

History and prospect of Muslims in Central America

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Abstract

The birth of Islam over fourteen centuries ago was a monumental event in human history with an everlasting effect on humanity. For centuries researchers contemplated on the growth and distribution of Muslims throughout the World. The purpose of this manuscript is to present a reliable estimate of the Muslim population in Central America since the inception of Islam at the start of the 7th century to the start of the 24th century. The considered region consists of eight countries: Belize, Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Mexico, Nicaragua and Panama. A centennial data estimate for these countries from 600 to 2300 (approximately 1H to 1700H) of the total population, and corresponding Muslim population and its percentage is provided. Furthermore, the same data in decennial order from 1790 to 2100 (or 1210H to 1520H) are provided for each country. These data are summarized to be a reference for other studies and discussions related to the Muslim population.

Keywords: Muslim population, estimate, history, Central America.

Introduction

For centuries researchers contemplated on the growth and distribution of Muslims throughout the World (Jansen, 1897; Massignon, 1923; Kettani, 1986; PRC, 2009). A history of the spread of Islam until the 14th century was presented by Ismail Ibnu-Kathir (704H/1301 to 774H/1373) in his book *Al-Bidayawa-*

Nihaya (the Beginning and the End), but it lacks a record of the numbers (Ibnu-Kathir, 2003). Nevertheless, we use such history to infer the percentage of Muslims in a particular country. However, the first global comprehensive work was done by Hubert Jansen (1854 – 1917) in 1897. He was followed by many others, but most notably are Louis Massignon (1883 – 1962) in 1923, Ali Kettani (1941 – 2001) in 1986 and Pew Research Center in 2009. All their work was concerned with the “current” number of Muslims worldwide or their increase within one to three decades. In contrast, the purpose of this manuscript is to present a reliable estimate of the Muslim population in Central America since the inception of Islam at the start of the 7th century to the start of the 24th century, tracking its spread, changing demographics and distribution throughout the region.

Ancient census data were taken only in some major cities in Europe and the Middle East. Reliable censuses for extended geographical areas were only conducted in Europe starting in the 18th century. While global population data is only close to reliable after 1950. Nevertheless, most population models, including the ones adopted in this study, assume that global population has been increasing constantly for the last several millenniums, although acknowledging that regionally, populations did grow and decline following a cyclical path. Substantial population growth started after 1800 when World population reached one billion. The increase was due to improved health care, resulting in decrease in mortality rate and increase in life expectancy. Our estimate of the percentage of Muslims in each country prior to the 19th century is based on the history

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of the spread of Muslims and their ruling of the corresponding region. The total population estimate in each country since 1950 is based on the United Nations' World Population Prospects (UN, 2011), while pre 1950 data are based on the work of Angus Maddison (1926 – 2010), which is considered one of the most reliable as he bases his estimates on the economics of each particular region (Maddison, 2006). Other estimates and census data are used to fill in for missing data. Current area and map of each country is also presented in the country's corresponding section to illustrate its location, political boundaries, and neighboring countries. These maps are obtained from the World Factbook (CIA, 2013).

Official censuses inquiring on religious affiliation 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. Again, not all censuses inquire on religious adherence, nor are held regularly. Thus, our second source of estimates is Demographic and Health Surveys (DHS) and similar surveys that include data on religion. When no census or Survey is available, we resort to other estimates from reliable sources applied to the total population obtained in the nearest census. Thus, in individual country data tables, the year and total population is based on census data with exception of countries where census is not taken for decades.

In the context of this paper, Central America consists of eight countries: Belize, Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Mexico, Nicaragua, and Panama. Some Muslims came to this region in the Sixteenth century from Spain with the Spanish Conquistadors. However, they were exterminated when they were discovered by the Spanish Inquisition. The other wave of Muslims came towards the end of the nineteenth century from Syria and Lebanon, then towards the middle of the twentieth century from Palestine. But the Muslim population remains almost negligible with respect to the total population. Thus, the Muslim population increased from few hundreds un-

til the nineteenth century, and increased to 2,000 or 0.01% in 1900, to 20,000 or 0.01% in 2000, and is projected to reach 0.13 million or 0.1% by 2100, then 0.27 million or 0.1% by 2200, and then 0.45 million or 0.2% by 2300.

