MAPPING THE GLOBAL MUSLIM POPULATION

A Report on the Size and Distribution of the World’s Muslim Population

October 2009

THE PEW FORUM ON RELIGION & PUBLIC LIFE

PewResearchCenter
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Executive Summary

A comprehensive demographic study of more than 200 countries finds that there are 1.57 billion Muslims of all ages living in the world today, representing 23% of an estimated 2009 world population of 6.8 billion.

While Muslims are found on all five inhabited continents, more than 60% of the global Muslim population is in Asia and about 20% is in the Middle East and North Africa. However, the Middle East-North Africa region has the highest percentage of Muslim-majority countries. Indeed, more than half of the 20 countries and territories\(^1\) in that region have populations that are approximately 95% Muslim or greater.

More than 300 million Muslims, or one-fifth of the world's Muslim population, live in countries where Islam is not the majority religion. These minority Muslim populations are often quite large. India, for example, has the third-largest population of Muslims worldwide. China has more Muslims than Syria, while Russia is home to more Muslims than Jordan and Libya combined.

Of the total Muslim population, 10-13% are Shia Muslims and 87-90% are Sunni Muslims. Most Shias (between 68% and 80%) live in just four countries: Iran, Pakistan, India and Iraq.

These are some of the key findings of Mapping the Global Muslim Population: A Report on the Size and Distribution of the World's Muslim Population, a new study by the Pew Research Center’s Forum on Religion & Public Life. The report offers the most up-to-date and fully sourced estimates of the size and distribution of the worldwide Muslim population, including sectarian identity.

Previously published estimates of the size of the global Muslim population have ranged widely, from 1 billion to 1.8 billion.\(^2\) But these commonly quoted estimates often have appeared without citations to specific sources or explanations of how the figures were generated.

The Pew Forum report is based on the best available data for 232 countries and territories. Pew Forum researchers, in consultation with nearly 50 demographers and social scientists at universities and research centers around the world, acquired and analyzed about 1,500 sources, including census reports, demographic studies and general population surveys, to arrive at these figures – the largest project of its kind to date. (See Methodology for more detail.)

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\(^1\) For a definition of “territories,” see the methodology in Appendix A.

The Pew Forum’s estimate of the Shia population (10-13%) is in keeping with previous estimates, which generally have been in the range of 10-15%. Some previous estimates, however, have placed the number of Shias at nearly 20% of the world’s Muslim population. Readers should bear in mind that the figures given in this report for the Sunni and Shia populations are less precise than the figures for the overall Muslim population. Data on sectarian affiliation have been infrequently collected or, in many countries, not collected at all. Therefore, the Sunni and Shia numbers reported here are expressed as broad ranges and should be treated as approximate.

These findings on the world Muslim population lay the foundation for a forthcoming study by the Pew Forum, scheduled to be released in 2010, that will estimate growth rates among Muslim populations worldwide and project Muslim populations into the future. The Pew Forum plans to launch a similar study of global Christianity in 2010 as well. The Pew Forum also plans to conduct in-depth public opinion surveys on the intersection of religion and public life around the world, starting with a 19-country survey of sub-Saharan Africa scheduled to be released later this year. These forthcoming studies are part of a larger effort - the Global Religious Futures Project, jointly funded by The Pew Charitable Trusts and the John Templeton Foundation - that aims to increase people’s understanding of religion around the world.

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Distribution of Muslim Population by Country and Territory

Only countries with more than 1 million Muslims are shown.
World Distribution of Muslim Population

This ‘weighted’ map of the world shows each country’s relative size based on its Muslim population. Figures are rounded to the nearest million.
Asia Predominates

Two-thirds of all Muslims worldwide live in the 10 countries shown below. Of the 10 countries, six are in Asia (Indonesia, Pakistan, India, Bangladesh, Iran and Turkey), three are in North Africa (Egypt, Algeria and Morocco) and one is in Sub-Saharan Africa (Nigeria).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Countries with the Largest Number of Muslims</th>
<th>Estimated 2009 Muslim Population</th>
<th>Percentage of Population that is Muslim</th>
<th>Percentage of World Muslim Population</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Indonesia</td>
<td>202,867,000</td>
<td>88.2%</td>
<td>12.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pakistan</td>
<td>174,082,000</td>
<td>96.3</td>
<td>11.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>India</td>
<td>160,945,000</td>
<td>13.4</td>
<td>10.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bangladesh</td>
<td>145,312,000</td>
<td>89.6</td>
<td>9.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Egypt</td>
<td>78,513,000</td>
<td>94.6</td>
<td>5.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nigeria</td>
<td>78,056,000</td>
<td>50.4</td>
<td>5.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Iran</td>
<td>73,777,000</td>
<td>99.4</td>
<td>4.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Turkey*</td>
<td>73,619,000</td>
<td>~98</td>
<td>4.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Algeria</td>
<td>34,199,000</td>
<td>98.0</td>
<td>2.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Morocco*</td>
<td>31,993,000</td>
<td>~99</td>
<td>~2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Data for Turkey and Morocco come primarily from general population surveys, which are less reliable than censuses or large-scale demographic and health surveys for estimating minority-majority ratios (see Methodology). As a result, the percentage of the population that is Muslim in these two countries is rounded to the nearest integer.

The bulk of the world’s Muslim population – more than six-in-ten (62%) – is located in Asia, a region that, for the purposes of this report, includes not only East Asian countries such as China but also countries as far west as Turkey. (For a complete breakdown of countries by region, see “World Muslim Population by Region and Country” on page 27.)
## Muslim Population by Region

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Region</th>
<th>Estimated 2009 Muslim Population</th>
<th>Percentage of Population that is Muslim</th>
<th>Percentage of World Muslim Population</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Asia-Pacific</td>
<td>972,537,000</td>
<td>24.1%</td>
<td>61.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Middle East-North Africa</td>
<td>315,322,000</td>
<td>91.2</td>
<td>20.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sub-Saharan Africa</td>
<td>240,632,000</td>
<td>30.1</td>
<td>15.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Europe</td>
<td>38,112,000</td>
<td>5.2</td>
<td>2.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Americas</td>
<td>4,596,000</td>
<td>0.5</td>
<td>0.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>World Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>1,571,198,000</strong></td>
<td><strong>22.9</strong></td>
<td><strong>100.0</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Note:** The list of countries that make up each region can be found in the section titled “World Muslim Population by Region and Country.”

Pew Research Center’s Forum on Religion & Public Life • Mapping the Global Muslim Population, October 2009
Living as Majorities and Minorities

While 80% of the world’s Muslims live in countries where Muslims are in the majority, significant numbers – about one-fifth of the world’s Muslim population – live as religious minorities in their home countries. Of the roughly 317 million Muslims living as minorities, about 240 million – about three-quarters – live in five countries: India (161 million), Ethiopia (28 million), China (22 million), Russia (16 million) and Tanzania (13 million). Two of the 10 countries with the largest number of Muslims living as minorities are in Europe: Russia (16 million) and Germany (4 million).

These minority populations are often quite large. For example, India, a Hindu-majority country, has the third-largest population of Muslims worldwide. The Muslim population of Ethiopia is about as large as that of Afghanistan. China has more Muslims than Syria; Russia is home to more Muslims than Jordan and Libya combined; and Germany has more Muslims than Lebanon.

## Countries with the Largest Number of Muslims Living as Minorities

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Estimated 2009 Muslim Population</th>
<th>Percentage of Population that is Muslim</th>
<th>Percentage of World Muslim Population</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>India</td>
<td>160,945,000</td>
<td>13.4%</td>
<td>10.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ethiopia</td>
<td>28,063,000</td>
<td>33.9</td>
<td>1.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>China</td>
<td>21,667,000</td>
<td>1.6</td>
<td>1.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Russia</td>
<td>16,482,000</td>
<td>11.7</td>
<td>1.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tanzania</td>
<td>13,218,000</td>
<td>30.2</td>
<td>0.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ivory Coast</td>
<td>7,745,000</td>
<td>36.7</td>
<td>0.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mozambique</td>
<td>5,224,000</td>
<td>22.8</td>
<td>0.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Philippines</td>
<td>4,654,000</td>
<td>5.1</td>
<td>0.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Germany*</td>
<td>4,026,000</td>
<td>~5</td>
<td>&lt;1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Uganda</td>
<td>3,958,000</td>
<td>12.1</td>
<td>0.3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* Data for Germany come in part from general population surveys, which are less reliable than censuses or large-scale demographic and health surveys for estimating minority-majority ratios (see Methodology). As a result, the percentage of the population that is Muslim in Germany is rounded to the nearest integer.
Of the 232 countries and territories included in this study, 50 are Muslim-majority. Out of these, however, more than six-in-ten (62%) have a smaller Muslim population than do Russia and China individually.

