnam ^{[VN](1999)}	89,077,289	0.08	71,262	1.145
Total	589,921,784	40.07	236,385,907	1.247

Table 2.1. 2010 Estimate of the Muslim population in Southeastern Asia region.

3.85% in 1970, to 1,714,689 or 3.83% in 1980, to 2,777,542 or 4.56% in 2000.

2.1.10. Timor-Leste (East Timor): According to census data [UNC, TL], in 2004 the total population was 924,642 out of which 2,970 or 0.32% were Muslims.

2.1.11. Vietnam: The 1999 census [VN] included for the first time a question about religious affiliation, which indicated that the total population was 76,323,173, out of which 63,147 or 0.08% were Muslims. Religious affiliation data from the 2009 census was not yet available.

2.2. Muslims in Southwestern Asia

This region consists of seven countries with a total population of about 1.62 billion, out of which 30.5% or 492 million are Muslim. The corresponding individual data for each country in this region is discussed below and summarized in Table 2.2.

2.2.1. Bangladesh: Based on census data [UN83, UN88, BD], the total population increased from 71,477,748 in 1974, to 87,119,965 in 1981, to 111,455,185 in 1991, to 130,522,598 in 2001. The corresponding Muslim population increased from 61,038,929 or 85.40% in 1974, to 75,486,980 or 86.65% in 1981, to 98,426,074 or 88.31% in 1991, to 116,922,143 or 89.58% in 2001. This shows that every decade the representation of Muslims with respect to the total population increased by more than one percentage point.

2.2.2. Bhutan: According to [BT], “up to five per cent of the population practice Islam.”

2.2.3. India: Based on census data [UN56, UN63, UN88, UN], the total population increased from 356,610,792 in 1951, to 438,774,729 in 1961, to 665,287,849 in 1981, to 838,583,988 in 1991, to 1,028,610,328 in 2001. The corresponding Muslim population increased from

Country	Population	Muslim%	Muslims	APGR%
Bangladesh ^{[BD](2001)}	164,530,786	89.58	147,386,678	1.424
Bhutan ^[BT]	709,385	5.00	35,469	1.728
India ^{[UN](2001)}	1,215,146,699	13.43	163,194,202	1.431
Maldives ^[CIA]	313,824	100.00	313,824	1.420
Nepal ^{[UN](2001)}	29,871,653	4.20	1,254,609	1.845
Pakistan ^{[PK](1998)}	184,718,975	96.50	178,253,811	2.163
Sri Lanka ^{[UN](2001)}	20,416,024	8.45	1,725,154	0.881
Total	1,615,707,346	30.46	492,163,747	1.515

Table 2.2. 2010 Estimate of the Muslim Population in Southwestern Asia region.

35,400,117 or 9.93% in 1951, to 46,939,592 or 10.70% in 1961, to 75,571,514 or 11.36% in 1981, to 101,596,057 or 12.16% in 1991, to 138,188,240 or 13.43% in 2001. This shows that every decade the representation of Muslims with respect to the total population increased by around one percentage point.

2.2.4. Maldives: Census data [UN88, UNC] show that the total population increased from 142,832 in 1977 to 298,968 in 2006, and that the entire population is Muslim [CIA].

2.2.5. Nepal: Based on census data [UN73, UN83, UN], the total population increased from 11,555,983 in 1971, to 15,022,839 in 1981, to 18,491,097 in 1991, to 22,736,934 in 2001. The corresponding Muslim population increased from 351,186 or 3.04% in 1971, to 399,197 or 2.66% in 1981, to 653,218 or 3.53% in 1991, to 954,023 or 4.20% in 2001.

2.2.6. Pakistan: Based on census data [UN56, UN63, UN88, PK], the total population increased from 75,635,496 in 1951, to 93,720,613 in 1961, to 84,253,644 in 1981, to 130,579,571 in 1998. The corresponding Muslim population increased from 64,958,221 or 85.88% in 1951, to 82,556,634 or 88.09% in 1961, to 81,450,057 or 96.67% in 1981, to 126,009,286 or 96.50% in 1998.

2.2.7. Sri Lanka: It changed its name from Ceylon in 1972 [CIA]. Based on census data [UN56, UN71, UN79, UN81, UN], the total population increased from 6,657,339 in 1946, to 10,582,064 in 1963 to 12,689,897 in 1971, to 14,846,750 in 1981, to 16,864,687 in 2001. The corresponding Muslim population increased from 436,556 or 6.56% in 1946, to 724,043 or 6.84% in 1963, to 901,785 or 7.11% in 1971, to 1,121,717 or 7.56% in 1981, to 1,425,698 or 8.45% in 2001.

2.3. Muslims in Eastern Asia

This region consists of six countries with a total population of 1.58 billion, out of which 3.5% or 55 million are Muslim. The corresponding individual data for each country in this region is discussed below and summarized in Table 2.3.

2.3.1. China: The 2000 census [UNC] indicated that the total population is 1,242,612,226. According to [CIA], Muslims make up 1% to 2% of the total population. However, [DOS] points out while official statistics claim that there are as many as twenty million Muslims in the country, independent studies range as high as fifty million or more, which constitutes 4.02% of the total population recorded in the 2000 census.

2.3.2. Japan: The 2005 census [UNC] showed that the total population is 127,767,994. According to [DOS], there are 100,000 Muslims in Japan, which constitutes up to 0.08% of the total population recorded in the 2005 census.

2.3.3. North Korea: The 2008 census [UNC] indicates that the total population is 24,051,218. According to [PEW], the Muslim population is estimated at 2,000 Muslims, which constitutes 0.01% of the total population recorded in the 2008 census.

2.3.4. South Korea: The 2005 census [UNC] showed that the total population is 47,278,951. According to [KR], South Korea is home to 35,000 Korean Muslims and 200,000 migrant Muslim workers. Thus, Muslims constitute up to 0.50% of the total population recorded in the 2005 census.

2.3.5. Mongolia: Based on census data [MN], the total population increased from 845,481 in 1956, to 1,017,162 in 1963, to 1,188,271 in 1969, to 1,538,980 in 1979, to 1,987,274 in 1989, to 2,365,269 in 2000. The corresponding ethnic Kazakh population, which is mostly Muslim [DOS], increased from 36,729 or 4.34% in 1956, to 47,735 or 4.69% in 1963, to 62,812 or 5.29% in 1969, to 84,305 or 5.48% in 1979, to 120,506 or 6.06% in 1989, then decreased to 102,983 or 4.35% in 2000.

2.3.6. Taiwan: According to [TW], “Taiwan has 60,000 native Muslims as well as 150,000 Muslim workers from Indonesia, Malaysia, Thailand and the Philippines.” Thus, Muslims make up 0.94% of the total Taiwanese population of 22,300,929 enumerated in the 2000 census.

Country	Population	Muslim%	Muslims	APGR%
China ^[DOS]	1,354,215,747	4.02	54,439,473	0.629
Japan ^[DOS]	127,065,944	0.08	101,653	-0.071
Korea, North ^[PEW]	23,999,065	0.01	2,400	0.389
Korea, South ^[KR]	48,520,835	0.50	242,604	0.389
Mongolia ^{[MN](2000)}	2,701,762	4.35	117,527	1.153
Taiwan ^[TW]	23,026,499	0.94	216,449	0.227
Total	1,579,529,851	3.49	55,120,106	0.557

Table 2.3. 2010 Estimate of the Muslim population in Eastern Asia region.

2.4. Muslims in Central Asia

This region consists of twelve countries with a total population of about 182 million, out of which 90.7% or 165 million are Muslim. The de facto countries of Abkhazia and South Ossetia were included as they are run by independent governments from the claiming country of Georgia and are recognized by Russia. To this end, the corresponding individual data for each country in this region is discussed below and summarized in Table 2.4.

2.4.1. Abkhazia: According to [AB], Muslims make up 35% of the total population.

2.4.2. Afghanistan: According to the last census of 1979 census [UN83], the total population was 13,051,358, out of which 13,020,810 or 99.77% were Muslims.

2.4.3. Armenia: Based on the 2001 census [UNC], the total population was 3,002,594. According to [PEW], there are 1,000 Muslims in Armenia; which constitutes 0.03% of the total population recorded in the 2001 census.

2.4.4. Azerbaijan: According to official figures, approximately 96% of the population is Muslim [DOS].

2.4.5. Georgia: Based on the 2002 census [GE], the total population was 4,371,535, out of which 433,784 or 9.92% were Muslims. This census, however, did not include the population

Country	Population	Muslim%	Muslims	APGR%
Abkhazia ^[AB]	199,483	35.00	69,819	-1.130
Afghanistan ^{[UN](1979)}	29,120,525	99.77	29,053,548	3.448
Armenia ^[PEW]	3,088,038	0.03	926	0.165
Azerbaijan ^[DOS]	8,929,944	96.00	8,572,746	1.107
Georgia ^{[GE](2002)}	4,212,191	9.92	417,849	-1.130
Iran ^{[IR](2006)}	75,073,477	99.43	74,645,558	1.183
Kazakhstan ^[KZ]	15,750,042	70.00	11,025,030	0.723
Kyrgyzstan ^[DOS]	5,549,192	80.00	4,439,354	1.222
Ossetia, South ^[AB]	62,480	35.00	21,868	-1.130
Tajikistan ^[DOS]	7,062,485	99.00	6,991,860	1.586
Turkmenistan ^[CIA]	5,177,894	89.00	4,608,325	1.331
Uzbekistan ^[DOS]	27,787,842	91.00	25,286,936	1.090
Total	182,013,593	90.73	165,133,820	1.435

Table 2.4. 2010 Estimate of the Muslim population in Central Asia region.

of Abkhazia and South Ossetia.

2.4.6. Iran: Based on census data [UN63, UN71, UN83, UN, IR], the total population increased from 18,954,704 in 1956, to 25,078,923 in 1966, to 33,708,744 in 1976, to 60,055,488 in 1996, to 70,495,782 in 2006. The corresponding Muslim population increased from 18,654,127 or 98.41% in 1956, to 24,771,922 or 98.76% in 1966, to 33,396,908 or 99.07% in 1976, to 59,788,791 or 99.56% in 1996, to 70,093,956 or 99.43% in 2006.

2.4.7. Kazakhstan: According to [KZ], in January 2007 the Kazakhstani President declared that 70% of the total population is Muslim.

2.4.8. Kyrgyzstan: According to official estimates [DOS], Muslims make up 80% of the total population.

2.4.9. South Ossetia: According to [AB], Muslims make up 35% of the total population.

2.4.10. Tajikistan: According to the Tajikistani President [DOS], Muslims make up 99% of the total population.

2.4.11. Turkmenistan: According to [CIA], Muslims make up 89% of the total population.

2.4.12. Uzbekistan: According to [DOS], Muslims make up 91% of the total population.

2.5. Muslims in Western Asia

This region consists of sixteen countries and territories with a total population of about 217 million, out of which 92.1% or 200 million are Muslim. Regardless of politics and territorial claims, the following de facto territories: North Cyprus, Israel and Palestine had independent entries since they are run by independent governments, even though they are not recognized by most countries in the world. In particular, the population and statistics of Muslims in Palestine exclude Israeli citizens as they were already included in the entry of Israel. To this end, the corresponding individual data for each country in this region is discussed below and summarized in Table 2.5.

2.5.1. Bahrain: Based on census data [UN56, UN63, UN71, UN83, UN, UNC], the total population increased from 109,650 in 1950, to 143,135 in 1959, to 182,203 in 1965, to 216,078 in 1971, to 350,798 in 1981, to 508,037 in 1991, to 650,604 in 2001. The corresponding Muslim population increased from 105,401 or 96.12% in 1950, to 135,720 or 94.82% in 1959, to 173,594 or 95.28% in 1965, to 206,708 or 95.66% in 1971, to 298,140 or 84.99 in 1981, to 415,427 or 81.77 in 1991, to 528,393 or 81.22% in 2001.

2.5.2. Cyprus: Based on census data [UN56, UN63, UN], the total population increased from 450,114 in 1946, to 573,566 in 1960, to 689,565 in 2001. The corresponding Muslim

population increased from 80,548 or 17.90% in 1946, to 104,942 or 18.30% in 1960, then decreased to 4,182 or 0.61% in 2001 due to the ethnic cleansing against Muslims from 1963 to 1974, which caused the Turkish military intervention in 1974, and the subsequent unilateral declaration of independence of the Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus (North Cyprus) in 1983.

2.5.3. North Cyprus: According to the 2006 census [DOS], the total population was 265,100, and according to [DOS], 99.6% of the population is Muslim.

2.5.4. Iraq: Based on census data [UN56, UN63, UN71,UNC], the total population increased from 4,816,185 in 1947, to 6,339,960 in 1957, to 8,047,415 in 1965. The corresponding Muslim population increased from 4,508,779 or 93.62% in 1947, to 6,057,493 or 95.54% in 1957, to 6,057,493 or 95.54% in 1965. More recent official estimate [DOS], is that Muslims make up 97% of the total population.