Central America has the least concentration of Muslims among the five regions spanning the Americas. The fraction of the population living in this region out of the total population of the Americas decreased steadily from a third towards the end of the 18th century to a sixth by mid-19th century to a tenth during most of the first half of the last century, then increased during the second half reaching 16% by its end and is expected to remain between 17% and 18% throughout this century. A plot of decennial estimates of the Muslim population and its percentage with respect to the total population in this region from 1900 to 2100 is provided in Figure 1. This shows that the Muslim population was almost non-existing in this region until 1980, numbering around 20,000 or 0.01%. It then started increasing with few thousands per decade, and is expected to continue in this rate for the rest of this century. The percentage of Muslims albeit increasing very slowly, it will remain negligible throughout this century.

The corresponding individual data for each country in Central America are discussed below in separate sections from Belize to Panama. In Conclusions, the total population in each country in this region and the corresponding percentage and number of Muslims is presented centennially in Table 9 from 600 to 2300 and decennially in Tables 10 and 11 from 1790 to 2100.

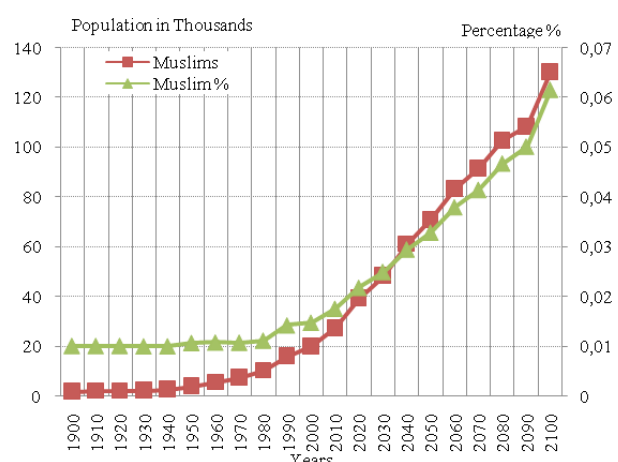


Figure 1. Plot of decennial estimates of the Muslim population and its percentage of the total population in Central America from 1900 to 2100.

Belize

It gained its independence from the UK in 1981 when it also changed its name from British Honduras. It has an area of 22,966 Km² and its map is presented in Figure 2. In 1911, the Muslim population consisted of twenty people or 0.05%, who arrived from the Ottoman Empire. According to census data as shown in Table 1, the Muslim population increased from 12 or 0.02% in 1946, to 110 or 0.08% in 1980, to 159 or 0.09% in 1991, to 243 or 0.10% in 2000, to 577 or 0.19% in 2010. Thus, assuming that the percentage of Muslims will increase by 0.05 of a percentage points per decade; then the Muslim population is expected to reach 1,000 or 0.3% in 2020, then 2,100 or 0.4% by 2050, and 3,600 or 0.7% by 2100.



Figure 2. Map of Belize.

Table 1. Evolution of the Muslim population in Belize.

Year	Population	Muslims	%
1911	40,000	25	0.06
1946	59,220	12	0.02
1980	142,847	110	0.08
1991	184,722	159	0.09
2000	232,111	243	0.10
2010	304,106	577	0.19
2020	387,719	969	0.25
2050	529,221	2,117	0.40
2100	554,665	3,605	0.65

Sources: 1911 estimate (Djinguiz 1908), 1946 census (UN 1957), 1980 census (UN 1990), 1991 census (UN 2012), 2000 census (SIB 2011), 2010 census (SIB 2011), 2020–2100 author's estimate.

Costa Rica

The Republic of Costa Rica gained its independence from Spain in 1821. It has an area of 51,100 Km² and its map is presented in Figure 3. First Muslims came from Palestine in early twentieth century. As shown in Table 2, estimates for the Muslim population increased from none in 1908, to 100 or 0.01% in 1973, to 500 or 0.01% in 2000 or 2011, but remain at 0.01% of the total population since 1970s. Thus, assuming that the percentage of Muslims will increase by 0.01 of a percentage points per decade, then the Muslim population is expected to reach 1,100 or 0.02% in 2020, then 3,000 or 0.05% by 2050, and 5,000 or 0.10% by 2100.



Figure 3. Map of the Republic of Costa Rica.

Table 2. Evolution of the Muslim population in Costa Rica.