The Middle East-North Africa region contains the highest percentage of Muslim-majority countries compared with other regions. Of the 20 countries and territories in the region, 17 have a population that is more than 75% Muslim, with Israel, Lebanon and Sudan being the only exceptions. In comparison, only 12 of 61 countries in Asia, 10 of 50 countries in Sub-Saharan Africa and two of 50 countries in Europe (Kosovo and Albania) are 75% or more Muslim.

Sunni and Shia Populations

An overwhelming majority of Muslims are Sunnis, while an estimated 10-13% are Shias. This report estimates that there are between 154 million and 200 million Shia Muslims in the world today.

Between 116 million and 147 million Shias live in Asia, representing about three-quarters of the world’s Shia population (note that Iran is included in the Asia-Pacific region). Meanwhile, nearly a quarter of the world’s Shias (36 million to 44 million) live in the Middle East-North Africa.4

Looked at in a different way, 12-15% of the Muslim population in the Asia-Pacific region is Shia, as is 11-14% of the Muslim population in the Middle East-North Africa region. The figures for Shias are generally given as a range because of the limitations in the secondary-source data (see Methodology for Sunni-Shia Estimates on page 38).

Most Shias (between 68% and 80%) live in four countries: Iran, Pakistan, India and Iraq. Iran has 66 million to 70 million Shias, or 37-40% of the world’s total Shia population. Iraq, India and Pakistan each are home to at least 16 million Shias.

4 The three-quarters figure for Asia was calculated by comparing the middle of the range of the estimates for Asia’s Shia population (about 132 million) with the middle of the range of the estimates for the world’s Shia population (about 177 million). The figure for the Middle East-North Africa was calculated by comparing the middle of the range of the estimates for the Middle East-North Africa’s Shia population (about 40 million) with the middle of the range of the estimates for the world’s Shia population (about 177 million).
Sizeable numbers of Shias (1 million or more) are found in Turkey, Yemen, Azerbaijan, Afghanistan, Syria, Saudi Arabia, Lebanon, Nigeria and Tanzania. Shias constitute a relatively small percentage of the Muslim population elsewhere in the world. About 300,000 Shias are estimated to be living in North America, including both the U.S. and Canada, constituting about 10% of North America’s Muslim population.

In four countries – Iran, Azerbaijan, Bahrain and Iraq – Shia Muslims make up a majority of the total population.

Quick Definition: Sunnis and Shias

Sunn Muslim and Shia Muslims (also known as Shiites) comprise the two main sects within Islam. Sunni and Shia identities first formed around a dispute over leadership succession soon after the death of the Prophet Muhammad in 632 A.D. Over time, however, the political divide between the two groups broadened to include theological distinctions and differences in religious practices as well.

While the two sects are similar in many ways, they differ over conceptions of religious authority and interpretation as well as the role of the Prophet Muhammad’s descendants, for example.

For readers seeking more detail on the categories used in this report, Sunnis include followers of the Hanafi, Shafi, Maliki and Hanbali schools of Islamic jurisprudence as well as the Wahhabi or Salafi movement. Shias include Ithna Asharis (Twelvers), Ismailis, Zaydis, Alevis and Alawites.

There also are a few Muslim groups that are difficult to classify as either Sunni or Shia. These include Kharijites in Oman and the Nation of Islam movement in the United States, as well as the Druze, who are located primarily in and around Lebanon. Given the relatively small numbers of people associated with such groups, this report does not provide separate figures for them, but they are included in the overall Muslim population statistics.

Readers should also note that there is no separate estimate for Sufis, whose spiritual and mystical practices have a following among both Sunnis and Shias. There are no reliable
## Countries with More Than 100,000 Shia Muslims

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Estimated 2009 Shia Population</th>
<th>Approximate Percentage of Muslim Population that is Shia</th>
<th>Approximate Percentage of World Shia Population</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Iran</td>
<td>66 - 70 million</td>
<td>90 - 95%</td>
<td>37 - 40%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pakistan</td>
<td>17 - 26 million</td>
<td>10 - 15</td>
<td>10 - 15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>India</td>
<td>16 - 24 million</td>
<td>10 - 15</td>
<td>9 - 14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Iraq</td>
<td>19 - 22 million</td>
<td>65 - 70</td>
<td>11 - 12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Turkey</td>
<td>7 - 11 million</td>
<td>10 - 15</td>
<td>4 - 6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yemen</td>
<td>8 - 10 million</td>
<td>35 - 40</td>
<td>~5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Azerbaijan</td>
<td>5 - 7 million</td>
<td>65 - 75</td>
<td>3 - 4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Afghanistan</td>
<td>3 - 4 million</td>
<td>10 - 15</td>
<td>~2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Syria</td>
<td>3 - 4 million</td>
<td>15 - 20</td>
<td>~2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Saudi Arabia</td>
<td>2 - 4 million</td>
<td>10 - 15</td>
<td>1 - 2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nigeria</td>
<td>&lt;4 million</td>
<td>&lt;5</td>
<td>&lt;2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lebanon</td>
<td>1 - 2 million</td>
<td>45 - 55</td>
<td>&lt;1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tanzania</td>
<td>&lt;2 million</td>
<td>&lt;10</td>
<td>&lt;1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kuwait</td>
<td>500,000 - 700,000</td>
<td>20 - 25</td>
<td>&lt;1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Germany</td>
<td>400,000 - 600,000</td>
<td>10 - 15</td>
<td>&lt;1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bahrain</td>
<td>400,000 - 500,000</td>
<td>65 - 75</td>
<td>&lt;1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tajikistan</td>
<td>~400,000</td>
<td>~7</td>
<td>&lt;1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>United Arab Emirates</td>
<td>300,000 - 400,000</td>
<td>~10</td>
<td>&lt;1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>United States</td>
<td>200,000 - 400,000</td>
<td>10 - 15</td>
<td>&lt;1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oman</td>
<td>100,000 - 300,000</td>
<td>5 - 10</td>
<td>&lt;1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>United Kingdom</td>
<td>100,000 - 300,000</td>
<td>10 - 15</td>
<td>&lt;1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bulgaria</td>
<td>~100,000</td>
<td>10 - 15</td>
<td>&lt;1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Qatar</td>
<td>~100,000</td>
<td>~10</td>
<td>&lt;1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>World Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>154 - 200 million</strong></td>
<td><strong>10 - 13</strong></td>
<td><strong>100</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Note:** Countries with an estimated Shia population of less than 1% of the country’s Muslim population are not listed. The figures for Shias are generally given in a range because of the limitations of the secondary-source data (see Methodology for Sunni-Shia Estimates). Figures may not sum to totals due to rounding.
More Than a Third of the World’s Shia Muslims Live in Iran
Regional Distribution of Muslims

This report divides the world into five regions to take a closer look at the geographic distribution of Muslims. (For a list of the countries in each region, see “World Muslim Population by Region and Country” on page 27.)

The five regions are presented in descending order of Muslim population, with the region with the highest number of Muslims (Asia-Pacific) appearing first and the region with the lowest number of Muslims (Americas) appearing last.

Asia-Pacific (61 countries and territories)

Muslims living in the Asia-Pacific region constitute 62% of all Muslims worldwide.

The six Asian countries with the largest Muslim populations are: Indonesia (203 million), Pakistan (174 million), India (161 million), Bangladesh (145 million), Iran (74 million) and Turkey (74 million). Together these six countries are home to about 85% of Asia’s Muslim population and more than half (53%) of the global Muslim population.

About half of the Muslim population within Asia lives in South Asia (50%) and the remainder are somewhat equally divided between Southeast-East Asia (26%) and Central-Western Asia (24%). Very few Muslims, however, live in the Pacific (<1%).