Country	Population	Muslim%	Muslims	APGR%
Bahrain ^{[UN](2001)}	807,896	81.22	656,173	2.075
Cyprus ^{[UN](2001)}	879,921	0.61	5,368	1.020
Cyprus, North ^{[DOS](2006)}	276,083	99.60	274,978	1.020
Iraq ^{[UN71](1965)}	31,412,975	95.83	30,103,054	2.165
Israel ^[DOS]	7,291,367	16.50	1,203,076	1.699
Jordan ^{[UN88](1979)}	6,507,062	95.49	6,213,593	3.018
Kuwait ^{[UN88](1980)}	3,057,971	91.51	2,798,349	2.443
Lebanon ^[DOS]	4,258,608	56.00	2,384,821	0.830
Oman ^[DOS]	2,904,685	95.00	2,759,451	2.083
Palestine ^{[PS](2007)}	4,413,209	97.54	4,304,644	3.176
Qatar ^{[UN](2004)}	1,559,569	77.54	1,209,290	10.653
Saudi Arabia ^[DOS]	26,264,596	95.00	24,951,366	2.115
Syria ^[DOS]	22,620,078	87.00	19,679,468	3.259
Turkey ^[DOS]	75,740,425	99.00	74,983,021	1.236
United Arab Emirates ^{[DOS](2005)}	4,728,097	76.00	3,593,353	2.816
Yemen ^[DOS]	24,254,614	99.98	24,249,763	2.860
Total	216,977,154	91.89	199,369,767	2.102

Table 2.5. 2010 Estimate of the Muslim population in Western Asia region.

2.5.5. Israel: Based on census data [UN63, UN88, UN, UNC], the total population increased from 2,179,491 in 1961, to 4,037,620 in 1983, to 5,548,523 in 1995. The corresponding Muslim population increased from 170,830 or 7.84% in 1961, to 526,639 or 13.04% in 1983, to 811,200 or 14.62% in 1995. Currently, [DOS] points out that Muslims make up 16.5% of the total Israeli population.

2.5.6. Jordan: Based on census data [UN63, UN88, UNC], the total population increased from 1,706,226 in 1961, to 2,132,997 in 1979, to 5,103,639 in 2004. The corresponding Muslim population increased from 1,596,745 or 93.58% in 1961, to 2,036,407 or 95.47% in 1979. More recent official estimate [DOS], is that Muslims make up more than 92% of the total population.

2.5.7. Kuwait: Based on census data [UN63, UN71, UN83, UN88, UNC], the total population increased from 206,473 in 1957, to 439,687 in 1965, to 944,781 in 1975, to 1,242,708 in 1980, to 2,213,403 in 2005. The corresponding Muslim population increased from 194,894 or 94.39% in 1957, to 439,687 or 94.08% in 1965, to 944,781 or 94.97 in 1975, to 1,242,708 or 91.51% in 1980. This percentage has been decreased to 85% according to [CIA].

2.5.8. Lebanon: According to [DOS], Muslims make up 56% of the total population.

2.5.9. Oman: According to [DOS], non-Muslims make up less than 5% of the total population. Thus, Muslims make up at least 95% of the total population.

2.5.10. Palestine: The statistics in this region covers Palestinians who live in Gaza Strip and the West Bank and excludes those who live in Jerusalem. The statistics also exclude Israeli citizens who live in this region as they are covered under Israel. The 1967 census [UN71] indicated that the Strip had a total population of 356,269 out of which 352,532 or 98.95% were Muslims. More recent census data [UN, UNC] indicate that the total population increased to 1,022,207 in 1997, and 1,416,543 in 2007. The 1997 census [UN] indicated that both Gaza Strip and the West Bank had a total population of 2,597,616, out of which 2,556,859 or 98.43% were Muslims. In [UN], it is noted that in the 1997 census, “total population does not include Palestinian population living in those parts of Jerusalem governorate which were annexed by Israel in 1967, amounting to 210,209 persons. Likewise, the results does not include the estimates of not enumerated population based on the findings of the post enumeration study, i.e 83,805 persons.” The 2007 census [UNC, PS], indicated that the total population reached 3,761,646; out of which 1,416,543 or 37.66% live in Gaza

Strip, while 2,350,583 or 62.49% live in West Bank, including East Jerusalem. For religious affiliation in the West Bank; 92,474 identified themselves with Christianity (41,188), other religion (912), or did not state their religion (50,374). Thus, Muslims make up 96.07% of the total population of the West Bank recorded in the 2007 census. According to [DOS], there are 1,500 to 2,500 Christians living in the Strip. Thus, Muslims make up at least 99.82% of the total population of the Strip recorded in the 2007 census. All in all, according to the 2007 census results, Muslims make up 97.54% of the total population.

2.5.11. Qatar: According to the 2004 census [UN], the total population was 744,029, out of which 576,931 or 77.54% were Muslims.

2.5.12. Saudi Arabia: According to the 2004 census [UNC], the total population was 22,678,262. Although [CIA] states that 100% of the population is Muslim, [DOS] points out that there are more than one million Roman Catholics, in addition to other Christians, Jews, Hindus, Buddhists, etc. Thus, Muslims make less than 95% of the total population.

2.5.13. Syria: According to [DOS], Muslims make up 87% of the total population.

2.5.14. Turkey: Based on census data [UN56, UN63, UN71, UNC], the total population increased from 18,790,174 in 1945, to 24,064,763 in 1955, to 31,391,207 in 1965, to 67,803,927 in 2000. The corresponding Muslim population increased from 18,497,801 or 98.44% in 1945, to 23,804,048 or 98.92% in 1955, to 31,129,973 or 99.17% in 1965. More recent official estimate [DOS], is that Muslims make up 99% of the total population.

2.5.15. United Arab Emirates: Based on census data [UN71, UN83, UNC], the total population increased from 179,126 in 1968, to 557,887 in 1975, to 4,106,427 in 2005. The corresponding Muslim population increased in number but decreased in percentage from 172,052 or 96.05% in 1968, to 494,325 or 88.61% in 1975, then to 76% in 2005 [DOS].

2.5.16. Yemen: The 2004 census [UNC] reported a total population of 19,685,161. According to [DOS], there are less than 3,600 non-Muslims in the country. Thus, Muslims make up at least 99.98% of the total population.

3. Islam in Africa

Africa was the second continent that Islam spread into. This explains the relatively high percentage and number of Muslims in this continent. Accordingly, the results of this paper reveal that the percentage of Muslims in Africa is about 43.3%; the highest percentage among other continents. Thus, we divided Africa into five regions; the data for each is included in a

separate section. These regions are Southern Africa (Section 3.1), Eastern Africa (Section 3.2), Middle Africa (Section 3.3), Western Africa (Section 3.4), and Northern Africa (Section 3.5). A color coded map of Africa illustrating the presence of Muslims in the continent is presented in Figure 3.

3.1. Muslims in Southern Africa

This region consists of fourteen countries including the island of Mayotte, which is a collectivity of France. The total population in this region is 164 million, out of which 6.3% or ten million are Muslim. The corresponding individual data for each country in this region is discussed below and summarized in Table 3.1.

3.1.1. Angola: The last census [UNC] was conducted in 1970 which recorded a total population of 5,646,166. In [DOS], the total population is estimated to be 17 million out of which 80,000 to 90,000 are Muslim, which constitutes up to 0.53% of the total population.



3.1.2. Botswana: Before independence in 1966, this country was named Bechuanaland. Historical census data [UN56] show that in 1946 the total population was 296,274, out of which 98 or 0.03% were Muslims. More recent census data [UNC, BW01], show that in 2001 the total Batswana population increased to 1,680,863, out of which 1,189,688 aged twelve or over, and out of the latter 5,036 or 0.42% were Muslims. In addition, a 2006 official survey [BW] indicated that the Muslim population made up 0.50% of the total population.

3.1.3. Comoros: Based on census data [UNC], in 2003 the population this island nation was 575,660. According to [DOS], 99% of this population are Muslim.

3.1.4. Lesotho: Before independence in 1966, this country was named Basutoland. Historical census data [UN56, UN63] show that in 1946 the population was 563,854, out of which 220 or 0.04% were Muslims. The numbers increased in 1956 to a total population of 641,674, out of which 331 or 0.05% were Muslims. However, religious information was not gathered since then. More recent census data [UNC], show that in 2006 the Basotho population was 1,880,661. Current estimate is given by [DOS], which mentioned that the current Muslim community consists of 1,000 families. If each family consist of four people, then this puts the Muslim population at 0.21% of the total population enumerated in the 2006 census.

3.1.5. Madagascar: Based on census data [UNC], in 1993 the total population of this island nation was 12,238,914. According to [DOS], Muslims constitute 10% to 15% of the Malagasy population.

3.1.6. Malawi: Before independence in 1964, this country was named Nyasaland. Historical census data [UN63] show that in 1961 the total population was 20,890, out of which 7,570 or 36.24% were Muslims. Based on census data [UN], in 1998 the total Malawian population was 9,933,868, out of which 1,272,429 or 12.81% were Muslim. By 2008, the total population increased [UNC] to 13,066,320, but data on religion is not released yet.

3.1.7. Mauritius: Based on census data [UN, UN55, UN63, UN73, UN88], the total Mauritian population increased from 501,200 in 1952, to 681,619 in 1962, to 826,199 in 1972, to 964,762 in 1983, to 1,056,660 in 1990, to 1,178,848 in 2000. The corresponding Muslim population increased from 77,014 or 15.37% in 1952, to 110,332 or 16.19% in 1962, to 136,997 or 16.58% in 1972, then decreased to 124,969 or 12.95% in 1983, then increased to 171,670 or 16.25% in 1990, then to 196,240 or 16.65% in 2000. Thus, the representation of Muslims in this island nation increases slowly.

3.1.8. Mayotte: Based on census data [UNC], in 2007 the total population of this territorial overseas collectivity of France was 186,452. According to [CIA], 97% of this population is Muslim.

3.1.9. Mozambique: Based on Census data [UN56, UN, UNC], the total Mozambican population increased from 117,405 in 1955, to 15,278,334 in 1997, to 20,530,714 in 2007. The corresponding Muslim population increased from 16,348 or 13.92% in 1955, to 2,696,756 or 17.65% in 1997. Religious data from the 2007 census is not reported yet.

3.1.10. Namibia: Based on census data [UNC], in 2001 the total Namibian population was 1,830,330. According to [DOS08], Muslims make up less than 1% of this population.

3.1.11. South Africa: Based on census data [UN56, UN63, UN79, UN88, UN], the South African population increased from 7,831,915 in 1946, to 16,002,797 in 1960, to 21,794,328 in 1970, to 25,016,525 in 1980, to 40,583,574 in 1996, to 44,819,778 in 2001. The corresponding Muslim population increased from 4,928 or 0.06% in 1946, to 192,007 or 1.20% in 1960, to 269,915 or 1.24% in 1970, to 352,993 or 1.41 in 1980, to 553,585 or 1.36% in

Country	Population	Muslim%	Muslims	APGR%
Angola ^[DOS]	18,991,889	0.53	100,657	2.672
Botswana ^{[BW](2006)}	1,978,091	0.42	8,308	1.452
Comoros ^[DOS]	691,535	99.00	684,620	2.293
Lesotho ^[DOS]	2,084,963	0.21	4,378	0.873
Madagascar ^[DOS]	20,152,158	15.00	3,022,824	2.686
Malawi ^{[UN](1998)}	15,687,893	12.81	2,009,619	2.781
Mauritius ^{[UN](2000)}	1,297,172	16.65	215,979	0.695
Mayotte ^[CIA]	199,281	97.00	193,302	2.638
Mozambique ^{[UN](1997)}	23,427,044	17.65	4,134,873	2.327
Namibia ^[DOS]	2,212,931	1.00	22,129	1.925
South Africa ^{[UN](2001)}	50,601,898	1.46	738,788	0.982
Swaziland ^[PEW]	1,200,731	0.20	2,401	1.333
Zambia ^{[DOS](2000)}	13,250,215	1.00	132,502	2.434
Zimbabwe ^[DOS]	12,556,470	1.00	125,565	0.269
Total	164,332,273	6.93	11,395,947	1.837

Table 3.1. 2010 Estimate of the Muslim population in Southern Africa region.

1996, to 654,064 or 1.46% in 2001. Thus, the representation of Muslims with regard to the total South African population is expected to continue its slow increase.

3.1.12. Swaziland: Based on census data [UNC], in 2007 the total population was 953,524. According to [PEW], 0.2% of this population is Muslims.

3.1.13. Zambia: Before independence in 1964, this country was named North Rhodesia. Historical census data [UN63] show that in 1961 the total population was 84,380, out of which 2,390 or 2.83% were Muslims. More recent census data [UNC], show that in 2000 the total Zambian population was 9,337,425; out of which 1% is Muslim [DOS].

3.1.14. Zimbabwe: Before independence in 1980, this country was named South Rhodesia. Historical census data [UN69, UN71] show that in 1961 the population was 239,310, out of which 3,100 or 1.30% were Muslims. However, religious information was not gathered since then. More recent census data [UNC], show that in 2002 the total Zimbabwean population was 11,631,657. According to [DOS], Muslims currently make up 1% of the total population.

3.2. Muslims in Eastern Africa

This region consists of ten countries and a total population of about 239 million, out of which 27.6% or 66 million are Muslim. The corresponding individual data for each country in this region is discussed below and summarized in Table 3.2.

3.2.1. Burundi: Based on the last census of 1990 [UN], the total population was 5,292,793, out of which 83,528 or 1.58% were Muslim. By 2008, the total population increased to 8,036,618, but data on religious affiliations is not released yet. Nevertheless, [DOS] estimates Muslims to be between 2% and 5% of the total population.