Year	Population	Muslims	%
1908	351,200	0	0.00
1973	1,871,780	100	0.01
2000	3,810,179	500	0.01
2011	4,301,712	500	0.01
2020	5,335,314	1,067	0.02
2050	6,001,065	3,001	0.05
2100	5,019,237	5,019	0.10

Sources: 1908 estimate (Djinguiz, 1908), 1973 estimate (Kettani, 1976), 2000 estimate (Kettani, 2001), 2011 estimate (Leff, 2008), 2020-2100 author's estimate.

El Salvador

The Republic of El Salvador gained its independence from Spain in 1821. It has an area of 21,041Km² and its map is presented in Figure 4. The first Muslims came from Palestine. As shown in Table 3, estimates for the Muslim population increased from none in 1908, to 100 in 1971, to 500 or 0.01% in 1992, to 1,300 or 0.02% in 2007. Thus, assuming that the percentage of Muslims will increase by 0.01 of a percentage point per decade; then the Muslim population is expected to reach 2,000 or 0.03% in 2020, then 4,600 or 0.06% by 2050, and 7,500 or 0.11% by 2100.



Figure 4. Map of the Republic of El Salvador.

Table 3. Evolution of the Muslim population in El Salvador.

Year	Population	Muslims	%
1908	948,000	10	0.00
1971	3,554,648	100	0.00
1992	5,120,411	500	0.01
2007	5,744,113	1,300	0.02
2020	6,754,333	2,026	0.03
2050	7,607,108	4,564	0.06
2100	6,783,031	7,461	0.11

Sources: 1908 estimate (Djinguiz, 1908), 1971 estimate (Kettani, 1976), 1992 estimate (Kettani, 2001), 2007 estimate (Lemus, 2008), 2020-2100 author's estimate.

Guatemala

The Republic of Guatemala gained its independence from Spain in 1821. It has an area of 108,889Km² and its map is presented in Figure 5. The first Muslims came from Palestine. As shown in Table 4, estimates for the Muslim population increased from twenty in 1914, to 200 in 1973, to 1,000 or 0.01% in 1994, to 1,200 or 0.01% in 2002. Thus, assuming that the percentage of Muslims will increase by 0.01 of a percentage point every other decade; then the Muslim population is expected to reach 4,000 or 0.02% in 2020, then 9,000 or 0.03% by 2050, and 28,000 or 0.06% by 2100.



Figure 5. Map of the Republic of Guatemala.

Table 4. Evolution of the Muslim population in Guatemala.

Year	Population	Muslims	%
1914	1,180,000	20	0.00
1973	5,160,221	200	0.00
1994	8,331,874	1,000	0.01
2002	11,237,196	1,200	0.01
2020	18,955,282	3,791	0.02
2050	31,594,785	9,478	0.03
2100	46,036,067	27,622	0.06

Sources: 1914 estimate (Djinguiz, 1908), 1973 estimate (Kettani, 1976), 1994 estimate (Kettani, 2001), 2002 estimate (Sandoval, 2005), 2020-2100 author's estimate.

Honduras

The Republic of Honduras gained its independence from Spain in 1821. It has an area of 112,090Km² and its map is presented in Figure 6. The first Muslims came from Syria, Lebanon and Palestine. By 1910, there were only ten Muslims in the country. The 1945 census indicated that the Muslim population consisted of 28 individuals or 0.00% of the total population. Later estimates increased the number to 100 or 0.00% in 1974, to 1,000 or 0.02% in 2001, to 2,000 or 0.02% in 2011. Thus, assuming that the percentage of Muslims will increase by 0.01 of a percentage point per decade; then the Muslim population is expected to reach 3,000 or 0.03% in 2020, then 8,000 or 0.06% by 2050, and 15,000 or 0.11% by 2100. A summary of the data is provided in Table 5.



Figure 6. Map of the Republic of Honduras.

Table 5. Evolution of the Muslim population in Honduras.

Year	Population	Muslims	%
1910	553,446	10	0.00
1945	1,200,542	28	0.00
1974	2,656,900	100	0.00
2001	6,076,885	1,000	0.02
2011	8,143,564	2,000	0.02
2020	9,481,603	2,844	0.03
2050	12,938,753	7,763	0.06
2100	13,788,784	15,168	0.11

Sources: 1910 estimate (Djinguiz, 1908), 1945 census (UN, 1957), 1974 estimate (Kettani, 1976), 2001 estimate (Kettani, 2001), 2011 estimate (DOS, 2012), 2020-2100 author's estimate.