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5 In this report, South Asia includes seven countries: Bangladesh, Bhutan, India, Maldives, Nepal, Pakistan and Sri Lanka. Southeast-East Asia includes 19 countries: Brunei, Burma (Myanmar), Cambodia, China, Hong Kong, Indonesia, Japan, Laos, Macau, Malaysia, Mongolia, North Korea, Philippines, Singapore, South Korea, Taiwan, Thailand, Timor-Leste and Vietnam. Central-Western Asia includes 11 countries: Afghanistan, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Cyprus, Iran, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Turkey, Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan. The Pacific includes 24 countries: American Samoa, Australia, Cook Islands, Federated States of Micronesia, Fiji, French Polynesia, Guam, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Nauru, New Caledonia, New Zealand, Niue, Northern Mariana Islands, Palau, Papua New Guinea, Pitcairn Islands, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tokelau, Tonga, Tuvalu, Vanuatu, and Wallis and Futuna.
Indonesia is the country with the world’s largest Muslim population (203 million); about 13% of all Muslims in the world live in Indonesia. Indonesia’s Muslim population accounts for about 80% of all Muslims living in Southeast-East Asia.

In South Asia, three of the seven countries – Pakistan, India and Bangladesh – together are home to nearly a third (31%) of the world’s Muslim population and 99% of South Asia’s Muslim population.

Other Asian countries with more than 20 million Muslims include Afghanistan (28 million), Uzbekistan (26 million) and China (22 million). There are Muslims in every province of China, but the highest concentrations are in the west, primarily in Xinjiang, Ningxia and Gansu, with other significant populations in Henan, Qinghai, Yunnan, Hebei and Shandong. Xinjiang is the only Muslim-majority province of China, with Muslims accounting for approximately 53% of the total population.
Countries in Asia-Pacific with the Largest Number of Muslims

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Estimated 2009 Muslim Population</th>
<th>Percentage of Population that is Muslim</th>
<th>Percentage of World Muslim Population</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Indonesia</td>
<td>202,867,000</td>
<td>88.2%</td>
<td>12.9%</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Turkey*</td>
<td>73,619,000</td>
<td>~98</td>
<td>4.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Afghanistan</td>
<td>28,072,000</td>
<td>99.7</td>
<td>1.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Uzbekistan</td>
<td>26,469,000</td>
<td>96.3</td>
<td>1.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>China</td>
<td>21,667,000</td>
<td>1.6</td>
<td>1.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Malaysia</td>
<td>16,581,000</td>
<td>60.4</td>
<td>1.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rest of region</td>
<td>49,148,000</td>
<td>7.1</td>
<td>3.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Regional Total</td>
<td>972,537,000</td>
<td>24.1</td>
<td>61.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>World Total</td>
<td>1,571,198,000</td>
<td>22.9</td>
<td>100.0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* Data for Turkey come primarily from general population surveys, which are less reliable than censuses or large-scale demographic and health surveys for estimating minority-majority ratios (see Methodology). As a result, the percentage of the population that is Muslim in Turkey is rounded to the nearest integer.

**Note:** Figures may not sum to totals due to rounding.

Pew Research Center’s Forum on Religion & Public Life • Mapping the Global Muslim Population, October 2009
Distribution of Muslim Population in Asia-Pacific

[Map showing the distribution of Muslims in Asia-Pacific countries, with population sizes indicated by circle sizes and locations marked with names of countries.]
Middle East-North Africa (20 countries and territories)

The Middle East-North Africa region is home to an estimated 315 million Muslims, or about 20% of the world’s Muslim population. Of these, approximately 79 million live in Egypt, meaning that about one-in-four (25%) Muslims in the region live in Egypt.

More than half the countries in the Middle East-North Africa region have populations that are approximately 95% Muslim or greater. These include Algeria, Egypt, Iraq, Jordan, Kuwait, Libya, Morocco, Palestinian territories, Saudi Arabia, Tunisia, Western Sahara and Yemen. Other countries in the region also have populations with a high percentage of Muslims, including Syria (92%), Oman (88%), Bahrain (81%), Qatar (78%), United Arab Emirates (76%) and Sudan (71%). Although most of the citizens of the Persian Gulf countries of Oman, Bahrain, Qatar and United Arab Emirates are Muslim, these countries have a substantial number of non-Muslim workers who are not citizens; this brings down the total percentage of their populations that is Muslim.

North Africa is home to the three largest Muslim populations in the Middle East-North Africa region: Egypt (79 million), Algeria (34 million) and Morocco (32 million). Other countries in the region with large Muslim populations include: Iraq (30 million), Sudan (30 million), Saudi Arabia (25 million), Yemen (23 million), Syria (20 million) and Tunisia (10 million). The population of the remaining 11 countries and territories in the region – Libya, Jordan, Palestinian territories, United Arab Emirates, Kuwait, Lebanon, Oman, Israel, Qatar, Bahrain and Western Sahara – totals about 31 million.

The Palestinian territories are home to about 4 million Muslims. In addition, Israel is home to roughly 1 million Muslims, slightly more than Qatar. Although Israel has a Muslim population similar in size to those of some western European countries, Muslims constitute a much larger portion (about 17%) of its population. By comparison, the United Kingdom is home to between 1 million and 2 million Muslims, about 3% of its total population.

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6 In Iraq and Afghanistan (Asia-Pacific), foreign military personnel or others associated with ongoing military and humanitarian operations are not included in the population estimates.
## Countries in the Middle East-North Africa with the Largest Number of Muslims

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Estimated 2009 Muslim Population</th>
<th>Percentage of Population that is Muslim</th>
<th>Percentage of World Muslim Population</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Egypt</td>
<td>78,513,000</td>
<td>94.6%</td>
<td>5.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Algeria</td>
<td>34,199,000</td>
<td>98.0</td>
<td>2.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Morocco*</td>
<td>31,993,000</td>
<td>~99</td>
<td>~2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Iraq*</td>
<td>30,428,000</td>
<td>~99</td>
<td>~2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sudan</td>
<td>30,121,000</td>
<td>71.3</td>
<td>1.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Saudi Arabia*</td>
<td>24,949,000</td>
<td>~97</td>
<td>~2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yemen</td>
<td>23,363,000</td>
<td>99.1</td>
<td>1.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Syria</td>
<td>20,196,000</td>
<td>92.2</td>
<td>1.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tunisia</td>
<td>10,216,000</td>
<td>99.5</td>
<td>0.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Libya</td>
<td>6,203,000</td>
<td>96.6</td>
<td>0.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jordan</td>
<td>6,202,000</td>
<td>98.2</td>
<td>0.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rest of region</td>
<td>18,937,000</td>
<td>65.7</td>
<td>1.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Regional Total</td>
<td>315,322,000</td>
<td>91.2</td>
<td>20.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>World Total</td>
<td>1,571,198,000</td>
<td>22.9</td>
<td>100.0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* Data for Morocco, Iraq and Saudi Arabia come primarily from general population surveys, which are less reliable than censuses or large-scale demographic and health surveys for estimating minority-majority ratios (see Methodology). As a result, the percentage of the population that is Muslim in these three countries is rounded to the nearest integer.

**Note:** Figures may not sum to totals due to rounding.
Distribution of Muslim Population in Middle East-North Africa

Pew Research Center’s Forum on Religion & Public Life • Mapping the Global Muslim Population, October 2009
Sub-Saharan Africa (50 countries and territories)

Sub-Saharan Africa has about 241 million Muslims, which is about 15% of the world Muslim population. Nigeria has the largest Muslim population in Sub-Saharan Africa, with about 78 million Muslims (about 50% of Nigeria’s total population). Almost one-in-three Muslims (about 32%) in Sub-Saharan Africa live in Nigeria. Western Africa is the only area in Sub-Saharan Africa with a Muslim majority. In contrast, the southern part of Africa has the smallest Muslim population.