3.2.2. Djibouti: According to [DOS], more than 99% of the population is Muslim.

3.2.3. Eritrea: According to [DOS], 50% of the population is Muslim.

3.2.4. Ethiopia: Based on census data [UN, ET], the total population increased from 53,130,782 in 1994 to 73,918,505 in 2007. The corresponding Muslim population increased from 17,412,432 or 32.77% in 1994, to 25,045,550 or 33.88% in 2007.

3.2.5. Kenya: According to census data [UN71], in 1962 the total population was 8,048,000, out of which 309,100 or 3.84% were Muslims. However, religious information was not gathered since then. More recent census data [UNC], show that in 1999 the total Kenyan

population increased to 28,686,607. According to [DOS], the percentage of Muslims has increased to 10%.

3.2.6. Rwanda: According to census data [UN79, UN83, RW], the total population increased from 3,572,550 in 1970, to 4,831,527 in 1978, to 7,963,809 in 2002. The corresponding Muslim population however, decreased sharply by nearly eightfold from 302,300 or 8.46% in 1970, to 39,676 or 0.82% in 1978, and then bounced to 144,968 or 1.82% in 2002, although [DOS] puts the current Muslim population at 5%.

3.2.7. Seychelles: According to census data [UN63, UN73, UN], the total population increased from 41,425 in 1960, to 52,650 in 1971, to 68,598 in 1987, to 74,331 in 1994, to 81,755 in 2002. The corresponding Muslim population has increased from 132 or 0.32% in 1960, to 176 or 0.33% in 1971, to 328 or 0.48% in 1987, to 506 or 0.68% in 1994, to 866 or 1.06% in 2002.

3.2.8. Somalia: Although [CIA] indicates that the percentage of Muslim is 100%, [DOS] points out that there is “a very small, extremely low-profile Christian community, and small numbers of followers of other religions.” Thus, our estimate of the percentage of Muslims is 99.99%.

3.2.9. Tanzania: According to [DOS], 35% of the population is Muslim.

Country	Population	Muslim%	Muslims	APGR%
Burundi ^{[UN](1990)}	8,542,051	1.58	134,964	2.875
Djibouti ^[DOS]	879,429	99.00	870,635	1.762
Eritrea ^[DOS]	5,230,754	50.00	2,615,377	3.104
Ethiopia ^{[ET](2007)}	84,968,236	33.88	28,787,238	2.588
Kenya ^[CIA]	40,851,196	10.00	4,085,120	2.636
Rwanda ^{[RW](2002)}	10,264,750	1.82	186,818	2.672
Seychelles ^{[UN](2002)}	86,202	1.06	914	0.470
Somalia ^[DOS]	9,340,537	99.99	9,339,603	2.271
Tanzania ^[CIA]	44,996,986	35.00	15,748,945	2.876
Uganda ^{[UN](2002)}	33,779,478	12.10	4,087,317	3.270
Total	238,939,619	27.56	65,856,931	2.756

Table 3.2. 2010 Estimate of the Muslim population in Eastern Africa region.

3.2.10. Uganda: According to census data [UN63, UN], the total population increased from 6,537,058 in 1959, to 16,671,705 in 1991, to 24,433,132 in 2002. The corresponding Muslim population has increased from 356,236 or 5.45% in 1959, to 1,758,101 or 10.55% in 1991, to 2,956,121 or 12.10% in 2002.

3.3. Muslims in Middle Africa

This region consists of eleven countries with a total population of about 284 million, out of which 38.1% or 108 million are Muslim. The corresponding individual data for each country in this region is discussed below and summarized in Table 3.3.

3.3.1. Cameroon: Based on historical census data [UN56], in 1953 the total population was 1,439,870, out of which 338,820 or 23.53% were Muslims. According to [DOS], this percentage has been decreased to 20%.

3.3.2. Central African Republic: According the 2003 census [UNC], the total population was 3,151,072; out of which 10% were Muslim [DOS].

3.3.3. Chad: Based on historical census data [UN71, UN], the total population increased from 2,524,370 in 1964, to 6,193,538 in 1993. The corresponding Muslim population

Country	Population	Muslim%	Muslims	APGR%
Cameroon ^[DOS]	19,963,420	20.00	3,992,684	2.263
Central African Republic ^{[DOS](2003)}	4,505,582	10.00	450,558	1.881
Chad ^{[UN](1993)}	11,516,450	53.86	6,202,760	2.769
Congo - Brazzaville ^[DOS]	3,753,457	2.00	75,069	1.908
Congo - Kinshasa ^[DOS]	67,844,508	9.00	6,106,006	2.763
Equatorial Guinea ^[DOS]	693,870	1.00	6,939	2.602
Gabon ^[DOS]	1,501,733	12.00	180,208	1.841
Niger ^{[UN](1960)}	15,880,300	98.55	15,650,036	3.860
Nigeria ^{[UN](1963)}	158,329,433	47.20	74,731,493	2.327
Saint Helena	4,398	0.10	4	-1.351
São Tomé & Príncipe ^{[UN](1991)}	165,372	0.04	66	1.608
Total	284,158,523	37.79	107,395,823	2.515

Table 3.3. 2010 Estimate of the Muslim population in Middle Africa region.

increased from 1,035,450 or 41.02% in 1964, to 3,335,869 or 53.86% in 1993.

3.3.4. Congo – Brazzaville: According to [DOS], 2% of the population is Muslim.

3.3.5. Congo – Kinshasa: According to [DOS], 9% of the population is Muslim.

3.3.6. Equatorial Guinea: According to [DOS], Muslims make up less than 1% of the total population.

3.3.7. Gabon: According to [DOS], 12% of the population is Muslim.

3.3.8. Niger: According to census data [UN64], in 1960 the total population was 1,506,490, out of which 1,484,710 or 98.55% were Muslims. However, religious information was not gathered since then. More recent census data [UNC], show that in 2001 the total population increased to 10,790,352; and according to [DOS], Muslims constitute more than 98% of the total population.

3.3.9. Nigeria: According to census data [UN71], in 1963 the total population was 55,670,055, out of which 26,276,496 or 47.20% were Muslims. However, religious information was not gathered since then. More recent census data [UNC], show that in 2006 the total population increased to 140,003,542. In addition, [CIA, DOS] estimate that the representation of Muslims has increased to 50%.

3.3.10. Saint Helena: According to census data [UN, UNC], the total population decreased from 5,156 in 1998, to 4,255 in 2008. Censuses in this British Overseas Territory Islands do not include information on Muslims. The 1998 census reported that 66 or 1.28% follow other religions than the ones listed. Religious data from the 2008 census was not available. Thus, our estimate for the Muslim population in these islands is 0.1%, which is supported by correspondence with Saint Helena's Development and Economic Planning Department.

3.3.11. São Tomé and Príncipe: According to census data [UN], the total population increased from 117,504 in 1991, to 137,599 in 2001. The corresponding Muslim population was 51 or 0.04% in 1991, but the later census did not include information about Muslims. However, the 2001 census pointed out that 4,212 or 3.06% follow other religion than the ones listed, and the religion was not collected from 26,913 or 19.56%. Nevertheless, [DOS] points out that “the number of Muslims has increased due to an influx of migrants from Nigeria and Cameroon,” and puts the Muslims population at less than 2% of the total population.

3.4. Muslims in Western Africa

This region consists of thirteen countries with a total population of 129 million, out of which 50.8% or 65 million are Muslim. The corresponding individual data for each country in this region is discussed below and summarized in Table 3.4.

3.4.1. Benin: Based on census data [UN, BJ], the total population increased from 4,915,555 in 1992, to 6,769,914 in 2002. The corresponding Muslim population increased from 1,011,193 or 20.57% in 1992, to 1,652,953 or 24.42% in 2002.

3.4.2. Burkina Faso: Based on census data [UN, BF], the total population increased from 10,312,609 in 1996, to 14,017,262 in 2006. The corresponding Muslim population increased from 5,764,748 or 55.90% in 1996, to 8,485,149 or 60.53% in 2006.

3.4.3. Cape Verde: According to [INT], 2.77% of the population is Muslim.

3.4.4. Côte d'Ivoire (Ivory Coast): Based on census data [UN], in 1988 the total population was 10,815,694, out of which 4,182,410 or 38.67% were Muslims.

Country	Population	Muslim%	Muslims	APGR%
Benin ^{[BJ](2002)}	9,216,794	24.42	2,250,741	3.154
Burkina Faso ^{[BF](2006)}	16,291,087	60.53	9,860,995	3.390
Cape Verde ^[INT]	512,791	2.77	14,204	1.421
Côte d'Ivoire ^{[UN](1988)}	21,555,942	38.67	8,335,683	2.282
Gambia ^[DOS]	1,752,037	90.00	1,576,833	2.746
Ghana ^{[UN](2000)}	24,336,175	15.90	3,869,452	2.093
Guinea ^[DOS]	10,296,277	85.00	8,751,836	2.260
Guinea Bissau ^[DOS]	1,646,875	45.00	741,094	2.243
Liberia ^{[LR](2008)}	4,118,873	12.22	503,326	4.144
Mali ^[DOS]	13,318,811	90.00	11,986,930	2.372
Senegal ^{[UN](1988)}	12,862,750	93.80	12,065,260	2.621
Sierra Leone ^{[SL](2004)}	5,848,453	75.00	4,386,340	2.668
Togo ^[DOS]	6,782,159	14.00	949,502	2.471
Total	128,539,024	50.80	65,292,195	2.580

Table 3.4. 2010 Estimate of the Muslim population in Western Africa region.

3.4.5. The Gambia: According to [DOS], Muslims make up more than 90% of the total population.

3.4.6. Ghana: Based on census data [UN], in 2000 the total population was 18,912,079, out of which 3,004,794 or 15.89% were Muslims.

3.4.7. Guinea: According to [DOS], Muslims make up about 85% of the total population.

3.4.8. Guinea Bissau: According to [DOS], Muslims make up 40% to 45% of the total population.

3.4.9. Liberia: According to the 2008 census [LR], the total population was 3,476,608, out of which 424,685 or 12.22% were Muslims.

3.4.10. Mali: According to [DOS], Muslims make up 90% of the total population.

3.4.11. Senegal: Based on census data [UN63, UN, UNC], the total population increased from 3,109,840 in 1961, to 6,773,417 in 1988, to 9,552,442 in 2002. The corresponding Muslim population increased from 2,789,320 or 89.69% in 1961, to 6,353,464 or 93.80% in 1988.

3.4.12. Sierra Leone: Based on the 2004 census data [SL, UNC], the total population was 4,976,871; out of which 75% were Muslims.

3.4.13. Togo: Based on census data [UN79, UNC], the total population increased from 1,949,470 in 1970, to 2,719,567 in 1981. The corresponding Muslim population was 226,186 or 11.60% in 1970. This percentage has increased to 14% according to [DOS].

3.5. Muslims in Northern Africa

This region consists of seven countries with a total population of 216 million, out of which 91.3% or 197 million are Muslims. The corresponding individual data for each country in this region is discussed below and summarized in Table 3.5.

3.5.1. Algeria: According to [DOS], more than 99% of the population is Muslim.

3.5.2. Egypt: Based on census data [UN56, UN71, UN83, UN, UNC], the total population increased from 18,966,767 in 1947, to 30,075,858 in 1966, to 36,626,204 in 1976, to 48,205,049 in 1986, to 72,798,031 in 2006. The corresponding Muslim population increased from 17,397,946 or 91.73% in 1947, to 27,925,659 or 92.85% in 1966, to 34,334,328 or 93.74% in 1976, to 45,368,453 or 94.12% in 1986. Although [CIA, DOS] claim that Muslims

make up 90% of the population, religious data was not reported since the 1986 census, and the trend by then was that Muslim percentage is increasing.

3.5.3. Libya: Based on census data [UN71, UN79, UNC], the total population increased from 1,564,369 in 1964, to 2,052,372 in 1973, to 4,404,986 in 1995, to 5,670,688 in 2006. The corresponding Muslim population increased from 1,520,517 or 97.20% in 1964, to 2,051,731 or 99.97% in 1973. More recent census religious data were not available although [CIA, DOS] point out that 97% of the population are Sunni Muslim.

3.5.4. Mauritania: Although [CIA] points out that Muslims make up 100% of the population, [DOS] indicates that “there are very small numbers of non-Muslims, almost exclusively non-Mauritanian.” Thus, our estimate for the Muslim population is 99.99% of the entire population.

3.5.5. Morocco: Based on census data [UN56, UN73, UNC], the total population increased from 9,008,421 in 1952, to 15,379,259 in 1971, to 29,680,069 in 2004. The corresponding Muslim population increased from 8,359,196 or 92.79% in 1952, to 15,236,231 or 99.07% in 1971. More recent religious census data were not available, although [DOS] estimates the current percentage of Muslims is 98.7%.