Mexico

The United Mexican States gained its independence from Spain in 1821. It has an area of 1,964,375Km² and its map is presented in Figure 7. Towards the end of the nineteenth century Muslims emigrated from Syria. Based on census data as shown in Table 6, the Muslim population increased from 162 in 1895, to 602 in 1910, to 1,421 in 2000, to 3,760 in 2010, but still constitutes 0.00% of the Mexican population. Thus, assuming that the percentage of Muslims will increase by 0.01 of a percentage point every half century; then the Muslim population is expected to reach 13,000 or 0.01% in 2020, then 14,000 or 0.01% by 2050, and 25,000 or 0.02% by 2100.



Figure 7. Map of the United Mexican States.

Table 6. Evolution of the Muslim population in Mexico.

Year	Population	Muslims	%
1895	12,632,425	162	0.00
1910	15,160,377	602	0.00
2000	84,794,454	1,421	0.00
2010	112,336,538	3,760	0.00
2020	128,421,277	12,842	0.01
2050	143,924,837	14,392	0.01
2100	127,081,450	25,416	0.02

Sources: 1895 census (INEGI, 2005), 1910 census (INEGI, 2005), 2000 census (INEGI, 2005), 2010 census (INEGI, 2011), 2020-2100 author's estimate.

Nicaragua

The Republic of Nicaragua gained its independence from Spain in 1821. It has an area of 130,370Km² and its map is presented in Figure 8. The first Muslims came from Palestine. Estimates of Muslims increased from ten in 1906, to 150 or 0.01% in 1971, to 500 or 0.01% in 1995. According to the 2005 census, the Muslim population increased to 321 or 0.01%. Thus, assuming that the percentage of Muslims will increase by 0.01 of a percentage point per decade; then the Muslim population is expected to reach 1,400 or 0.02% in 2020, then 4,000 or 0.05% by 2050, and 7,300 or 0.10% by 2100. The data are summarized in Table 7.



Figure 8. Map of the Republic of Nicaragua.

Table 7. Evolution of the Muslim population in Nicaragua.

Year	Population	Muslims	%
1906	505,000	10	0.00
1971	1,877,952	150	0.01
1995	4,357,099	500	0.01
2005	5,142,098	321	0.01
2020	6,796,341	1,359	0.02
2050	7,845,543	3,923	0.05
2100	7,260,845	7,261	0.10

Sources: 1906 estimate (Djinguiz, 1908), 1971 estimate (Kettani, 1976), 1995 estimate (Kettani, 2001), 2005 census (INEC, 2006), 2020-2100 author's estimate.

Panama

The Republic of Panama gained its independence from Columbia in 1903. It has an area of 75,420Km² and its map is presented in Figure 9. The first Muslims in Panama were Chinese workers who were brought for building the Panama Canal between 1904 and 1914. They were then followed by Palestinians after the middle of the twentieth century. Thus, estimates for the Muslim population increased none in 1904, to twenty of 0.01% in 1911, to 500 or 0.04% in 1970, to 1,000 or 0.05% in 1980, to 5,000 or 0.18% in 2000, to 10,000 or 0.29% in 2010. Thus, assuming that the percentage of Muslims will increase by 0.05 of a percentage point per decade; then the Muslim population is expected to reach 14,000 or 0.4% in 2020, then 26,000 or 0.5% by 2050, and 39,000 or 0.8% by 2100. The data are summarized in Table 8.



Figure 9. Map of the Republic of Panama.

Table 8. Evolution of the Muslim population in Panama.

Year	Population	Muslims	%
1904	290,000	0	0
1911	336,742	20	0.01
1970	1,428,082	500	0.04
1980	1,805,287	1,000	0.06
2000	2,839,177	5,000	0.18
2010	3,405,813	10,000	0.29
2020	4,099,561	14,348	0.35
2050	5,127,706	25,639	0.50
2100	5,170,454	38,778	0.75

Sources: 1904 estimate (Kettani, 1986), 1911 estimate (Djinguiz, 1908), 1970 estimate (Kettani, 1976), 1980 estimate (Kettani, 1986), 2000 estimate (DOS, 2002), 2010 estimate (DOS, 2012), 2020-2100 author's estimate.