### Countries in Sub-Saharan Africa with the Largest Number of Muslims

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Estimated 2009 Muslim Population</th>
<th>Percentage of Population that is Muslim</th>
<th>Percentage of World Muslim Population</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Nigeria</td>
<td>78,056,000</td>
<td>50.4%</td>
<td>5.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ethiopia</td>
<td>28,063,000</td>
<td>33.9</td>
<td>1.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Niger</td>
<td>15,075,000</td>
<td>98.6</td>
<td>1.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tanzania</td>
<td>13,218,000</td>
<td>30.2</td>
<td>0.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mali</td>
<td>12,040,000</td>
<td>92.5</td>
<td>0.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Senegal</td>
<td>12,028,000</td>
<td>96.0</td>
<td>0.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Burkina Faso</td>
<td>9,292,000</td>
<td>59.0</td>
<td>0.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Somalia</td>
<td>8,995,000</td>
<td>98.5</td>
<td>0.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Guinea</td>
<td>8,502,000</td>
<td>84.4</td>
<td>0.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ivory Coast</td>
<td>7,745,000</td>
<td>36.7</td>
<td>0.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rest of region</td>
<td>47,618,000</td>
<td>11.3</td>
<td>3.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Regional Total</td>
<td>240,632,000</td>
<td>30.1</td>
<td>15.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>World Total</td>
<td>1,571,198,000</td>
<td>22.9</td>
<td>100.0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Note: Figures may not sum to totals due to rounding.*

Pew Research Center’s Forum on Religion & Public Life • Mapping the Global Muslim Population, October 2009
Sub-Saharan Africa is also home to a number of countries that have very large Muslim majorities. Countries with the highest percentages of Muslim populations are: Mauritania (99%), Niger (99%), Somalia (99%), Mayotte (98%), Comoros (98%), Djibouti (97%), Senegal (96%), Gambia (95%), Mali (93%), Guinea (84%) and Sierra Leone (71%). The combined Muslim population of all these countries is about 67 million, or about 4% of the global Muslim population.

Distribution of Muslim Population in Sub-Saharan Africa

Pew Research Center’s Forum on Religion & Public Life • Mapping the Global Muslim Population, October 2009
Europe (50 countries and territories)

Europe has about 38 million Muslims, constituting about 5% of its population. European Muslims make up slightly more than 2% of the world’s Muslim population.

Readers should bear in mind that estimates of the numbers of Muslims in Europe vary widely because of the difficulty of counting new immigrants. Nevertheless, it is clear that most European Muslims live in eastern and central Europe. The country with the largest Muslim population in Europe is Russia, with more than 16 million Muslims, meaning that more than four-in-ten European Muslims live in Russia. While most Muslims in western Europe are relatively recent immigrants (or children of immigrants) from Turkey, North Africa or South Asia, most of those in Russia, Albania, Kosovo, Bosnia-Herzegovina and Bulgaria belong to populations that are centuries old, meaning that more than six-in-ten European Muslims are indigenous.

Despite the limitations of the underlying data for Europe, it appears that Germany is home to more than 4 million Muslims – almost as many as North and South America combined. This means that Germany has more Muslims than Lebanon (between 2 million and 3 million) and more than any other country in western Europe. This also puts Germany among the top-10 countries with the largest number of Muslims living as a minority population. While France has a slightly higher percentage of Muslims than Germany, this study finds that it has slightly fewer Muslims overall.7 The United Kingdom is home to fewer than 2 million Muslims, about 3% of its total population.

The European countries with the highest concentration of Muslims are located in eastern and central Europe: Kosovo (90%), Albania (80%), Bosnia-Herzegovina (40%) and Republic of Macedonia (33%). Greece is about 3% Muslim, while Spain is about 1% Muslim. Italy has one of the smallest populations of Muslims in Europe, with less than 1% of its population being Muslim.8

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7 This report estimates that France’s Muslim population is between 3 million and 4 million based on recent immigrant data and a 2005 Generations and Gender Survey projected forward to 2009. Other sources, including the U.S. State Department, CIA World Factbook, World Religion Database and general population surveys, have variously estimated the Muslim population of France at between 2.5 million and 6 million.

8 Figures for Italy come from the 2004 European Social Survey. Similar estimates were found in other general population surveys, including the 2002 and 2007 Pew Research Center’s Global Attitudes Projects surveys. However, other sources have variously estimated Italy’s Muslim population at between 30,000 and 1.5 million.
Countries in Europe with the Largest Number of Muslims

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Estimated 2009 Muslim Population</th>
<th>Percentage of Population that is Muslim</th>
<th>Percentage of World Muslim Population</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Russia</td>
<td>16,482,000</td>
<td>11.7%</td>
<td>1.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Germany*</td>
<td>4,026,000</td>
<td>~5</td>
<td>&lt;1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>France*</td>
<td>3,554,000</td>
<td>~6</td>
<td>&lt;1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Albania</td>
<td>2,522,000</td>
<td>79.9</td>
<td>0.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kosovo</td>
<td>1,999,000</td>
<td>89.6</td>
<td>0.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>United Kingdom</td>
<td>1,647,000</td>
<td>2.7</td>
<td>0.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bosnia-Herzegovina*</td>
<td>1,522,000</td>
<td>~40</td>
<td>&lt;1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Netherlands</td>
<td>946,000</td>
<td>5.7</td>
<td>0.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bulgaria</td>
<td>920,000</td>
<td>12.2</td>
<td>0.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Republic of Macedonia</td>
<td>680,000</td>
<td>33.3</td>
<td>&lt;0.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rest of region</td>
<td>3,814,000</td>
<td>1.1</td>
<td>0.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Regional Total</td>
<td>38,112,000</td>
<td>5.2</td>
<td>2.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>World Total</td>
<td>1,571,198,000</td>
<td>22.9</td>
<td>100.0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* Data for Germany, France and Bosnia-Herzegovina come primarily from general population surveys, which are less reliable than censuses or large-scale demographic and health surveys for estimating minority-majority ratios (see Methodology). As a result, the percentage of the population that is Muslim in these three countries is rounded to the nearest integer.

Note: Figures may not sum to totals due to rounding.

Pew Research Center’s Forum on Religion & Public Life • Mapping the Global Muslim Population, October 2009
Distribution of Muslim Population in Europe

Pew Research Center’s Forum on Religion & Public Life • Mapping the Global Muslim Population, October 2009
The Americas (51 countries and territories)

Of the approximately 4.6 million Muslims in the Americas, more than half, or about 2.5 million, live in the United States. But Canada has more than double the percentage of Muslims in the United States. Two percent of Canadians, about 700,000 people, are Muslim; in contrast, 0.8% of the U.S. population is Muslim.

Suriname is the country in the region with the largest Muslim population percentage, at about 16%. Guyana is next, at about 7% Muslim, and Trinidad and Tobago is about 6% Muslim. Argentina, with about 800,000 Muslims, is home to the largest number of Muslims in South America. Less than 1% of Mexico’s population is Muslim.

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9 There has been considerable debate over the exact number of Muslims in the United States. The 2.5 million figure is a projection for 2009 based on the Pew Research Center’s 2007 survey “Muslim Americans: Middle Class and Mostly Mainstream” (http://pewforum.org/surveys/muslim-american/) and available Census Bureau data (http://factfinder.census.gov/), adjusted for U.S. population growth. For a discussion of the larger debate, see http://pewresearch.org/pubs/532/questions-muslim-survey.
## Countries in the Americas with the Largest Number of Muslims

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Estimated 2009 Muslim Population</th>
<th>Percentage of Population that is Muslim</th>
<th>Percentage of World Muslim Population</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>United States</strong></td>
<td>2,454,000</td>
<td>0.8%</td>
<td>0.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Argentina</strong></td>
<td>784,000</td>
<td>1.9</td>
<td>0.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Canada</strong></td>
<td>657,000</td>
<td>2.0</td>
<td>&lt;0.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Brazil</strong></td>
<td>191,000</td>
<td>0.1</td>
<td>&lt;0.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Mexico</strong>*</td>
<td>110,000</td>
<td>&lt;1</td>
<td>&lt;1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Venezuela</strong></td>
<td>94,000</td>
<td>0.3</td>
<td>&lt;0.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Suriname</strong></td>
<td>83,000</td>
<td>15.9</td>
<td>&lt;0.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Trinidad and Tobago</strong></td>
<td>78,000</td>
<td>5.8</td>
<td>&lt;0.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Guyana</strong></td>
<td>55,000</td>
<td>7.2</td>
<td>&lt;0.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Panama</strong></td>
<td>24,000</td>
<td>0.7</td>
<td>&lt;0.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Rest of region</strong></td>
<td>67,000</td>
<td>&lt;0.1</td>
<td>&lt;0.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Regional Total</strong></td>
<td>4,596,000</td>
<td>0.5</td>
<td>0.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>World Total</strong></td>
<td>1,571,198,000</td>
<td>22.9</td>
<td>100.0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* Data for Mexico come primarily from general population surveys, which are less reliable than censuses or large-scale demographic and health surveys for estimating minority-majority ratios (see Methodology). As a result, the percentage of the population that is Muslim in Mexico is rounded to the nearest integer.