3.5.6. Sudan: According to [DOS], Muslims make up 70% of the total population.

3.5.7. Tunisia: Based on historical census data [UN56], in 1946 the total population was 3,230,952, out of which 2,919,860 or 90.37% were Muslims. More recent census religious data are not available, although the 2004 census indicates that the total population increased to 9,932,400. Nevertheless, recent estimates of the percentage of Muslims is 98% according to

Country	Population	Muslim%	Muslims	APGR%
Algeria ^[CIA]	35,420,647	99.00	35,066,440	1.505
Egypt ^{[UN](1986)}	84,504,172	94.12	79,535,327	1.813
Libya ^{[UN73](1973)}	6,548,324	99.97	6,546,359	2.000
Mauritania ^[DOS]	3,369,572	99.99	3,369,235	2.399
Morocco ^{[UN73](1971)}	32,376,503	99.07	32,075,402	1.200
Sudan ^[DOS]	43,201,160	70.00	30,240,812	2.197
Tunisia ^[DOS]	10,372,064	99.00	10,268,343	0.979
Total	215,792,442	91.34	197,101,919	1.722

Table 3.5. 2010 Estimate of the Muslim population in Northern Africa region.

[CIA], and more than 99% according to [DOS].

4. Islam in Europe

Europe was the third continent; after Asia and Africa, to which Islam has entered. Although Islam has a deep history in Europe, the results of this paper reveal that the percentage of Muslims in Europe is less than 7%. The total population of Europe is 735 million, of which 49 million are Muslim. To this end, we divided Europe into four regions; the data for each is included in a separate section. These regions are Southeastern Europe (Section 4.1), Southwestern Europe (Section 4.2), Northeastern Europe (Section 4.3), and Northwestern Europe (Section 4.4). The country of Russia was included in Europe as most of its population lives in the European side of the country, although most of its territory is in Asia.

4.1. Muslims in Southeastern Europe

This region consists of sixteen countries with a total population of 105 million, out of which 8.1% or eight million are Muslim. The corresponding individual data for each country in this region is discussed below and summarized in Table 4.1. A color coded map of Europe illustrating the presence of Muslims in the continent is presented in Figure 4.

4.1.1. Albania: Based on census data [UNC], in 2001 the population of Albania was 3,069,300. According to [CIA], Muslims make up 70% of the total Albanian population.

4.1.2. Austria: According to census data [UN73, UN88, UN], the Austrian population has increased from 7,456,403 in 1971, to 7,555,338 in 1981, to 7,795,786 in 1991, to 8,032,926 in 2001. Thus, the average annual increase of the Austrian population was 0.13% between 1971 and 1981, which increased to 0.31% between 1981 and 1991, and remained at 0.30% between 1991 and 2001. In comparison, the corresponding Muslim population has increased from 9,162 or 0.12% in 1971, to 76,939 or 1.02% in 1981, to 158,776 or 2.04% in 1991, to 338,988 or 4.22% in 2001. Thus, the average annual increase of the Austrian Muslim population was 23.71% between 1971 and 1981, which decreased to 7.51% between 1981 and 1991, and increased slightly to 7.88% between 1991 and 2001. Thus, the Muslim population increased eight fold from 1971 to 1981, then doubled by 1991, then doubled again by 2001. The Muslim representation in percentage with respect to the rest of the population seems to double every decade. Thus, the Muslim population in Austria is expected to continue its sharp increase.

4.1.3. Bosnia and Herzegovina: Based on census data [UN], in 1991 the total population of this country was 4,377,033, out of which 1,872,422 or 42.78% were Muslims. Certainly this figure must have changed due to the war of independence, however, no census has been held since 1991 census. Nevertheless, [DOS] estimates the Muslim population in Bosnia and Herzegovina to be 45% of the total population.

4.1.4. Bulgaria: Based on census data [UN56, UN], the total Bulgarian population increased from 7,029,349 in 1946, to 7,928,901 in 2001. The corresponding Muslim population changed from 938,418 or 13.35% in 1946, to 966,978 or 12.20% in 2001. Although both populations are growing very slowly, the growth of the Muslim population is slightly less than that of the total Bulgarian population, which led to the decrease in representation of the corresponding Muslim population.

4.1.5. Croatia: Based on census data [UN], the total Croatian population increased from 4,784,265 in 1991 to 4,437,460 in 2001. The corresponding Muslim population increased



from 54,814 or 1.15% in 1991, to 56,777 or 1.28% in 2001.

4.1.6. Czech Republic: Based on census data [UNC], in 2001 the Czech population was 10,230,060; however Islam was not among the listed religions in this or previous censuses. Nevertheless, [CZ] points out that there are 20,000 Muslims in the Republic, which constitutes 0.20% of the total Czech population enumerated in the 2001 census.

4.1.7. Greece: According to historical census data [UN56], in 1951 the Greek population was 7,632,801, out of which 112,665 or 1.48% were Muslims. However, later censuses did not include information about religious adherence. According to the 2001 census [UNC], the total Greek population was 10,964,020. It is estimated in [DOS] that there are 100,000 to 120,000 indigenous Muslims and more than 200,000 immigrant Muslims in Greece. Thus, there are more than 320,000 Muslims in Greece, which constitutes 2.92% of the total population reported in the 2001 census.

Country	Population	Muslim%	Muslims	APGR%
Albania ^[CIA]	3,167,040	70.00	2,216,928	0.373
Austria ^{[UN](2001)}	8,395,163	4.22	354,276	0.374
Bosnia & Herzegovina ^{[UN](1991)}	3,762,247	42.75	1,608,361	-0.115
Bulgaria ^{[UN](2001)}	7,496,597	12.20	914,585	-0.636
Croatia ^{[UN](2001)}	4,409,542	1.28	56,442	-0.150
Czech Republic ^[CZ]	10,412,392	0.20	20,825	0.419
Greece ^[DOS06]	11,185,332	2.92	326,612	0.215
Hungary ^{[HU](2001)}	9,971,877	0.03	2,992	-0.208
Kosovo ^[PEW]	1,796,391	89.60	1,609,567	-0.468
Macedonia ^{[UN](2002)}	2,044,098	33.33	681,298	0.079
Moldova ^[PEW]	3,567,399	0.50	17,837	-1.002
Montenegro ^{[ME](2003)}	624,394	17.74	110,767	0.029
Romania ^{[UN](2002)}	21,186,440	0.31	65,678	-0.415
Serbia ^{[UN](2002)}	9,803,749	3.20	313,720	-0.468
Slovakia ^[DOS07]	5,410,933	0.09	4,870	0.096
Slovenia ^{[UN](2002)}	2,024,892	2.42	49,002	0.236
Total	105,258,486	7.94	8,353,759	-0.128

Table 4.1. 2010 Estimate of the Muslim population in Southwestern Europe region.

4.1.8. Hungary: According to the 2001 census [HU], the total Hungarian population was 10,198,315, out of which 3,201 or 0.03% were Muslims.

4.1.9. Kosovo: According to [PEW], Muslims make up 89.6% of the total Kosovar population.

4.1.10. Macedonia: Based on census data [UN], the Macedonian population decreased from 2,033,964 in 1991, to 1,935,034 in 1994, then increased to 2,022,547 in 2002. The corresponding Muslim population decreased from 611,326 or 30.06% in 1991, to 581,203 or 30.04% in 1994, then increased to 674,015 or 33.33% in 2002.

4.1.11. Moldova: Based on census data [UNC], in 2004 the population of Moldova was 3,388,071. According to [PEW], Muslims constitute 0.5% of the total Moldovan population.

4.1.12. Montenegro: According to the 2003 census [ME], the total population of Montenegro was 620,145; out of which 110,034 or 17.74% were Muslims.

4.1.13. Romania: Based on census data [UN], the Romanian population decreased from 22,810,035 in 1992, to 21,680,974 in 2002. The corresponding Muslim population increased from 55,928 or 0.25% in 1992, to 67,257 or 0.31% in 2002.

4.1.14. Serbia: According to the 2002 census [UN], the total population of Serbia was 7,498,001, out of which 239,658 or 3.20% were Muslims. This census did not include the population of Kosovo and Montenegro.

4.1.15. Slovakia: Based on census data [UN], in 2001 the Slovak population was 5,379,455 out of which 6,294 follow other religions than the ones listed in the census. However Islam was not among the listed religions in this or previous censuses. Nevertheless, [DOS07] estimates between 1,200 to 5,000 Muslims in Slovakia, which constitutes up to 0.09% of the total Slovak population enumerated in the 2001 census.

4.1.16. Slovenia: Based on census data [UN], the Slovenian population decreased slightly from 1,965,986 in 1991, to 1,964,036 in 2002. The corresponding Muslim population almost doubled from 29,719 or 1.51% in 1991, to 47,488 or 2.42% in 2002.

4.2. Muslims in Southwestern Europe

This region consists of eleven countries and a total population of 187 million out of which 4.7% or nine million are Muslim. The corresponding individual data for each country in this region is discussed below and summarized in Table 4.2.

4.2.1. Andorra: Based on census data [UNC], in 2000 the population of Andorra was 66,089. According to [DOS], there are 2,000 Muslims in Andorra, which constitutes 3.03% of the total population recorded in the 2000 census.

4.2.2. France: Based on census data [UNC], in 2006 the population of France was 61,399,541. According to [DOS], there are five to six million Muslims in France, which constitutes up to 9.77% of the total population recorded in the 2006 census.

4.2.3. Gibraltar: According to census data [UN73, UN83, UN], the total population increased from 24,672 in 1970, to 26,479 in 1981, to 26,703 in 1991 to 27,495 in 2001. The corresponding Muslim population increased from 1,989 or 8.06% in 1970, to 2,124 or 8.02% in 1981, then decreased to 1,850 or 6.93% in 1991, to 1,102 or 4.01% in 2001.

4.2.4. Italy: Based on census data [UNC], in 2001 the population of Italy was 57,110,144. According to [DOS], there are 1.25 million Muslims in Italy, which constitutes 2.19% of the total population recorded in the 2001 census.

4.2.5. Liechtenstein: Based on census data [LI], the Liechtenstein population increased from 7,046 in 1970 to 9,302 in 1980, to 10,909 in 1990, to 12,192 in 2000. Thus, the average annual Liechtenstein population growth rate between 1970 and 1980 was 1.68%, slightly decreasing to 1.42% between 1980 and 1990, and to 1.38% between 1990 and 2000. In

Country	Population	Muslims%	Muslims	APGR%
Andorra ^[DOS]	87,777	3.03	2,660	1.661
France ^[DOS]	62,669,967	9.77	6,122,856	0.525
Gibraltar ^{[UN](2001)}	29,337	4.01	1,176	0.232
Italy ^[DOS]	60,162,888	2.19	1,317,567	0.489
Liechtenstein ^{[LI](2000)}	36,190	4.78	1,730	0.832
Malta ^[DOS]	410,208	0.74	3,036	0.366
Monaco ^{[MC](2008)}	32,915	1.80	592	0.276
Portugal ^{[UN](2001)}	10,744,498	0.14	15,042	0.349
San Marino	32,423	0.05	16	0.838
Spain ^[DOS]	45,362,125	2.94	1,333,646	1.021
Switzerland ^{[CH](2000)}	7,598,613	4.26	323,701	0.409
Total	187,166,941	4.87	9,122,023	0.619

Table 4.2. 2010 Estimate of the Muslim Population in Southwestern Asia region.

comparison, there were only eight Muslims in the country in 1970, which jumped to 421 in 1980, then 689 in 1990, and 1593 in 2000. This constituted 0.04%, 1.67%, 2.37% and 4.78% of the total population, respectively. Thus, the average annual Muslim population growth rate between 1970 and 1980 was 48.61%, then 5.03% between 1980 and 1990, which increased to 8.74% between 1990 and 2000. Thus, the percentage of Muslims in Liechtenstein is expected to continue its steep increase.

4.2.6. Malta: Based on census data [UNC], in 2005 the population of Maltese Islands was 404,962. According to [DOS], there are 3,000 Muslims in this island nation; which constitutes 0.74% of the total population recorded in the 2005 census.

4.2.7. Monaco: According to census data [MC], in 2008 the population of Monaco was 31,109. Out of this population, there were 242 Moroccans, 100 Tunisians, 53 Egyptians, 27 Algerians, 16 Senegalese, 57 Turks, 46 Iranians, and 20 Syrians. Since these nationalities are predominantly Muslims, we estimate that there are 561 Muslims in Monaco, which constitutes 1.80% of the total Monaco population recorded in the 2008 census.

4.2.8. Portugal: Based on census data [UN79, UN88, UN], the Portuguese population decreased from 8,611,125 in 1970 to 7,836,504 in 1981, then bounced to 8,376,840 in 1991, and increased to 8,699,515 in 2001. The corresponding Muslim population increased from 365 or less than 0.01% in 1970, to 4,335 or 0.06% in 1981, to 9,134 or 0.11% in 1991, to 12,014 or 0.14% in 2001. Thus, this slow increase of the Muslim population is expected to continue. In addition, according to the 2001 census [PT], the Muslim population was distributed as follows:

- North Region: 835 or 0.03% out of 3,042,345;
- Center Region: 638 or 0.03% out of 1,996,009;
- Lisbon Region: 9,600 or 0.42% out of 2,265,629 inhabitants;
- Alentejo Region: 219 or 0.03% out of 669,940 inhabitants;
- Algarve Region: 630 or 0.19% out of 337,486 inhabitants;
- Azores Islands: 19 or 0.01% out of 189,996 inhabitants;
- Madeira Islands: 73 or 0.04% out of 198,110 inhabitants.

4.2.9. San Marino: Based on census data [UNC], in 2000 the population of San Marino was 26,941. According to [DOS], there is a small number of Muslims in this country; however it

did not state their number. Thus, our estimate is that 0.05% of the total Sammarinese population is Muslim.