Conclusions

Central America has the least concentration of Muslims among the five regions spanning the Americas. The Muslim population in this region was almost nonexistent prior to the 20th century. However, it has been steadily increasing but remains negligible. It is expected to continue to increase for the next three centuries but remain well below one percent of the total population. The following tables present centennial data from 600 to 2300 (or approximately 1H to 1700H) in Table 9 and decennial data from 1790 to 2100 (or 1210H to 1520H) in Tables 10 and 11 for current countries in Central America. The data includes total population in thousands (P), the percentage of which is

Muslim (M%), the corresponding Muslim population in thousands (M), and the annual population growth rate (APGR, or G%) of the total population in this region. The total population estimate in each country since 1950 is based on the United Nations' World Population Prospects (UN 2011) while pre 1950 data is based on (Maddison, 2006). Other estimates and census data is used to fill in missing data from the aforementioned sources. Every attempt is sought to present reliable data, however, the statistics presented in this paper, in the words of the French demographer Jean-Baptiste Moheau (1745-1794): "They are not to be viewed with much confidence but they are a first step to the truth. The proper way to criticize them is to displace them by more accurate figures."

Table 9. Centennial estimates of the Muslim population in Central America from 600 to 2300 (1H to 1700H).

		600	700	800	900	1000	1100	1200	1300	1400	1500	1600	1700	1800	1900	2000	2100	2200	2300
Belize	P	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	37	251	555	513	543
	M%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.01	0.01	0.06	0.06	0.10	0.65	1.00	1.50
	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	0	0	0	0	4	5	8
Costa Rica	P	9	11	13	15	17	19	21	23	25	27	16	48	61	297	3,919	5,019	4,797	5,008
	M%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.10	0.20	0.30
	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	0	0	0	0	5	10	15
El Salvador	P	150	160	170	180	192	210	230	250	265	278	167	190	235	766	5,940	6,783	6,011	6,363
	M%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.11	0.20	0.30
	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	0	0	0	1	7	12	19
Guatemala	P	380	400	420	440	461	500	540	580	620	668	401	456	500	1,300	11,237	46,036	39,924	42,266
	M%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.06	0.20	0.30
	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	0	0	0	1	28	80	127
Honduras	P	85	90	95	100	105	115	125	135	145	152	91	103	128	544	6,218	13,789	11,884	12,597
	M%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.11	0.20	0.30
	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	0	0	0	1	15	24	38
Mexico	P	3,500	3,750	4,000	4,250	4,500	5,100	5,700	6,300	6,900	7,500	2,500	4,500	6,250	13,607	99,960	127,081	119,648	125,873
	M%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.05	0.10
	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	0	1	1	10	25	60	126
Nicaragua	P	116	123	130	137	144	157	170	183	196	209	125	142	178	478	5,074	7,261	6,170	6,537
	M%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.10	0.20	0.30
	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	0	0	0	1	7	12	20
Panama	P	57	61	65	69	73	80	87	94	100	106	64	72	90	263	2,956	5,170	4,640	4,968
	M%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.18	0.75	1.50	2.00
	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	0	0	0	5	39	70	99
Total	P	4,300	4,598	4,896	5,194	5,495	6,184	6,876	7,568	8,254	8,943	3,367	5,514	7,446	17,292	135,555	211,695	193,586	204,155
	M%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.06	0.14	0.22
	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	1	1	2	20	130	272	452
	G%		0.067	0.063	0.059	0.056	0.118	0.106	0.096	0.087	0.080	-0.977	0.493	0.300	0.843	2.059	0.446	-0.089	0.053

Table 10. Decennial estimates of the Muslim population in Central America from 1790 to 1940 (1210H to 1360H).