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Pew Research Center’s Forum on Religion & Public Life • Mapping the Global Muslim Population, October 2009
Distribution of Muslim Population in the Americas

Black circles denote <10,000 Muslims

Countries where the number of Muslims is too small to be reliably estimated not shown.
World Muslim Population by Region and Country

For information about how data for each country or territory were collected and analyzed, see Appendix C. Sources include national censuses, demographic and health surveys, and other general population surveys and studies. Population figures for previous years have been projected forward to 2009 based on the assumption that the Muslim population of the country is growing at the same rate as the general population. (See Methodology in Appendix A.)

Data for countries marked with an asterisk (*) are drawn primarily from general population surveys, which have smaller sample sizes than demographic surveys and are not designed to measure the size of small minority populations. This may lead to undercounts of Muslims in countries where they represent a small minority of the population and overcounts where they represent the vast majority of the population. Those numbers, therefore, should be considered more approximate.
## World Muslim Population by Region and Country

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Estimated 2009 Muslim Population</th>
<th>Percentage of Population that is Muslim</th>
<th>Percentage of World Muslim Population</th>
<th>Source and Year</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Asia-Pacific</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Afghanistan</td>
<td>28,072,000</td>
<td>99.7%</td>
<td>1.8%</td>
<td>WRD 2005</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>American Samoa</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>&lt;0.1%</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>--</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Armenia</td>
<td>1,000</td>
<td>&lt;0.1%</td>
<td>&lt;0.1%</td>
<td>DHS 2000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Australia</td>
<td>365,000</td>
<td>1.7%</td>
<td>&lt;0.1%</td>
<td>Census 2006</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Azerbaijan</td>
<td>8,765,000</td>
<td>99.2%</td>
<td>0.6%</td>
<td>DHS 2006</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bangladesh</td>
<td>145,312,000</td>
<td>89.6%</td>
<td>9.3%</td>
<td>Census 2001</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bhutan</td>
<td>7,000</td>
<td>1.0%</td>
<td>&lt;0.1%</td>
<td>WRD 2005</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brunei</td>
<td>269,000</td>
<td>67.2%</td>
<td>&lt;0.1%</td>
<td>Census 1991</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Burma (Myanmar)</td>
<td>1,889,000</td>
<td>3.8%</td>
<td>0.1%</td>
<td>WRD 2005</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cambodia</td>
<td>236,000</td>
<td>1.6%</td>
<td>&lt;0.1%</td>
<td>DHS 2005</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>China</td>
<td>21,667,000</td>
<td>1.6%</td>
<td>1.4%</td>
<td>Census 2000 (ethnicity data)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cook Islands</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>&lt;0.1%</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>Census 2001</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cyprus</td>
<td>198,000</td>
<td>22.7%</td>
<td>&lt;0.1%</td>
<td>Census 2001 and WRD 2005</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Federated States of Micronesia</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>&lt;0.1%</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>Census 2000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fiji</td>
<td>53,000</td>
<td>6.3%</td>
<td>&lt;0.1%</td>
<td>Census 2007</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>French Polynesia</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>&lt;0.1%</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>Census 1971</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Guam</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>&lt;0.1%</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>WRD 2005</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hong Kong*</td>
<td>7,000</td>
<td>&lt;1%</td>
<td>&lt;1%</td>
<td>WVS 2005</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>India</td>
<td>160,945,000</td>
<td>13.4%</td>
<td>10.3%</td>
<td>Census 2001</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indonesia</td>
<td>202,867,000</td>
<td>88.2%</td>
<td>12.9%</td>
<td>Census 2000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Iran</td>
<td>73,777,000</td>
<td>99.4%</td>
<td>4.7%</td>
<td>Census 2006</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Japan</td>
<td>183,000</td>
<td>0.1%</td>
<td>&lt;0.1%</td>
<td>WRD 2005</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kazakhstan</td>
<td>8,822,000</td>
<td>56.4%</td>
<td>0.6%</td>
<td>DHS 1999</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kiribati</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>&lt;0.1%</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>Census 2005</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kyrgyzstan</td>
<td>4,734,000</td>
<td>86.3%</td>
<td>0.3%</td>
<td>DHS 1997</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Laos</td>
<td>2,000</td>
<td>&lt;0.1%</td>
<td>&lt;0.1%</td>
<td>Census 1995</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Macau</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>&lt;0.1%</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>Census 1991</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Malaysia</td>
<td>16,581,000</td>
<td>60.4%</td>
<td>1.1%</td>
<td>Census 2000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maldives</td>
<td>304,000</td>
<td>98.4%</td>
<td>&lt;0.1%</td>
<td>WRD 2005</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Marshall Islands</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>&lt;0.1%</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>Census 1999</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mongolia</td>
<td>133,000</td>
<td>5.0%</td>
<td>&lt;0.1%</td>
<td>WRD 2005</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nauru</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>&lt;0.1%</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>Census 2002</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nepal</td>
<td>1,231,000</td>
<td>4.2%</td>
<td>0.1%</td>
<td>Census 2001</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New Caledonia</td>
<td>7,000</td>
<td>2.8%</td>
<td>&lt;0.1%</td>
<td>WRD 2005</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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World Muslim Population (cont.)

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| Middle East-North Africa       | 315,322,000                      | 91.2%                                  | 20.1%                                 |                 |
| Algeria                        | 34,199,000                       | 98.0                                   | 2.2                                   | WRD 2005        |
| Bahrain                        | 642,000                          | 81.2                                   | <0.1                                 | Census 2001     |
| Egypt                          | 78,513,000                       | 94.6                                   | 5.0                                   | DHS 2005        |
| Iraq*                          | 30,428,000                       | ~99                                    | ~2                                    | WVS 2006        |
| Israel                         | 1,194,000                        | 16.7                                   | 0.1                                   | Statistical Abstract 2008 |
| Jordan                         | 6,202,000                        | 98.2                                   | 0.4                                   | DHS 2002        |
| Kuwait*                        | 2,824,000                        | ~95                                    | <1                                   | Pew Global 2007 |
| Lebanon                        | 2,504,000                        | 59.3                                   | 0.2                                   | WRD 2005        |
| Libya                          | 6,203,000                        | 96.6                                   | 0.4                                   | WRD 2005        |
| Morocco*                       | 31,993,000                       | ~99                                    | ~2                                    | Pew Global 2007 |
| Oman                           | 2,494,000                        | 87.7                                   | 0.2                                   | Census 1993     |
| Palestinian territories*       | 4,173,000                        | ~98                                    | <1                                   | Pew Global 2009 |
| Qatar                          | 1,092,000                        | 77.5                                   | 0.1                                   | Census 2004     |
| Saudi Arabia*                  | 24,949,000                       | ~97                                    | ~2                                    | WVS 2003        |
| Sudan                          | 30,121,000                       | 71.3                                   | 1.9                                   | WRD 2005        |
| Syria                          | 20,196,000                       | 92.2                                   | 1.3                                   | WRD 2005        |
| Tunisia                        | 10,216,000                       | 99.5                                   | 0.7                                   | WRD 2005        |
| United Arab Emirates           | 3,504,000                        | 76.2                                   | 0.2                                   | WRD 2005        |
| Western Sahara                 | 510,000                          | 99.4                                   | <0.1                                 | WRD 2005        |
| Yemen                          | 23,363,000                       | 99.1                                   | 1.5                                   | WRD 2005        |
### World Muslim Population (cont.)

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<th>Sub-Saharan Africa</th>
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### World Muslim Population (cont.)