4.2.10. Spain: Based on census data [UNC], in 2001 the population of Spain was 40,847,371. According to [DOS], there are more than 1.2 million Muslims in Spain, which constitutes 2.94% of the total population recorded in the 2001 census.

4.2.11. Switzerland: Based on census data [UN64, UN73, CH], the Swiss population was increased from 5,429,061 in 1960, to 6,269,783 in 1970, to 6,365,960 in 1980, to 6,873,700 in 1990, then to 7,288,010 in 2000. Thus, the average annual Swiss population growth rate between 1960 and 1970 was 1.45%, which decreased sharply to 0.15% between 1970 and 1980, then increased to 0.77% between 1980 and 1990 then decreased to 0.59% between 1990 and 2000. In comparison, the Muslim population grew from 2,703 or 0.05% in 1960, to 16,353 or 0.26% in 1970, to 56,600 or 0.89% in 1980, to 152,200 or 2.21% in 1990, to 310,807 or 4.26% in 2000. Thus, the average annual Muslim population growth rate between 1960 and 1970 was 19.73%, which decreased to 13.22% between 1970 and 1980, then to 10.40% between 1980 and 1990, then to 7.40% between 1990 and 2000. This caused the Muslim population to almost triple from 1980 to 1990 and more than double by 2000. Accordingly, the Muslim population increased by six fold from 1960 to 1970, more than tripled by 1980, then nearly tripled by 1990, then doubled by 2000. Since the annual growth rate of the Swiss Muslim population is more than twelve times the total population growth rate, the percentage of Muslims in Switzerland is expected to continue its sharp increase.

4.3. Muslims in Northeastern Europe

This region consists of seven countries with a total population of 240 million, out of which 9.5% or 23 million are Muslim. The corresponding individual data for each country in this region is discussed below and summarized in Table 4.3.

4.3.1. Belarus: Based on census data [UNC], in 1999 the population of Belarus was 10,045,237. According to [BY], by 2006 there were nearly 100,000 Muslims in the country, which constitutes 1.00% of the total population enumerated in the 1999 census

4.3.2. Estonia: Based on census data [UN], in 2000 the population of Estonia was 1,121,582 out of which 1,387 or 0.12% were Muslims.

4.3.3. Latvia: Based on census data [UNC], in 2000 the population of Latvia was 2,377,383. According to [DOS], in 2008 there were 332 Muslims in Latvia, which constitutes 0.01% of the total population recorded in the 2000 census.

4.3.4. Lithuania: Based on census data [UN], in 2001 the population of Lithuania was 3,483,972 out of which 2,860 or 0.08% were Muslims.

4.3.5. Poland: Based on census data [UNC], in 2002 the population of Poland was 38,230,080. According to [DOS], there are 25,000 Muslims in Poland, which constitutes 0.07% of the total population recorded in the 2002 census.

4.3.6. Russia: Based on census data [UNC], in 2002 the population of Russia was 145,166,731. According to [DOS], the Muslim population is estimated to be between 10 million and 23 million. Thus, the Muslim population in Russia makes up to 15.84% of the total population recorded in the 2002 census.

4.3.7. Ukraine: Based on census data [UNC], in 2001 the population of Ukraine was 48,240,902. In [DOS], a two million estimate of the Muslim population is downplayed and the reference puts it around 500,000; which constitutes 1.04% of the total population recorded in the 2001 census.

4.4. Muslims in Northwestern Europe

This region consists of thirteen countries and territories including British Crown Dependencies of Channel Islands and Isle of Man. This region has a total population of 202

Country	Population	Muslim%	Muslims	APGR%
Belarus ^[BY]	9,588,169	1.00	95,882	-0.471
Estonia ^{[UN](2000)}	1,338,789	0.12	1,607	-0.110
Latvia ^[DOS]	2,239,082	0.01	224	-0.457
Lithuania ^{[UN](2001)}	3,254,832	0.08	2,604	-0.965
Poland ^[DOS]	38,041,763	0.07	26,629	-0.084
Russia ^[DOS]	140,317,196	15.84	22,226,244	-0.395
Ukraine ^[DOS]	45,410,521	1.04	472,269	-0.651
Total	240,190,353	9.50	22,825,459	-0.404

Table 4.3. 2010 Estimate of the Muslim population in Northeastern Europe region.

million, out of which 4.2% or eight million are Muslim. The corresponding individual data for each country in this region is discussed below and summarized in Table 4.4.

4.4.1. Belgium: Based on census data [UNC], in 2001 the total Belgian population was 10,296,350. According to [BE], there were 628,751 Muslims in Belgium, which constitutes 6.11% of the total population enumerated in the 2001 census.

4.4.2. Channel Islands: The Islands consists of the two British Crown Dependencies of Guernsey and Jersey. According to census data [UNC], in 2001 the total population in Guernsey was 59,807 and in Jersey was 87,186. However, census data in these Islands do not record religious affiliation. Nevertheless, [PEW] estimates that Muslims constitute 0.1% of the total population.

4.4.3. Denmark: Based on census data [UNC], in 2001 the total population of Denmark was 5,349,212. According to [DOS], there are 210,000 Muslims in the country, which constitutes 3.93% of the total Danish population recorded in the 2001 census.

4.4.4. Finland: According to census data [UN73, UN], the total Finnish population increased slowly from 4,598,336 in 1970, to 4,910,664 in 1985, to 4,998,478 in 1990, to 5,181,115 in 2000. The percentage of the corresponding Muslim population remained almost constant at 0.02%, however. The number of Muslims was 823 in 1970, 787 in 1985, 810 in 1990, and 1,199 in 2000. Nonetheless, [DOS] points out that the total Muslim population has increased to 40,000, which constitutes 0.77% of the total population recorded in the 2000 census.

4.4.5. Germany: According to census data [UNC], in 2004 the total German population was 82,491,000. There are no official statistics on religious groups, however, according to [DOS] Muslims number 4.3 million in Germany, which constitutes 5.21% of the total German population enumerated in the 2004 census.

4.4.6. Iceland: According to census data [UNC], in 2000 the total Icelandic population was 281,154. However, national censuses in this country do not keep a record on religious affiliations. Nonetheless, [DOS] indicated that there are 800 to 1,200 Muslims in Iceland, which constitutes up to 0.43% of the total Icelandic population recorded in the 2000 census.

4.4.7. Ireland: Based on census data [IE], the Irish population was 3,525,719 in 1991, rising to 2,917,203 in 2002, then 4,239,848 in 2006. Thus, the average annual Irish population growth rate between 1991 and 2002 was 0.96%, which more than doubled between 2002 and 2006 to 2.00%. In comparison, the Muslim population was 3,875 or 0.11% in 1991, climbing to 19,147 or 0.49% in 2002, then 32,539 or 0.76% in 2006. Thus, the average annual Muslim

population growth rate between 1991 and 2002 was 15.00%, which slightly decreased to 14.18% between 2002 and 2006. This caused the Muslim population to increase fivefold from 1991 to 2002 and nearly double by 2006. Thus, the percentage of Muslims in Ireland is expected to continue its steep increase.

4.4.8. Isle of Man: According to census data [UNC], in 2006 the total Manx population was 80,058. However, census data in this British Crown Dependency Island does not record religious affiliation. Nevertheless, [PEW] estimates that 0.2% of the total population is Muslim.

4.4.9. Luxembourg: According to census data [UNC], in 2001 the total Luxembourg population was 439,539. However, national censuses in this country do not keep a record on religious affiliations. Nevertheless, [DOS] estimates the Muslim population in the country to be 9,000; which constitutes 2.05% of the total Luxembourg population enumerated in the 2001 census.

4.4.10. Netherlands: According to census data [UNC], in 2002 the total Dutch population was 16,105,285, however Dutch national censuses stopped collecting data on religious

Country	Population	Muslim%	Muslims	APGR%
Belgium ^[BE]	10,703,764	6.11	654,000	0.535
Channel Islands ^[PEW]	150,139	0.10	150	0.193
Denmark ^[DOS]	5,483,148	3.93	215,488	0.235
Finland ^{[UN](2000)}	5,345,984	0.02	1,069	0.383
Germany ^[DOS]	82,096,008	5.21	4,277,202	-0.086
Iceland ^[DOS]	329,626	0.43	1,417	2.149
Ireland ^{[IE](2006)}	4,598,218	0.76	34,946	1.833
Isle of Man ^[PEW]	80,276	0.20	161	0.068
Luxembourg ^[DOS]	491,829	2.05	10,082	1.161
Netherlands ^{[NL](2004)}	16,660,094	5.80	966,285	0.409
Norway ^{[NO](2008)}	4,856,799	1.85	89,851	0.927
Sweden ^[DOS]	9,294,940	5.57	517,728	0.494
United Kingdom ^{[UK](2008)}	61,896,028	4.00	2,475,841	0.537
Total	201,986,854	4.58	9,244,222	0.301

Table 4.4. 2010 Estimate of the Muslim population in Northwestern Europe region.

affiliation since 1994, and previous censuses did not include such information on Muslims. Nevertheless, official statistics [NL, NL02, NL03] indicate that the corresponding Muslim population in the Netherlands increased from 626,000 or 4.1% in 1995, to 890,000 or 5.5% in 2002, to 920,000 or 5.7% in 2003 to 945,000 or 5.8% in 2004. Thus, the rate of increase of the Muslim population in the Netherlands with respect to the total population is more than 0.1 percentage point per year.

4.4.11. Norway: According to census data [UNC], in 2001 the total Norwegian population was 4,520,947; however the census did not include information about religious affiliation. Nevertheless, official statistics [NO] indicate that the Muslim population changed from 76,621 or 1.69% in 2005, to 72,023 or 1.59% in 2006, to 79,068 or 1.75% in 2007, to 83,684 or 1.85% in 2008.

4.4.12. Sweden: According to census data [UNC], in 2003 the total population of Sweden was 8,975,670. However, the Swedish national census does not keep record of religious information. Nevertheless, [DOS] points out that there are 450,000 to 500,000 in the country, which constitutes up to 5.57% of the total Swedish population enumerated in the 2003 census.

4.4.13. The United Kingdom: According to census data [UNC, CIA], in 2001 the total population was 58,789,187, out of which 1,591,000 or 2.71% were Muslims. The census also revealed that the population of England and Wales [EW] was 52,041,916 out of which 1,546,626 or 2.97% were Muslims, the population of Scotland [SQ] was 5,062,000, out of which 42,600 or 0.53% were Muslims, and the population of Northern Ireland [ND] was 1,685,267, out of which 1,943 or 0.12% were Muslims. Another official statistics [UK] estimates that the Muslim population in the UK increased from 1,870,000 in 2004, to 2,017,000 in 2005, to 2,142,000 in 2006, to 2,327,000 in 2007, to 2,422,000 in 2008, reaching 4.00% of the total British population, according to the same source. Thus, the average annual growth rate of the Muslim population in the UK between 2004 and 2008 was 6.68%, which is ten times the rate of increase of the total population during the same period, according to [UK]. This caused the percentage of Muslims in the UK to rise from 2.70% in 2001 (census year) to 4.00% in 2008; about 0.2 percentage point per year. Thus, this percentage is expected to continue to rise.

5. Islam in the Americas

Although there are convincing reports that Muslims started immigrating to the Americas since the tenth century [MRO], most Muslim population in the Americas can only trace their

immigration to the twentieth century. In fact, the Muslim population in the “new world,” both in size and in percentage, remains the lowest in comparison with other continents. Accordingly, the results of this paper reveal that the percentage of Muslims in the Americas is 1.0% or ten million. We divide the Americas into various regions, and then sort countries that belong to each region in alphabetical order. The percentage and population of Muslims in each region and for the whole continent is summarized at the end of each section. Accordingly, the Americas continent is divided into four regions; the data for each is included in a separate section. These regions are Southern America (Section 5.1), the Caribbean (Section 5.2), Central America (Section 5.3), and Northern America (Section 5.4). A color coded map of the Americas illustrating the presence of Muslims in the continent is presented in Figure 5.



5.1. Muslims in Southern America

This region consists of thirteen countries with a total population of about 393 million, out of which 0.25% or one million are Muslim. The corresponding individual data for each country in this region is discussed below and summarized in Table 5.1.

5.1.1. Argentina: According to census data [UN56], in 1947 the population of Argentina was 15,893,827, out of which 18,764 or 0.12% were Muslims. Argentinean national censuses since then did not include information about religious affiliation. The 2001 census [UNC] indicated that the total population increased to 36,260,130. In addition, [DOS] reported that there are 500,000 to 600,000 Muslims in Argentina, which constitutes up to 1.65% of the total population enumerated in the 2001 census.

5.1.2. Bolivia: According to census data [UN], the population of this country was 6,292,909 in 1992 out of which 77,918 or 1.24% people confessing other religions than the listed ones. Islam was not among the listed religions in Bolivian national censuses. The 2001 Census [UNC] recorded a total population of 8,274,325, but no information on religious adherence was collected. Nonetheless, [DOS] estimates the Muslim population in Bolivia to be 1,000, which constitutes 0.01% of the total population reported in the 2001 census.

5.1.3. Brazil: According to historical census data [UN56], in 1950 the Brazilian population was 51,944,397 out of which 3,454 or 0.01% was Muslim. By the 2000 Census [BR], the total population increased to 169,872,856 out of which 27,239 or 0.02% was Muslim. Thus, although the Muslim population in Brazil has increased by eightfold and its percentage representation has doubled in the past half century, its representation remained very low with respect to the total population.