		1790	1800	1810	1820	1830	1840	1850	1860	1870	1880	1890	1900	1910	1920	1930	1940
Belize	P	3	3	4	4	7	10	15	26	25	27	31	37	40	45	51	57
	M%	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.02	0.02
	M	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Costa Rica	P	60	61	62	63	70	78	115	120	137	182	243	297	363	420	504	633
	M%	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01
	M	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
El Salvador	P	230	235	240	248	280	330	366	400	492	570	700	766	946	1,168	1,460	1,633
	M%	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01
	M	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Guatemala	P	450	500	550	600	650	700	850	950	1,080	1,225	1,365	1,300	1,441	2,005	2,300	2,600
	M%	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01
	M	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Honduras	P	96	128	150	175	200	225	250	275	300	307	332	544	553	740	854	1,108
	M%	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01
	M	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mexico	P	6,100	6,250	6,400	6,587	6,782	6,944	7,662	8,296	9,219	10,399	11,643	13,607	15,160	14,409	16,553	19,815
	M%	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01
	M	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	2	2
Nicaragua	P	174	178	182	186	230	260	300	320	337	379	425	478	553	634	683	830
	M%	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01
	M	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Panama	P	88	90	92	94	110	125	135	174	176	201	230	263	337	487	467	623
	M%	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01
	M	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	P	7,202	7,446	7,680	7,957	8,329	8,672	9,693	10,560	11,766	13,290	14,969	17,292	19,393	19,908	22,872	27,298
	M%	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01
	M	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	3
	G%		0.334	0.309	0.355	0.457	0.404	1.113	0.857	1.081	1.218	1.189	1.443	1.147	0.262	1.388	1.769

Table 11. Decennial estimates of the Muslim population in Central America from 1950 to 2100 (1370H to 1520H).

		1950	1960	1970	1980	1990	2000	2010	2020	2030	2040	2050	2060	2070	2080	2090	2100
Belize	P	69	93	122	144	190	251	312	388	439	490	529	557	572	575	567	555
	M%	0.02	0.08	0.08	0.08	0.09	0.10	0.19	0.25	0.30	0.35	0.40	0.45	0.50	0.55	0.60	0.65
	M	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	2	2	3	3	3	3	4
Costa Rica	P	966	1,334	1,820	2,343	3,070	3,919	4,659	5,335	5,694	5,929	6,001	5,932	5,760	5,514	5,248	5,019
	M%	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.03	0.04	0.05	0.06	0.07	0.08	0.09	0.10
	M	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	2	3	4	4	4	5	5
El Salvador	P	2,200	2,773	3,736	4,656	5,333	5,940	6,193	6,754	7,093	7,438	7,607	7,667	7,594	7,389	7,093	6,783
	M%	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.03	0.04	0.05	0.06	0.07	0.08	0.09	0.10	0.11
	M	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	2	3	4	5	5	6	7	7	7
Guatemala	P	3,146	4,159	5,448	7,036	8,923	11,237	14,389	18,955	22,726	27,192	31,595	35,765	39,422	42,377	44,569	46,036
	M%	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.02	0.03	0.03	0.04	0.04	0.05	0.05	0.06
	M	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	4	5	8	9	14	16	21	22	28
Honduras	P	1,487	2,000	2,688	3,628	4,889	6,218	7,601	9,482	10,657	11,934	12,939	13,682	14,109	14,220	14,083	13,789
	M%	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.02	0.03	0.04	0.05	0.06	0.07	0.08	0.09	0.10	0.11
	M	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	3	4	6	8	10	11	13	14	15
Mexico	P	27,866	38,419	51,868	68,776	84,307	99,960	113,423	128,421	135,398	141,523	143,925	142,775	140,175	136,421	131,835	127,081
	M%	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.02
	M	3	4	5	7	8	10	11	13	14	14	14	14	14	14	13	25
Nicaragua	P	1,295	1,773	2,398	3,242	4,121	5,074	5,788	6,796	7,240	7,661	7,846	7,954	7,938	7,783	7,536	7,261
	M%	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.03	0.04	0.05	0.06	0.07	0.08	0.09	0.10
	M	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	2	3	4	5	6	6	7	7
Panama	P	860	1,128	1,510	1,953	2,416	2,956	3,517	4,100	4,502	4,870	5,128	5,271	5,327	5,320	5,262	5,170
	M%	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.06	0.18	0.18	0.29	0.35	0.40	0.45	0.50	0.55	0.60	0.65	0.70	0.75
	M	0	0	1	1	4	5	10	14	18	22	26	29	32	35	37	39

	P	37,889	51,678	69,591	91,779	113,249	135,555	155,881	180,231	193,747	207,037	215,569	219,603	220,897	219,598	216,193	211,695
Total	M%	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.03	0.03	0.04	0.04	0.05	0.05	0.06
	M	4	6	7	10	16	20	27	39	48	61	71	83	92	103	108	130
	G%	3.412	3.104	2.976	2.767	2.102	1.798	1.397	1.451	0.723	0.663	0.404	0.185	0.059	-0.059	-0.156	-0.210

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