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<th>Country</th>
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<th>Percentage of Population that is Muslim</th>
<th>Percentage of World Muslim Population</th>
<th>Source and Year</th>
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World Muslim Population (cont.)

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<th>Percentage of World Muslim Population</th>
<th>Source and Year</th>
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**Americas**

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<th>Source and Year</th>
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World Muslim Population (cont.)

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<td>WRD 2005</td>
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<tr>
<td>Guadeloupe 2,000</td>
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<td>&lt;0.1</td>
<td>WRD 2005</td>
</tr>
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<td>Guatemala 1,000</td>
<td>&lt;0.1</td>
<td>&lt;0.1</td>
<td>WRD 2005</td>
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<td>Guyana 55,000</td>
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<td>&lt;0.1</td>
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<td>&lt;0.1</td>
<td>&lt;0.1</td>
<td>Census 2003</td>
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<td>&lt;0.1</td>
<td>Census 2001</td>
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<td>Mexico* 110,000</td>
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<td>&lt;1</td>
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<td>Panama 24,000</td>
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<td>&lt;0.1</td>
<td>Census 2002</td>
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<td>&lt;0.1</td>
<td>WRD 2005</td>
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<td>St. Pierre and Miquelon --</td>
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<td>St. Vincent and the Grenadines 2</td>
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<td>&lt;0.1</td>
<td>WRD 2005</td>
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<td>Suriname 83,000</td>
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<td>&lt;0.1</td>
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<tr>
<td>Venezuela 94,000</td>
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<td>&lt;0.1</td>
<td>WRD 2005</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**World Total**

| 1,571,198,000 | 22.9% | 100.0% |

* Indicates the use of a source with a small enough sample size to make these estimates somewhat less reliable. Due to this greater margin of error, percentages are rounded to the nearest integer rather than to the first decimal place and are therefore more approximate (~). The only exception to this rule is the display of Turkey’s percentage of world population as 4.7% rather than ~ 5%.

“--“ indicates that the number of Muslims is too small to be reliably estimated.
### Source Abbreviations

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Source Abbreviation</th>
<th>Description</th>
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<tr>
<td>AfroB</td>
<td>Afrobarometer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Afrobarometer</td>
<td>Based on ethnicity data from census</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Consultant</td>
<td>Consultant to the Pew Forum on Religion &amp; Public Life</td>
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<tr>
<td>DHS</td>
<td>Demographic and Health Survey</td>
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<td>ERFI</td>
<td>Etude de Relations Familiales et Intergénérationnelles</td>
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<td>ESS</td>
<td>European Social Survey</td>
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<td>InterMedia</td>
<td>InterMedia Survey</td>
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<td>LatinoB</td>
<td>Latinobarometro</td>
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<td>MICS</td>
<td>Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey</td>
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<td>Ministry of the Interior</td>
<td>Germany's Federal Ministry of the Interior</td>
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<td>Pew Global</td>
<td>Pew Research Center's Global Attitudes Project Survey</td>
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<td>Statistical Abstract of Israel</td>
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<td>TESEV</td>
<td>Turkish Economic and Social Studies Foundation Publications</td>
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<td>WRD</td>
<td>World Religion Database</td>
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<td>WVS</td>
<td>World Values Survey</td>
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For more information, see List of Sources.
Appendix A: Methodology for Muslim Population Estimates

The Pew Forum’s Mapping the Global Muslim Population: A Report on the Size and Distribution of the World’s Muslim Population seeks to provide the most up-to-date and comprehensive demographic estimate of the number of Muslims in the 231 countries and territories for which the United Nations Population Division provides general population estimates. In order to have statistics that are comparable across countries, wherever possible this study counts all groups and individuals who self-identify as Muslim. (The method for identifying Sunnis and Shias is different; see Appendix B for a complete explanation.)

The number of Muslims in each of the countries and territories is calculated by multiplying the United Nations’ 2009 total population estimate for each country and territory by the single most recent and reliable demographic or social-scientific estimate of the percentage of Muslims in each country’s population, based on the conservative assumption that Muslim populations are growing at the same rate as each country’s general population. (A 2010 Pew Forum report will provide estimates of the differential growth rates of Muslim populations.)

Sources include national censuses, demographic and health surveys, and general population surveys and studies. The specific source used for each country is indicated in Appendix C. Readers should note, however, that general population surveys generally have smaller sample sizes than demographic surveys and are not designed to measure the size of small minority populations. This may lead to undercounts of Muslims in countries where they represent a small minority of the population and overcounts where they represent the vast majority of the population. See below for more detail.

With all sources, results may have been affected by methodological decisions with respect to how the data were collected and managed. Social, cultural or political factors could also have affected how answers to census and survey questions are provided and recorded.

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10 Population estimates for 2009 for Taiwan and Kosovo are from the Population Reference Bureau. Taiwan’s population is deducted from the U.N.’s China estimate and Kosovo’s from the U.N.’s Serbia estimate.
Discussion of Sources

**Censuses**

For this study, Pew Forum researchers acquired and analyzed religious affiliation data from 81 censuses that were conducted since 1999, comparing more current sources of data with older census data on religious affiliation for an additional 103 countries as a cross check. Religious affiliation questions from national censuses are the best source for estimating the number of Muslims because they generally cover the entire population and are conducted on a fairly regular basis. The chief limitation in using census data is that fewer than half of recent country censuses included a religious affiliation question. In addition, these surveys are conducted only once every 10 years.

**Demographic Surveys**

Where recent census data on religion are not available, religious affiliation questions from large-scale demographic surveys, such as Macro International’s MEASURE Demographic and Health Surveys (DHS) (http://www.measuredhs.com/), are the second-best source because of their large sample sizes, sampling frame and representative results at the province level. Though less comprehensive than census data, demographic surveys complete sufficiently high numbers of household interviews to produce a generally accurate demographic profile of the country. For this report, DHS data were acquired and analyzed for more than 60 countries, or nearly two-thirds of the countries where census data are lacking or are older than 1999. For most of the DHS surveys, both women and men are interviewed and Macro International provides the data in separate male-female datasets. Pew Forum staff pooled the female and male datasets in consultation with sampling experts at Macro International so that the combined dataset retains nationally representative results. In countries where only females are interviewed, Pew Forum staff used those data to make the overall Muslim population estimate for the country.

**General Population Surveys**

Pew Forum researchers acquired and analyzed religious affiliation data from general population surveys for some 100 countries. In more than 20 of those countries, these surveys provide religious affiliation data where a recent census or demographic survey is lacking. Since general population surveys typically involve only 1,000 to 2,000 respondents, however, they provide less accurate numbers. This is especially true where the size of the Muslim population is quite small or Muslims live in concentrated locations that are not oversampled. As a result, data drawn primarily from these sources is marked with an asterisk in the tables throughout this report.
World Religion Database

Pew Forum researchers also used estimates from the World Religion Database (www.WorldReligionDatabase.org), primarily for countries where census and survey estimates were out-of-date, unavailable or lacked sufficient coverage. Besides census and survey reports, WRD estimates also take into account other sources of information on religious affiliation, including anthropological and ethnographic studies as well as reputable statistical reports from religious groups themselves. The WRD is an outgrowth of the international religious demography project at Boston University’s Institute on Culture, Religion and World Affairs.

A Note on Country and Territory Designation

The word “country” in this report refers to all countries recognized as such by the United Nations. The word “territory” in this report does not have a technical definition, but rather is a general term for distinct geographical entities not recognized as countries by the United Nations but that have separate population estimates reported by the United Nations. Territories in this report include such entities as Hong Kong and Macau (special administrative regions of China), Greenland (an autonomous constituent country within the Kingdom of Denmark) and the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico (an unincorporated territory of the United States).
Appendix B: Methodology for Sunni-Shia Estimates

For the purposes of this report, sectarian differences among Muslims were simplified into two categories: Sunni and Shia. It should be noted, however, that both these groups contain self-identified Muslim communities that may be considered heterodox or nonmainstream by other Muslims.

Unlike estimates for Muslim populations overall, almost no censuses and relatively few surveys ask Muslims about their Sunni or Shia affiliation. Accordingly, Pew Forum researchers have relied on three primary sources to generate Sunni-Shia estimates:

- Analyses by more than 20 demographers and social scientists at universities and research centers around the world who are acting as consultants on this project;
- Ethnographic analyses published in the World Religion Database (WRD); and
- A review of other published or frequently used estimates.