5.1.4. Chile: According to census data [UN56, UN79, CL], the Chilean population increased from 5,932,995, in 1952 to 8,884,768 in 1970, to 15,116,435 in 2002. The corresponding Muslim population increased from 956 or 0.02% in 1952, to 1,431 or 0.02% in 1970, to 2,894 or 0.02% in 2002. Thus, the Muslim population in Chile has only tripled in the last half century, and its representation remained very low and almost constant with respect to the total population.

5.1.5. Columbia: According to census data [UNC], the population of this country was 41,468,384 in 2005. However, national censuses in this country do not include information

about religious affiliation. Nevertheless, [DOS] reported that there are about 10,000 Muslims in Columbia, which constitutes 0.02% of the total population reported in the 2005 census.

5.1.6. Ecuador: According to census data [UNC], the population of this country was 12,156,608 in 2001. However, national censuses in this country do not include information about religious affiliation. Nevertheless, [PEW] estimates that there are 2,000 Muslims in the country, which constitutes 0.02% of the total Ecuadorean population recorded in the 2001 census.

5.1.7. Falkland Islands (Islas Malvinas): According to census data [FK], in 2006 this UK Overseas Territory had 2,955 inhabitants out of which 9 or 0.30% were Muslims.

5.1.8. Guyana: Based on census data [UN88, GY], the Guyanese population decreased from 758,619 in 1980 to 723,673 in 1991, then increased to 751,223 in 2002. Thus, the average annual Guyanese population growth rate was -0.43% between 1980 and 1991, which improved to 0.34% between 1991 and 2002. In comparison, the Muslim population has shrunk by more than a half from 66,122 or 8.72% in 1980, to 29,106 or 7.97% in 1991 and continued decreasing at a slower rate to 28,201 or 7.19% in 2002. Thus, the average annual

Country	Population	Muslim%	Muslims	APGR%
Argentina ^[DOS]	40,669,071	1.65	671,040	0.975
Bolivia ^[DOS]	10,037,235	0.01	1,004	1.768
Brazil ^{[BR](2000)}	195,632,386	0.02	39,126	0.980
Chile ^{[CL](2002)}	17,140,307	0.02	3,428	1.002
Columbia ^[DOS]	46,324,514	0.02	9,265	1.456
Ecuador ^[PEW]	13,769,767	0.02	2,754	1.062
Falkland Islands ^{[FK](2006)}	3,004	0.30	9	0.412
Guyana ^{[GY](2002)}	762,018	7.19	54,789	-0.063
Paraguay ^{[UN](2002)}	6,463,134	0.05	3,232	1.799
Peru ^[PEW]	29,502,904	0.01	2,950	1.159
Suriname ^{[SR](2004)}	524,730	13.45	70,576	0.960
Uruguay ^[DOS]	3,370,264	0.01	337	0.280
Venezuela ^[DOS]	29,058,707	0.43	124,952	1.663
Total	393,258,042	0.25	983,462	1.129

Table 5.1. 2010 Estimate of the Muslim population in Southern America region.

Guyanese Muslim population “growth” or decline rate was -7.19% between 1980 and 1991, which improved to -0.59% between 1991 and 2002. Therefore, the percentage of Muslims in Guyana is expected to continue to shrink.

5.1.9. Paraguay: According to census data [UN], the total Paraguayan population increased from 2,949,099 in 1992 to 3,892,603 in 2002. Data on Muslims started being reported on the national census beginning in 1992. Accordingly, the Muslim population in Paraguay has decreased from 1,200 or 0.04% in 1992 to 872 or 0.02% in 2002.

5.1.10. Peru: According to census data [PE], in 2007 the Peruvian population was 27,419,294; out of which 679,291 or 2.48% follow other religion than the ones listed in the census. However, Islam was not among the listed religions. Nevertheless, [PEW] estimates the number of Muslims in Peru to be 1,000; which constitutes less than 0.01% of the total Peruvian population recorded in the 2007 census.

5.1.11. Suriname: Based on census data [UN71, SR], the Surinamese population increased from 324,211 in 1964, to 492,829 in 2004. The corresponding Muslim population however, increased slightly at a rate of about 600 people per decade, which caused its representation with respect to the rest of the population to decrease significantly. Accordingly, the Muslim population in Suriname change from 63,809 or 19.64% in 1964 to 66,307 or 13.45% in 2004.

5.1.12. Uruguay: According to census data [UNC], the population of this country was 3,241,003 in 2004. However, national censuses in this country do not include information about religious affiliation. Nevertheless, [DOS] reported that the total population in Uruguay is between 300 and 400 people, which is around 0.01% of the total Uruguayan population recorded in the 2004 census.

5.1.13. Venezuela: According to census data [UNC], the population of this country was 23,054,210 in 2001. However, national censuses in this country do not include information about religious affiliation. Nevertheless, [DOS] estimates that more than 100,000 Muslims in Venezuela, which constitutes 0.43% of the total Venezuelan population recorded in the 2001 census.

5.2. Muslims in the Caribbean

This region consists of 23 island nations with a total population of 41 million, out of which 0.3% or 116,000 are Muslim. The corresponding individual data for each country in this region is discussed below and summarized in Table 5.2.

5.2.1. Anguilla: According to census data [UN], the total Anguillian population in 2001 was 11,430, out of which 36 or 0.32% were Muslims.

5.2.2. Antigua and Barbuda: According to census data [AN], the total Antiguan and Barbudan population in 2001 was 76,886, out of which 228 or 0.30% were Muslims.

5.2.3. Aruba: According to census data [UN, UNC], the total Aruban population in 1991 was 66,687, out of which 218 or 0.33% were Muslims. The total population increased to 90,508 in 2000, however the corresponding census did not include Islam in its religion questionnaire.

5.2.4. Bahamas: A question on Muslim affiliation was first introduced on the 2000 census [BS], according to which the total Bahamian population in 2000 was 303,611, out of which 292 or 0.10% were Muslims.

5.2.5. Barbados: According to census data [UN56, UN63, UN88, BB], the Barbadian population increased from 192,800 in 1946 to 232,333 in 1960 to 244,228 in 1980, to 250,010 in 2000. The corresponding Muslim population increased from 58 or 0.03% in 1946, to 336 or 0.14% in 1960, to 773 or 0.32% in 1980, to 1657 or 0.66% in 2000. Thus, every twenty years, the Muslim population in Barbados more than doubles in number and percentage of representation with respect to the rest of the Barbadian population.

5.2.6. Cayman Islands: According to census data [KY], in 2007 the Caymanian population was 53,292; out of which 411 or 0.77% were Muslims.

5.2.7. Cuba: According to census data [UNC], the population of this country was 11,177,743 in 2002. However, national censuses in this country do not include information about religious affiliation. Nevertheless, [DOS] points out that “the Muslim population consists of 6,000 temporary residents and 300 native-born,” a total of 6,300 Muslims, which makes up 0.06% of the total Cuban population reported in the 2002 census.

5.2.8. Dominica: According to census data [UN], the total population of this island nation decreased from 73,795 in 1981 to 68,635 in 2001. The corresponding Muslim population increased from 54 or 0.07% in 1981 to 139 or 0.20% in 2001.

5.2.9. Dominican Republic: According to census data [UNC], the population of this country was 8,562,541 in 2002. However, national censuses in this country do not include information about religious affiliation. Nevertheless, [DOS] points out that “various government sources estimate that there are between 5,000 and 10,000 Muslims,” which constitutes up to 0.12% of the total Dominican population reported in the 2002 census.

5.2.10. Grenada: According to census data [UN88], in 1981 the Grenadian population was 89,088 out of which 76 or 0.09% was Muslim. The total population increased to 102,632 in 2001, However, the corresponding census [UNC] did not include information about religious affiliation.

5.2.11. Haiti: According to census data [UNC], the total Haitian population in 2003 was

Country	Population	Muslim%	Muslims	APGR%
Anguilla ^{[UN](2001)}	14,237	0.32	46	2.470
Antigua & Barbuda ^{[AG](2001)}	87,726	0.30	263	1.166
Aruba ^{[UN](1991)}	107,820	0.33	356	1.218
Bahamas ^{[BS](2000)}	345,837	0.10	346	1.207
Barbados ^{[BB](2000)}	256,535	0.66	1,693	0.259
Cayman Islands ^{[KY](2007)}	55,143	0.77	425	1.482
Cuba ^[DOS]	11,206,421	0.06	6,724	0.020
Dominica ^{[UN](2001)}	68,815	0.20	138	-0.281
Dominican Republic ^[DOS]	10,231,615	0.12	12,278	1.402
Grenada ^{[UN88](1981)}	104,300	0.09	94	0.356
Haiti ^[HT]	10,192,037	0.06	6,115	1.589
Jamaica ^{[UN](2001)}	2,731,296	0.04	1,093	0.461
Montserrat ^{[PEW](1980)}	4,979	0.10	5	1.153
Netherlands Antilles ^{[UN](2001)}	201,121	0.53	1,066	1.475
Puerto Rico ^[INT]	3,998,706	0.13	5,198	0.430
Saint Kitts and Nevis ^{[KN](1991)}	51,671	0.11	57	1.273
Saint Lucia ^{[LC](2001)}	173,966	0.14	244	1.032
Saint Pierre and Miquelon ^[PEW]	6,036	0.20	12	-0.338
Saint Vincent & Grenadines ^{[UN88](1980)}	109,323	0.02	22	0.104
Trinidad & Tobago ^{[TT](2000)}	1,343,698	5.80	77,935	0.382
Turks & Caicos	35,310	0.14	49	1.551
Virgin Islands, British ^{[VG](2001)}	22,816	0.85	194	1.116
Virgin Islands, U.S. ^[SX, SS]	109,426	1.20	1,313	-0.07
Total	41,458,836	0.28	115,664	0.862

Table 5.2. 2010 Estimate of the Muslim population in the Caribbean region.

8,373,750 out of which 6.7% confessed other religions than the listed ones [DOS]. However, Islam was not among the listed religions. Nevertheless, [HT] points out that the Muslim population in Haiti is between 4,000 and 5,000, which makes up to 0.06% of the total population recorded in the 2003 census.

5.2.12. Jamaica: According to census data [UN, UN88], the total Jamaican population has increased from 2,172,879 in 1982 to 2,595,962 in 2001. The corresponding Muslim population however, has decreased by more than half from 2,238 or 0.10% in 1982, to 1,024 or 0.04% in 2001. Nevertheless, [DOS] estimates the total Muslim population in this nation island about 5,000, which constitutes 0.19% of the total population reported in the 2001 census.

5.2.13. Montserrat: According to census data [UN], in 2001 this British overseas territory had 4,303 inhabitants out of which 251 or 5.83% confess other religion than the ones listed in the census. Islam was not among the listed religions though. Nevertheless, [PEW] points out that according to the 1980 census Muslims make up 0.1% of the Montserratian population.

5.2.14. Netherlands Antilles: It mainly consists of five Caribbean islands: Bonaire, Curaçao, Saba, St. Eustatius, and St. Maarten. According to census data [UN79, UN], the total Dutch Antillean population decreased from 218,390 in 1971, to 189,474 in 1992, to 175,653 in 2001. The decrease in population between the censuses of 1971 and 1992 is largely due the succession of the Island of Aruba in 1986. The corresponding Muslim population decreased from 547 or 0.25% in 1971, to 466 or 0.25% in 1992, then increased to 924 or 0.53% in 2001. The 2001 census [AN] also indicated that the total population of the Islands of Bonaire, Curaçao, Saba, St. Eustatius, and St. Maarten was 10,791, and 130,628, and 1,349, and 2,292, and 30,593, respectively. Out of these populations, 64 or 0.59%, 512 or 0.39%, 29 or 2.15%, 9 or 0.39%, 310 or 1.01%, were Muslims, respectively.

5.2.15. Puerto Rico: According to census data [UNC], in 2000 this United States territory had 3,808,610 inhabitants. However, the United States population censuses do not include religious information. Nevertheless, [INT] points out that Muslims make up 0.13% of the total Puerto Rican population.

5.2.16. Saint Kitts and Nevis: According to census data [KN], the total population of the Islands decreased from 43,309 in 1980 to 40,618 in 1991, and then increased to 46,111 in 2001. Thus, the average annual Kittitian and Nevisian population growth rate was -0.66%

between 1980 and 1991, which rose to 1.28% between 1991 and 2001. The Muslim population has increased from 7 or 0.02% in 1980 to 45 or 0.11% in 1991.

5.2.17. Saint Lucia: According to census data [UN88, UN], the total population increased from 113,409 in 1980, to 133,308 in 1991 to 157,775 in 2001. The corresponding Muslim population increased from 25 or 0.02% in 1980, to 81 or 0.06% in 1991 to 222 or 0.14% in 2001.

5.2.18. Saint Pierre and Miquelon: According to [PEW], Muslims make up 0.2% of the total population.

5.2.18. Saint Vincent and the Grenadines: According to census data [UN88, UN], the total population increased from 97,845 in 1980, to 109,022 in 2001. The corresponding Muslim population was 16 or 0.02% in 1980. Later censuses however, did not include information about Muslim adherence. Nevertheless, [PEW] points out that the percentage of Muslims has increased to 1.5%.

5.2.19. Trinidad and Tobago: Based on census data [UN, UN88, UN79, UN63, UN56, TT], the islands' population increased from 557,970 in 1946, to 827,957 in 1960, to 931,071 in 1970, to 1,055,763 in 1980, to 1,125,128 in 1990, then declined slightly to 1,114,772 in 2000. The corresponding Muslim population increased from 32,615 or 5.85% in 1946, to 49,736 or 6.01% in 1960, to 58,271 or 6.26% in 1970, then increased in number to 63,733 yet decreased in percentage to 6.04% in 1980, again to 65,732 or 5.84% in 1990, and declining to 64,648 or 5.80% in 2000. Thus, this slight decline in population representation is expected to continue as the annual rate of negative "growth" or decline of the Muslim segment of the population is nearly double the corresponding rate for the whole population.

5.2.20. Turks and Caicos: Based on census data [TC], in 2001 the islands had 19,886 out of which 2787 or 14.01% were affiliated with other religions than the listed ones. However, Islam was not among the listed religions. Thus, our estimate for the Muslim population in Turks and Caicos is 0.14%.

5.2.21. British Virgin Islands: According to census data [UN88, UNC, VG], the population of this British overseas territory almost doubled from 10,985 in 1980, to 23,161 in 2001. The corresponding Muslim population increased from 34 or 0.31% in 1980 to 196 or 0.85% in 2001.

5.2.22. United States Virgin Islands: According to census data [UNC], in 2000 this United States territory had 108,612 inhabitants. However, the United States population censuses do

not include religious information. Nevertheless, [SX] points out that there are 1000 Muslims in the island of Saint Croix, while [SS] indicates that there are 300 Muslims in the Island of Saint Thomas. This total of 1,300 Muslims, makes up 1.20% of the total U.S. Virgin Islander population.

5.3. Muslims in Central America

This region consists of eight countries with a total population of 153 million, out of which 0.02% or 38,000 are Muslim. The corresponding individual data for each country in this region is discussed below and summarized in Table 5.3.

5.3.1. Belize: Data about Muslim adherents began to be included in the national census starting from 1980. According to census data [UN88, UN] the Belizean population increased from 142,847 in 1980 to 184,722 in 1991 to 232,111 in 2000. Thus, the average annual Belizean population growth rate increased from 2.37% between 1980 and 1991, to 2.84% between 1991 and 2000. The 1946 census [UN56] of what used to be called then British Honduras and later Belize, reported 12 or 0.02% Muslims out of a total population of 59,220. The Muslim population increased from 110 or 0.08% in 1980 to 159 or 0.09% in 1991, to 243 or 0.10% in 2000. Thus, the Belizean Muslim population is expected to continue its slow increase in representation with respect to the rest of the population at about 0.01 percentage point per decade.

5.3.2. Costa Rica: According to census data [UNC], the population of this country was

Country	Population	Muslim%	Muslims	APGR%
Belize ^{[UN](2000)}	313,100	0.10	313	2.061
Costa Rica ^[CR]	4,642,592	0.01	464	1.390
El Salvador ^[SV]	6,190,352	0.02	1,238	0.443
Guatemala ^[GT]	14,372,711	0.01	1,437	2.465
Honduras ^[DOS]	7,614,945	0.03	2,284	1.995
Mexico ^[MX]	110,689,695	0.01	11,069	0.985
Nicaragua ^{[NI](2005)}	5,817,571	0.01	582	1.302
Panama ^[DOS]	3,510,680	0.35	12,287	1.644
Total	153,151,646	0.02	29,675	1.194

Table 5.3. 2010 Estimate of the Muslim population in Central America region.

3,810,179 in 2000. However, national censuses in this country do not include information about religious affiliation. Nevertheless, [CR] reported that there are about 500 Muslims in Costa Rica, which constitutes 0.01% of the total population reported in the 2000 census.

5.3.3. El Salvador: According to census data [UNC], the population of this country was 5,744,113 in 2007. However, national censuses in this country do not include information about religious affiliation. Nevertheless, [SV] reported that there are about 1,300 Muslims in El Salvador, which constitutes 0.02% of the total population reported in the 2007 census.

5.3.4. Guatemala: According to census data [UNC], the population of this country was 11,237,196 in 2002. However, national censuses in this country do not include information about religious affiliation. Nevertheless, [GT] reported that there are about 1,200 Muslims in Guatemala, which constitutes 0.01% of the total population reported in the 2002 census.

5.3.5. Honduras: According to census data [UN56], in 1945 there were 28 Muslims out of a total population of 1,200,542, or less than 0.01%. Since then however, national censuses did not collect information about religious affiliation. According to the 2001 census [UNC], the total population was 6,071,200. In addition, [DOS] points out that there are 2,000 Muslims in Honduras, which constitutes 0.03% of the total population recorded in the 2001 census.

5.3.6. Mexico: According to census data [UN], the population of this country was 84,794,454 in 2000 out of which 261,193 or 0.31% people confessing other religions than the listed ones. According to [MX], the 2000 Census recorded 1,421 Muslims, which has been increased by more than 3,000 by 2004. Thus, Muslims make up less than 0.01% of the total Mexican population.

5.3.7. Nicaragua: According to census data [NI], in 2005 the population of this country was 5,142,098 out of which 321 or 0.01% were Muslims.

5.3.8. Panama: According to census data [UNC], in 2000 the total population of Panama was 2,839,177. However, Panamanian national census does not include information about religious affiliation. Nonetheless, [DOS] estimates the number of Muslims in Panama of about 10,000, which constitutes 0.35% of the total population enumerated in the 2000 census.

5.4. Muslims in Northern America

This region consists of three countries, including the British dependent Atlantic island of Bermuda. The total population of this region is 352 million, out of which 2.4% or nine

million are Muslim. The corresponding individual data for each country in this region is discussed below and summarized in Table 5.4.

5.4.1. Bermuda: According to census data [UN88, UN93, UN], the total population of this Island nation increased from 54,050 in 1980 to 58,460 in 1991 to 62,059 in 2000. Information about Muslim adherents started being gathered since the 1980 census. Accordingly, the corresponding Muslim population increased from 393 or 0.73% in 1980 to 489 or 0.84% in 1991 to 604 or 0.97% in 2000.

5.4.2. Canada: National census in Canada is conducted every five years. However, religious affiliation information is collected every other census, i.e., every ten years. According to census data [UN93, UN], the Canadian population increased from 24,343,181 in 1981, to 27,296,859 in 1991, to 30,007,094 in 2001. Thus, the average Canadian annual population growth rate between 1981 and 1991 was 1.15%, which decreased to 0.95% between 1991 and 2001. Information about Muslim adherents started being beginning with the 1991 census. The 1981 census indicated that there are 27,475 people or 0.11% of the total population that confesses other religions apart from the ones listed. The 1991 census reported that the Muslim population was 253,265 or 0.93% of the total population, which indicates that the Canadian Muslim population increased by more than tenfold from 1981 to 1991. This population then more than doubled to 579,640 or 1.96% in 2001, at an average annual growth rate of 8.63%. Thus the percentage of Muslims in Canada is expected to continue its steep improvement.

5.4.3. United States of America: The corresponding national census is conducted every ten years, but it does not include information on religious affiliations. According to census data [UNC], the total U.S. population increased from 248,709,873 in 1990 to 281,421,906 in 2000, at an average annual population growth rate of 1.24%. An estimate by [CIA] puts the total number of Muslims in the country with respect to the total population as 0.60%. However,

Country	Population	Muslim%	Muslims	APGR%
Bermuda ^{[UN](2000)}	64,448	0.97	625	0.254
Canada ^{[UN](2001)}	33,894,765	1.96	664,337	0.957
United States ^[US]	317,682,651	2.49	7,910,298	0.961
Total	351,641,864	2.44	8,575,261	0.960

Table 5.4. 2010 Estimate of the Muslim population in Northern America region.

the U.S. President declared in June 2009 in his Cairo speech to the Muslim world [US], that there are nearly seven million Muslims in the States. This number constitutes 2.49% of the total population enumerated in the 2000 census.

6. Muslims in Oceania

Oceania consists of many island nations in the Pacific Ocean, the total population of which is 36 million. Therefore, it is the least populated continent in the world. The Muslim population in this continent is about half million, or 1.3% of the total population of the continent. The corresponding individual data for each country in Oceania is discussed below and summarized in Table 6.1.

6.1. Australia: Based on census data [UN, UN56, UN73, UN83, UN88, UN93, AU], in 1947 out of 7,579,358 Australian inhabitants, there were 2,704 or 0.04% Muslims. The total Australian population increased from 12,755,638 in 1971 to 13,548,400 in 1976, to 14,576,330 in 1981, to 15,602,156 in 1986, to 16,850,540 in 1991, to 17,892,423 in 1996, to 18,769,200 in 2001, to 19,855,300 in 2006. The corresponding Muslim population increased from 22,311 or 0.17% in 1971, to 45,200 or 0.33% in 1976, to 14,576,330 or 0.53% in 1981, to 109,523 or 0.70% in 1986, to 147,487 or 0.88% in 1991, to 200,885 or 1.12% in 1996, to 281,600 or 1.50% in 2001, to 340,400 or 1.71% in 2006. The average annual Australian population growth rate between 1986 and 1991 was 1.55%, which decreased to 1.21% between 1991 and 1996, then to 1.12% between 1996 and 2001, then increased slightly to 1.13% between 2001 and 2006. The corresponding rate for the Muslim population on the other hand, was 6.13% between 1986 and 1991, which increased to 6.38% between 1991 and 1996, then to 6.99% between 1996 and 2001, then decreased by almost a half to 3.88% between the years 2001 and 2006.

6.2. Cook Islands: Based on census data [UN], the Islands had 14,990 inhabitants in 2001. No information was reported on the number of Muslims in the Islands in this and previous censuses. However, the religious data indicated that there were 616 or 4.10% people confessing other religions than the listed ones. Thus, our estimate of Muslims in Cook Islands is 0.10%.

6.3. Federated States of Micronesia: Based on census data [UN], the Islands had 105,506 inhabitants in 1994 out of which 26 or 0.02% were Muslims. The total population increased to 107,008 in 2000, but the corresponding census did not include Muslims in its religion questionnaire.

6.4. Fiji: Based on census data [UN, UN56, UN63, UN71, UN83, FJ], the Islands had 259,638 inhabitants in 1946, out of which 16,932 or 6.52% were Muslims. The Fijian population grew since then to 345,737 in 1956, to 476,727 in 1966, to 588,068 in 1976 to 715,375 in 1986, to 775,077 in 1996 to 837,271 in 2007. The corresponding Muslim population increased from 25,394 or 7.34% in 1956, to 37,116 or 7.79% in 1966, to 45,459 or 7.73% in 1976, to 54,323 or 7.59% in 1986, to 56,001 or 7.23% in 1996, then decreased to 52,520 or 6.27% in 2007. Thus, since the 1980s, the representation of the Fijian Muslim population with respect to the rest of population has been decreasing constantly.

6.5. French Polynesia: These islands are part of the Republic of France as a French Overseas Collectivity and their censuses do not include data on religious affiliations. According to the 2007 census [UNC], there were 259,596 inhabitants in the Islands. Thus, our estimate of the French Polynesian Muslim population is 0.01% of the total population.

6.6. Guam: This Island is part of the United States of America as a United States Territory and its censuses do not include data on religious affiliations. Based on the 2000 census [UNC], there were 154,805 inhabitants in the Island. However, according to [GU] the Muslim population in the Island decreased from over 100 in the 1990s to about 50 in late 2000s. Thus, the estimate for the Muslim population in Guam is 0.03%.

6.7. Kiribati: Based on census data [KI], the Islands had 92,514 inhabitants in 2005. No information was reported on the number of Muslims in the Islands in this and previous censuses. However, the religious data indicated that about 1% of the population follows other religions than the listed ones. In correspondence with Kiribati's National Statistics Office, the latter puts Muslim population in the Islands at 50 to 100, which constitutes up to 0.11% of the total population recorded in the 2005 census.

6.8. Marshall Islands: Based on census data [UN], the Islands had in 50,848 inhabitants in 1999. No information was reported on the number of Muslims in the Islands in this and previous censuses. However, the religious data indicated that 5,632 or about 11.08% of the population follows other religions than the listed ones. In addition, [DOS] points out that there are fewer than ten Muslims in the Islands, which constitutes 0.02% of the total population recorded in the 1999 census.

6.9. Nauru: Based on census data [UN56], the Island had 1,476 inhabitants in 1947, out of which 34 or 2.30% were Muslims. The 2002 census [NR], reported 10,063 inhabitants of whom 1,417 or 14.08% affiliated with other religions than the ones stated. However,

according to the Nauru Bureau of Statistics, none has mentioned Islam as their religion in this or previous census.