For most countries with sizeable Muslim populations, one or more experts provided the Pew Forum with their best estimate of the Sunni-Shia breakdown based on their own review of the published sources and other expert analyses available to them.

Additionally, for all countries and territories in the study, Pew Forum researchers consulted the WRD estimates of the proportion of Muslims who are Sunni and Shia in each country. The WRD estimates are based in turn on the WRD’s ethnicity database of more than 4,300 ethno-linguistic groups. Readers should note, however, that these estimates are limited both by the initial assumptions made about the Sunni-Shia composition of each ethnicity and by the variability of ethnicity information available in each country.

As a result, the Sunni-Shia estimates presented in this report are based primarily on data gathered via ethnographic and anthropological studies, necessitated by the fact that many Muslims either cannot or will not identify themselves as Sunni or Shia. Therefore, Pew Forum staff are not able to estimate the possible margin of error associated with any one particular estimate. Taking into account the three different sources, this study provides a likely range of the proportion of Muslims worldwide that are Shia based on an analysis of each country. Some ranges are broader than others because the sources consulted provided different estimates or because the sources suggest a wider range due to the lack of more precise information for a particular country.

Finally, for nearly 200 countries, Pew Forum researchers also consulted estimates contained in the religious demography section of the annual International Religious Freedom reports published by the U.S. State Department as well as estimates published in the CIA World Factbook.
## Estimated Percentage Range of Shia by Country

<table>
<thead>
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<th>Country</th>
<th>Approximate Percentage of Muslim Population that is Shia</th>
<th>Approximate Percentage of World Shia Population</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
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<td>10-13%</td>
<td>100%</td>
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<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Approximate Percentage of Muslim Population that is Shia</th>
<th>Approximate Percentage of World Shia Population</th>
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<td>Sweden</td>
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<tr>
<td>United Kingdom</td>
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<td>&lt;1</td>
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<td>Uzbekistan</td>
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<tr>
<td>Vanuatu</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>--</td>
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<tr>
<td>Vatican City</td>
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<tr>
<td>Vietnam</td>
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<tr>
<td>Wallis and Futuna</td>
<td>--</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Western Sahara</td>
<td>~1</td>
<td>&lt;1</td>
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<tr>
<td>Yemen</td>
<td>35 - 40</td>
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<td>Zimbabwe</td>
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Pew Research Center’s Forum on Religion & Public Life • Mapping the Global Muslim Population, October 2009
Appendix C: Data Sources by Country

The below list of general sources provides bibliographic information for sources that were used to provide estimates for the Muslim populations of multiple countries. The subsequent list of sources by country provides abbreviated bibliographic information identifying which general sources were used to provide estimates for countries, as well as fuller bibliographic information for sources that were used for one country only.

General Sources


Sources by Country

Afghanistan: 2005 World Religion Database


Algeria: 2005 World Religion Database

American Samoa: 2005 World Religion Database

Andorra: 2005 World Values Survey

Angola: Pew Research Center’s Global Attitudes Project 2002 Survey


Antigua and Barbuda: 2005 World Religion Database

Argentina: 2005 World Religion Database

Armenia: 2000 Demographic and Health Survey


Azerbaijan: 2006 Demographic and Health Survey. (Survey excluded the Kalbajar-Lachin region and four out of the seven districts of the Yukhari Garabakh region.)


Barbados: 2005 World Religion Database

Belarus: 2000 World Values Survey

Belgium: 2006 European Social Survey


Bhutan: 2005 World Religion Database

Bolivia: 2005 World Religion Database

Bosnia-Herzegovina: 2001 World Values Survey


Brazil: 2005 World Religion Database

British Virgin Islands: 2005 World Religion Database


Burkina Faso: 2003 Demographic and Health Survey

Burma (Myanmar): 2005 World Religion Database


Cambodia: 2005 Demographic and Health Survey
Cameroon: 2004 Demographic and Health Survey


Cayman Islands: 2005 World Religion Database

Central African Republic: 1995 Demographic and Health Survey

Chad: 2004 Demographic and Health Survey

Channel Islands: 2005 World Religion Database


Colombia: 2005 World Values Survey

Comoros: 2005 World Religion Database

Congo: 2007 Demographic and Health Survey


Cuba: 2005 World Religion Database


Cyprus: 2005 World Religion Database (Two sources were used for the Cyprus estimate.)


Denmark: 2006 European Social Survey

Djibouti: 2005 World Religion Database

Dominica: 2005 World Religion Database
Dominican Republic: 2005 World Religion Database

Ecuador: 2005 World Religion Database

Egypt: 2005 Demographic and Health Survey

El Salvador: 2005 World Religion Database

Equatorial Guinea: 2005 World Religion Database

Eritrea: 2002 Demographic and Health Survey


Faeroe Islands: 2005 World Religion Database


Finland: 2005 World Religion Database


French Guiana: 2005 World Religion Database


Gabon: 2000 Demographic and Health Survey


Greece: 2004 European Social Survey

Greenland: 2005 World Religion Database

Grenada: 2005 World Religion Database

Guadeloupe: 2005 World Religion Database

Guam: 2005 World Religion Database

Guatemala: 2005 World Religion Database

Guinea: 2005 Demographic and Health Survey

Guinea Bissau: 2005 World Religion Database


Honduras: 2005 World Religion Database

Hong Kong: 2005 World Values Survey

Hungary: 2005 World Religion Database
Iceland: 2005 World Religion Database


Iraq: 2006 World Values Survey


Isle of Man: 2005 World Religion Database


Italy: 2004 European Social Survey

Ivory Coast: 2005 Demographic and Health Survey


Japan: Pew Research Center’s Global Attitudes Project 2002 Survey

Jordan: 2002 Demographic and Health Survey

Kazakhstan: 1999 Demographic and Health Survey

Kenya: 2003 Demographic and Health Survey


Kosovo: 2005 World Religion Database

Kuwait: Pew Research Center’s Global Attitudes Project 2007 Survey

Kyrgyzstan: 1997 Demographic and Health Survey

Latvia: 1999 World Values Survey

Lebanon: 2005 World Religion Database

Lesotho: 2005 World Religion Database


Libya: 2005 World Religion Database


Luxembourg: 2004 European Social Survey


Madagascar: 2004 Demographic and Health Survey


Maldives: 2005 World Religion Database

Mali: 2006 Demographic and Health Survey

Malta: 2005 World Religion Database


Martinique: 2005 World Religion Database

Mauritania: 2005 World Religion Database


Mayotte: 2005 World Religion Database

Mexico: 1996 World Values Survey

Moldova: 2005 World Religion Database
Monaco: 2005 World Religion Database

Mongolia: 2005 World Religion Database


Mozambique: 2003 Demographic and Health Survey

Namibia: 2005 World Religion Database


New Caledonia: 2005 World Religion Database


Niger: 2006 Demographic and Health Survey

Nigeria: 2003 Demographic and Health Survey

North Korea: 2005 World Religion Database

Northern Mariana Islands: 2005 World Religion Database

Norway: 2006 European Social Survey


Palestinian territories: Pew Research Center’s Global Attitudes Project 2009 Survey

Panama: 2005 World Religion Database


Peru: 2005 World Religion Database


Pitcairn Islands: 2005 World Religion Database

Poland: 2006 European Social Survey


Puerto Rico: 2005 World Religion Database


Republic of Congo: 2005 Demographic and Health Survey


Reunion: 2005 World Religion Database


St. Pierre and Miquelon: 2005 World Religion Database

St. Vincent and the Grenadines: 2005 World Religion Database


San Marino: 2005 World Religion Database

Sao Tome and Principe: 2005 World Religion Database

Saudi Arabia: 2003 World Values Survey

Senegal: 2006 Demographic and Health Survey


Somalia: 2005 World Religion Database


Spain: 2006 European Social Survey


Sudan: 2005 World Religion Database

Suriname: 2005 World Religion Database

Swaziland: 2006 Demographic and Health Survey

Sweden: 2006 European Social Survey


Syria: 2005 World Religion Database

Taiwan: 2006 World Values Survey

Tajikistan: 2005 World Religion Database

Tanzania: 2004 Demographic and Health Survey

Thailand: 2009 estimate by Aree Jampaklay, a consultant to the Pew Research Center’s Forum on Religion & Public Life, Institute for Population and Social Research, Mahidol University, Thailand. Estimate adjusts for a probable census undercount of Muslims in southern Thailand.

Timor-Leste: 2005 World Religion Database

Togo: 1998 Demographic and Health Survey


Tunisia: 2005 World Religion Database


Turkmenistan: 2000 Demographic and Health Survey. Obtained from “Table 3.2: Residence, ethnicity, and religion by region.” Turkmenistan Demographic and Health Survey 2000. Calverton, Maryland: Gurbansoltan Eje Clinical Research Center for Maternal and Child Health (GECRCMCH) and ORC Macro; Turkmenistan: Ministry of Health and Medical Industry. Calverton, Maryland: GECRCMCH and ORC Macro, 2001. NOTE: The DHS dataset for Turkmenistan has never been released, but data on religious affiliation was included in the text of the DHS report cited here.


Tuvalu: 2005 World Religion Database


Ukraine: 2007 Demographic and Health Survey

United Arab Emirates: 2005 World Religion Database

United Kingdom:  


Uruguay: 2005 World Religion Database

Uzbekistan: 2002 Demographic and Health Survey


Vatican City: 2005 World Religion Database

Venezuela: 2005 World Religion Database

Vietnam: 2005 World Religion Database

U.S. Virgin Islands: 2005 World Religion Database

Wallis and Futuna: 2005 World Religion Database

Western Sahara: 2005 World Religion Database

Yemen: 2005 World Religion Database


Zimbabwe: 2006 Demographic and Health Survey
Appendix D: Advisers and Consultants

Project Advisers

Mohamed Ayad, Macro International, Demographic & Health Surveys
John Casterline, Ohio State University
Carl Haub, Population Reference Bureau
Amaney Jamal, Princeton University
Charles Westoff, Princeton University
Peter Xenos, University of Hawaii at Manoa
Tukufu Zuberi, University of Pennsylvania

Consultants

Below is the list of demographers and social scientists with whom the Pew Forum consulted to arrive at the estimates included in this report as well as the growth rate and future population size estimates that will appear in a forthcoming report. Most were working in their individual capacities rather than as representatives of their institution or organization.

All Muslim population estimates were arrived at using multiple sources and may not be identical to the estimates used or suggested by a particular country expert.

Niveen ME Abu-Rmeileh, Institute of Community and Public Health, Birzeit University, West Bank, Palestinian territories (Country Focus: Palestinian territories)

Victor Agadjanian, Arizona State University, Tempe, Ariz. (Country Focus: Kazakhstan)

Tauseef Ahmed, Freelance Consultant in Population and Reproductive Health, Pakistan (Country Focus: Pakistan)

Ahmed Mohamed Al-Haddad, Population Studies and Training Center, Sana’a University, Yemen (Country Focus: Yemen)

Yousef Hayder Nimer Al-Madi, Palestine Central Bureau of Statistics, Syria (Country Focus: Syria and Palestinians living in Syria and Lebanon)

Evi Nurvidya Arifin, Institute of Southeast Asian Studies, Singapore (Country Focus: Indonesia)
M’hamed Ayed, Tunisia (Country Focus: Tunisia)

Jennifer B. Barrett, Department of Sociology, Loyola University Chicago, Chicago, Ill. (Country Focus: Uzbekistan)

Cem Behar, Bogaziçi University, Turkey (Country Focus: Turkey)

Ali Çarkoğlu, Sabancı University, Turkey (Country Focus: Turkey)

Rufat Efendiyev, Institute of Economy, National Academy of Sciences of Azerbaijan, Azerbaijan (Country Focus: Azerbaijan)

Karl Feld, Zarlasht Mirbacha, David Peng and John Willingham, D3 Systems, Inc., Vienna, Va. (Country Focus: Afghanistan)

Robert W. Hefner, Institute on Culture, Religion, and World Affairs, Boston University, Boston, Mass. (Country Focus: Indonesia)

Timothy Heleniak, Department of Geography, University of Maryland, College Park, Md. (Country Focus: Russia)

Mohammad Irfan, International Institute of Islamic Economics, International Islamic University, Pakistan (Country Focus: Pakistan)

Aree Jampaklay and Sureeporn Punpuing, The Institute for Population and Social Research, Mahidal University, Thailand (Country Focus: Thailand)

M.A. Muqtedar Khan, University of Delaware, Newark, Del. (Regional Focus: Middle East and South Asia)

Khalid Khawaja, Arab Institute for Training and Research in Statistics, Jordan (Country Focus: Jordan)

Rshood M. Khraif, King Saud University, Saudi Arabia (Country Focus: Saudi Arabia)

Barkat-e-Khuda, University of Dhaka, Bangladesh, with Nurul Alam, International Centre for Diarrhoeal Disease Research, Bangladesh (Country Focus: Bangladesh)

Ali Kouaouci, University of Batna, Algeria, and University of Montreal, Canada (Country Focus: Algeria)

Idriissa Alichina Kourgueni, Centre International D’Etudes et De Recherches Sur Les Populations Africaines, Niger (Country Focus: Burkina Faso, Chad, Mali, Mauritania and Niger)

Jianxin Li, Department of Sociology, Peking University, China (Country Focus: China)
Aslam Mahmood, Centre for the Study of Regional Development, Jawaharlal Nehru University, India (Country Focus: India)

Gisele Maynard-Tucker, Center for the Study of Women, University of California at Los Angeles, Los Angeles, Calif. (Country Focus: Guinea)

Khaleel Mohammed, San Diego State University, San Diego, Calif. (Country Focus: Argentina, Brazil and Guyana)

Khan Mohammad Mohsin, University of Dhaka, Bangladesh (Country Focus: Bangladesh)

Abdul Ghaffar Mughal, University of California at Los Angeles, Los Angeles, Calif., and South and East European University, Republic of Macedonia (Country Focus: Kosovo, Kyrgyzstan, Republic of Macedonia, Tajikistan and Turkmenistan)

Mohamed Nimer, School of International Service, American University, Washington, D.C. (Country Focus: United States)


Zahia Ouadah-Bedidi, Institut National d’Études Démographiques, France (Country Focus: Libya and Morocco)

Kolawole Azeez Oyediran, John Snow Incorporated, Nigeria; with Ibrahim Olatunde Uthman, Department of Arabic and Islamic Studies, University of Ibadan, Nigeria, and Sama’ila Madaki Yusuf, USAID/ACCESS-JHPIEGO, Nigeria (Country Focus: Nigeria)

Farzaneh Roudi, Population Reference Bureau, Washington, D.C. (Country Focus: Iran)

Abdul Majid Salleh, Independent Consultant, Malaysia, with Wan Hashim Wan Jaffar, Independent Consultant, Malaysia (Country Focus: Malaysia)

Hussein Abdel-Aziz Sayed, Cairo University, Egypt (Country Focus: Egypt)

Vegard Skirbekk, Marcin Stonawski and Samir KC, International Institute for Applied Systems Analysis, Austria; Bilal Barakat and Anne Goujon, Vienna Institute of Demography, Austria; Eric Kaufmann, Birkbeck College, University of London, United Kingdom; and Erling Lundevaller, Umeå University, Sweden (Country Focus: Albania, Bosnia-Herzegovina, United Kingdom, France, Germany, Netherlands, Spain and Sweden)

Eldaw Abdalla Suliman, Dubai Health Authority, United Arab Emirates (Country Focus: Sudan)

Peter Xenos, University of Hawaii at Manoa, Honolulu, Hawaii (Country Focus: Philippines)

Guiping Yang, Oxford Centre for Islamic Studies, United Kingdom, and Department of Philosophy and Religious Study, Central University of Nationalities in China, China; with Yinan Chen, Lixin Zhang, Siying Zhang, Qiang Zhen and Meng Zhu, Foreign Language Teaching and Research Press, China (Country Focus: China)

Farhat Yusuf, Department of Business, Macquarie University, Australia (Country Focus: Australia, Canada and New Zealand)