6.10. New Caledonia: Is part of the Republic of France as Sui Generis Collectivity. According to the 2004 census [NC04], there were 230,789 people living in the Islands. However, no statistics was gathered about religious affiliations. Nevertheless, [NC] points out that there are 6,000 to 7,000 Indonesians and about 3,000 Arabs living in the Islands who are mostly Muslims. Thus, based on [NC], the New Caledonian Muslim population makes up to

Country	Population	Muslim%	Muslims	APGR%
Australia ^{[AU](2006)}	21,520,088	1.71	367,994	1.067
Cook Islands	15,772	0.10	16	0.871
Federated States of Micronesia ^{[UN](1994)}	111,067	0.02	22	0.306
Fiji ^{[FJ](2007)}	854,483	6.27	53,576	0.620
French Polynesia	272,527	0.01	27	1.295
Guam ^[GU]	180,028	0.03	54	1.300
Kiribati	100,549	0.11	111	1.576
Marshall Islands ^[DOS]	55,268	0.02	11	2.226
Nauru ^{[NR](2002)}	9,798	0.01	1	0.281
New Caledonia ^[NC]	253,921	4.00	10,157	1.546
New Zealand ^{[NZ](2006)}	4,305,622	0.90	38,751	0.917
Northern Mariana Islands ^{[MP](2000)}	64,342	1.26	811	1.949
Palau ^[PW]	20,478	2.51	514	0.399
Papua New Guinea ^[DOS]	6,891,778	0.04	2,757	2.371
Samoa ^{[WS](2006)}	178,841	0.04	72	-0.003
Samoa, American ^[RIS]	66,250	0.03	20	1.746
Solomon Islands ^[DOS]	536,024	0.09	482	2.457
Tokelau ^{[TK](2006)}	1,166	0.01	0	-0.116
Tonga ^{[TO](2006)}	104,447	0.05	52	0.462
Tuvalu ^[DOS]	11,140	0.10	11	0.422
Vanuatu ^[VU]	245,886	0.11	270	2.543
Total	35,799,477	1.33	475,708	1.322

Table 6.1. 2010 Estimate of the Muslim Population in Oceania.

4.33% of the total population recorded in the 2004 Census.

6.11. New Zealand: According to census data [UN, NZ], the Islands' population increased from 3,618,303 in 1996, to 3,737,277 in 2001, to 4,027,947 in 2006. Thus, the average annual New Zealand population growth rate between 1996 and 2001 was 0.65%, which more than doubled to 1.51% between 2001 and 2006. Data about Muslim affiliation started being included in the New Zealand census in 1996. Accordingly, the Muslim population grew from 13,548 or 0.37% in 1996, to 23,631 or 0.63% in 2001, to 36,072 or 0.90% in 2006. Thus, the average annual Muslim population growth rate between 1996 and 2001 was 11.78%, which decreased to 8.82% between the years 2001 and 2006. Thus, the percentage of Muslims in New Zealand is expected to keep improving.

6.12. Northern Mariana Islands: According to census data [MP], in 2000 there were 69,221 inhabitants of the Islands, out of which 873 or 1.26% Bangladeshis. Since the latter are mostly Muslims, our estimate for the Muslim population in these islands is 1.26% of the total population.

6.13. Palau: According to census data [PW05], in 2005 there were 19,907 inhabitants of this island nation, out of which 1,613 or 8.10% profess other religions than the ones listed in the census. [PW] on the other hand, points out that the Island has more than 500 or 2.51% Bangladeshi Muslims, which is our estimate for the Muslim population in Palau.

6.14. Papua New Guinea: Based on census data [PG], the State had 5,140,476 inhabitants in 2000. No information was reported on the number of Muslims in the Islands in this and previous censuses. However, the religious data indicated that 15,857 or 0.31% of the population follows other religions than the listed ones. On the other hand, [DOS] points out that there are approximately 2,000 Muslims in PNG, which constitutes 0.04% of the total population recorded in the 2000 Census.

6.15. Samoa: According to Census data [WS01, WS], the total population increased from 176,710 in 2001 to 179,186 in 2006. Information about the Muslim population was first asked in the 2001 census, according to which Muslim population was 48 or 0.03% of the total population. The 2006 census indicated that the total population aged five years and over was 156,004; out of which 61 or 0.04% were Muslims.

6.16. American Samoa: According to Census data [AS], the total population increased from 46,773 in 1990 to 57,291 in 2000. No information on Islam adherence was ever collected in American Samoa censuses, and information on religious adherents was last collected in the

	All Countries	Census Available	%	All Population	Counted Population	%
Asia	52	24	46.15	4,184,149,728	2,248,803,178	53.75
Africa	55	22	40.00	1,031,761,881	438,804,680	42.53
Europe	47	22	46.81	734,602,633	186,111,296	25.33
Americas	47	23	48.94	939,510,388	266,076,146	28.32
Oceania	21	9	42.86	35,799,477	27,149,854	75.84
World	222	100	45.05	6,925,824,107	3,166,945,153	45.73

Table 7.1. The number of countries where data on Muslim population was gathered in the last 25 year and the corresponding number of population included in the census.

census of 1974 [UN]. However, [RIS] points out that in early 1990s, there were twelve Muslims in the Islands, which constitutes 0.03% of the total American Samoan population enumerated in 1990 census.

6.17. Solomon Islands: According to census data [SB], the Islands had 409,042 inhabitants in 1999. However, no data was collected about religious affiliations. Nevertheless, [DOS] points out that there are 350 Muslims in the Islands, which constitute 0.09% of the total Solomon Islander population reported in the latest census. Data from the 2009 census is still not available.

6.18. Tokelau: According to the 2006 census data [TK], these islands dependency of New Zealand had 1,074 inhabitants, none of which were Muslims.

6.19. Tonga: According to census data [UN, TO], the Islands' population increased from 96,020 in 1996 to 101,991 in 2006 at an average annual population growth rate of 6.86%. Data on Muslim adherents started being reported beginning with the 1996 census. Accordingly, the Muslim population increased from 35 or 0.04% in 1996 to 47 or 0.05% in 2006.

Muslim Population	>90%	80% to 90%	70% to 80%	60% to 70%	50% to 60%	Total
Asia	17	5	3	2	1	28
Africa	14	1	2	1	2	20
Europe	1	-	1	-	-	2
Americas	-	-	-	-	-	-
Oceania	-	-	-	-	-	-
World	32	6	6	3	3	50
%	14.41	2.70	2.70	1.35	1.35	22.52

Table 7.2. Distribution of countries with majority Muslim population.

Muslim Population	>90%	80% to 90%	70% to 80%	60% to 70%	50% to 60%	Total
Asia	641,143,181	234,650,093	15,827,673	17,135,850	2,384,821	911,141,617
Africa	219,228,326	8,751,836	34,627,152	9,860,995	6,202,760	278,671,068
Europe	1,609,567	-	2,216,928	-	-	3,826,495
Americas	-	-	-	-	-	-
Oceania	-	-	-	-	-	-
World	861,981,073	243,401,929	52,671,753	26,996,845	8,587,581	1,193,639,180
%	52.09	14.71	3.18	1.63	0.52	72.13

Table 7.3. Distribution of World Muslim population living in majority Muslim countries.

6.20. Tuvalu: According to census data [TV], in 2002 there were 9,561 inhabitants of these islands, out of which 133 or 1.39% profess other religions than the ones listed in the census. However, no information about the Muslim population was reported in this or previous censuses. Nonetheless, [DOS] reported that there is a small number of Muslims in the Islands, but did not state how many. Thus our estimate is that Muslims constitute 0.10% of the total Tuvaluan population.

6.21. Vanuatu: According to census data [VU99], in 1999 there were 186,678 inhabitants of these islands, out of which 17,943 or 9.61% profess other religions than the ones listed in the census. However, no information about the Muslim population was reported in this or previous censuses. Nonetheless, [VU] has reported that there are about two hundred Muslim converts in Vanuatu, which constitutes 0.11% of the total Ni-Vanuatu population enumerated in 1999 census. Data from the 2009 census is still not available.

7. Analytical Summary

Less than half of the world population is covered by a census that includes data on Muslim affiliation in the last 25 years as summarized in Table 7.1. Accordingly, out of 222 countries

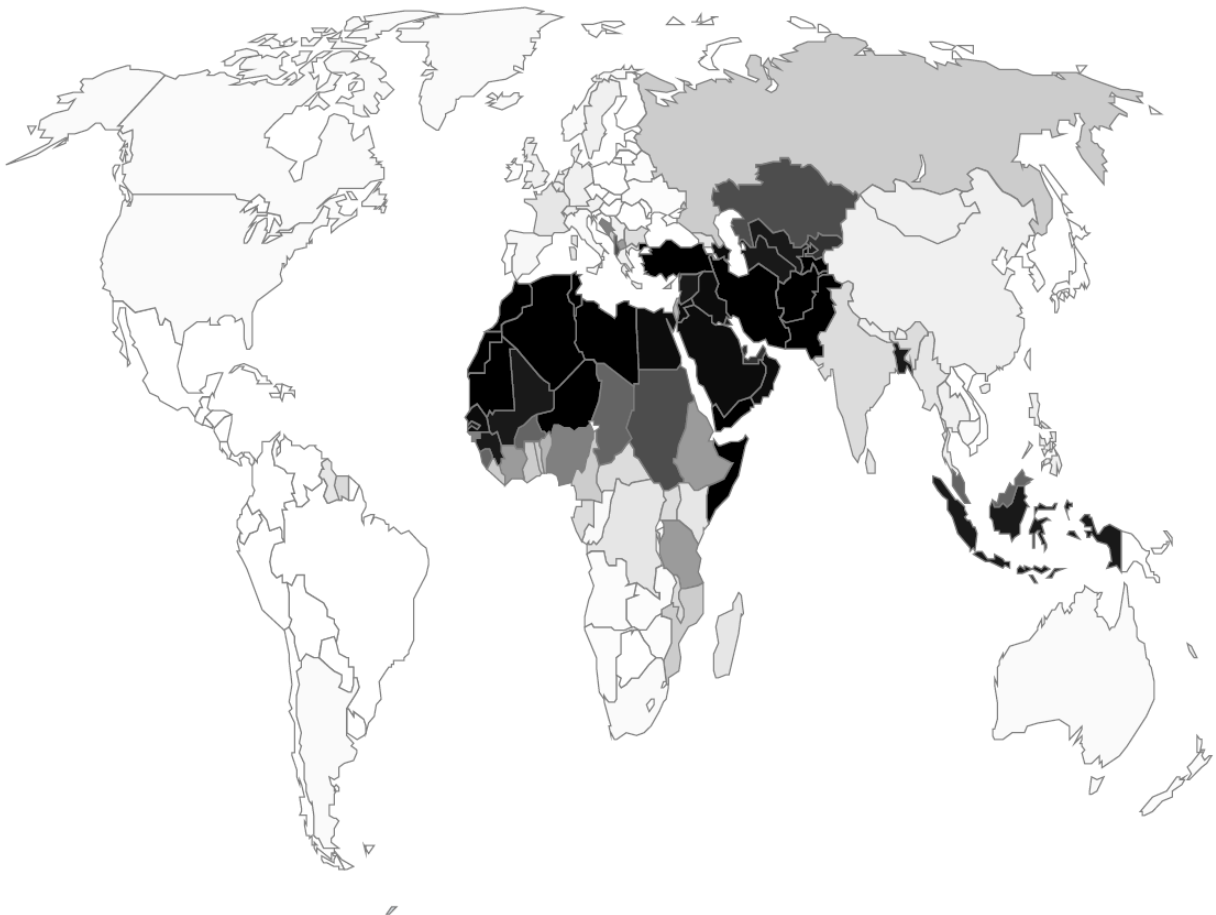
	Population	Muslim %	Muslims	Muslim Ratio%
Asia	4,184,149,728	27.44	1,148,173,347	69.38
Africa	1,031,761,881	43.33	447,042,815	27.01
Europe	734,602,633	6.74	49,545,462	2.99
Americas	939,510,388	1.03	9,704,062	0.59
Oceania	35,799,477	1.33	475,708	0.03
World	6,925,824,107	23.90	1,654,941,394	100
APGR %	1.194		1.705	

Table 7.4. 2010 Estimate of the World Muslim population.

and territories, only 100 or 45% included such question. Thus, out of World population of 6.93 billion, only 3.17 billion or 46% were covered by such question. This illustrates the challenges that any study about World religious affiliation faces.

Tables 7.2. and 7.3. summarize the distribution of countries with majority Muslim population and the number and distribution of Muslim population living in majority Muslim countries. Accordingly, there are 50 majority Muslim countries; 28 in Asia, 20 in Africa, and two in Europe. In addition, 72.1% of World Muslim population (three out of four) live in a majority Muslim country, and over half of the World Muslim population live in a country with over 90% of its population Muslim.

A summary for each continent for the purpose of comparison is presented in Table 7.4. Accordingly, out of a world population of 6.93 billion, Muslims constitute 1.65 billion or 23.9% of the world population. Most Muslims (69.4%) live in Asia, representing 27.4% of the Asian population. On the other hand, 27.0% of the World Muslims live in Africa,



Year	Population	Muslim %	Muslims
2000	6,150,471,087	22.72	1,397,526,691
2010	6,925,824,107	23.90	1,654,941,394
2020	7,798,921,234	25.13	1,959,770,095
2030	8,782,084,481	26.43	2,320,746,124
2040	9,889,189,225	27.79	2,748,211,429
2050	11,135,860,028	29.22	3,254,412,872
2075	14,984,127,319	33.14	4,966,253,886

Table 7.5. Estimate of the World Muslim population from 2000 to 2075.

constituting 43.3% of the African population. A color coded map of the World illustrating the presence of Muslims in each country is presented in Figure 7.

While the world population annual growth rate is estimated at 1.194%, the corresponding rate for the World Muslim population is 1.705%. Thus, the representation of Muslims with respect to the total World population is expected to increase at over one percentage point each decade, reaching one out of four by 2020, and one out of three by 2075. This is illustrated in Table 7.5. from 2000 to 2075.

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