

Symposium on Religion and Politics

Islam in America



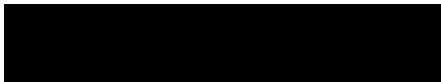
BOSTON COLLEGE

BOISI CENTER
FOR RELIGION AND AMERICAN PUBLIC LIFE

Sym

Pew Research Center for the People and the Press (2011)	1
Michael Martin interview with Istisar Rabb and David Yerushalmi (2011)	7
Setting the Record Straight on Sharia Sally Steenland interview with Intisar Rabb (2011)	12
The Islamic Case for Religious Liberty Abdullah Saeed (2011)	16
Across Nation, Mosque Projects Meet Opposition Laurie Goodstein (2010)	20
Religious Land Use and Institutionalized Persons Act (RLUIPA) U.S. Department of Justice (2000)	24
Nathan Schneider (2011)	26
Remarks at the Islamic Center of Washington, D.C. George W. Bush (2001)	32

rest are from sub-Saharan Africa, Europe and elsewhere.

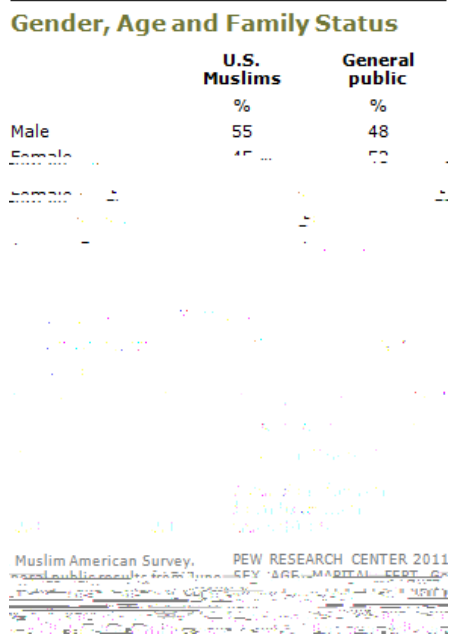
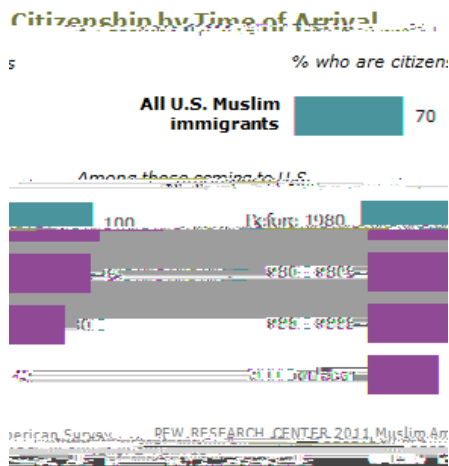


In contrast to the origins of U.S. Muslims, the global distribution of Muslims is somewhat different. Asia has the highest concentration of the global Muslim population, with Indonesia contributing the largest numbers, and Pakistan and India second and third respectively. (

! " # \$ %& '()* + ,%&')

Most of the foreign-born Muslims came to the United States after 2000 (40%) or during the 1990s (31%). An additional 16% arrived in the 1980s. Just 12% arrived before 1980.

Despite the high proportion of immigrants in the Muslim American population, the vast majority (81%) report that they are U.S. citizens. Besides the 37% who are citizens by birth, 70% of those born outside the United States report that they are now naturalized citizens. The high rate of



which is different from the gender ratio in the general public (48% male, 52% female). In part, the difference reflects the fact that immigrants from Muslim-majority countries tend to be disproportionately male. There also are more males than females among African American converts to Islam.

The survey also finds that Muslims in the U.S. tend to have somewhat higher fertility rates than the general public. Among women ages 40 to 59, who largely have completed their childbearing years, Muslim women report having had an average of 2.8 children each, compared with 2.1 among all U.S. women. In general, the pattern of higher fertility among Muslim Americans is similar to that seen among many other immigrant groups in the U.S.

Muslim Americans are racially diverse. No single racial or ethnic group makes up more than 30% of the total. Overall, 30% describe themselves as white, 23% as black, 21% as Asian, 6% as Hispanic and 19% as other or mixed race.

Racial breakdowns vary considerably among foreign-born Muslims from different regions. More than eight-in-ten U.S. Muslims from the Middle East and North Africa region describe themselves as either white (60%) or other/mixed race (22%). By contrast, 91% of Pakistanis and 69% of those from other South Asian nations describe their race as Asian.

The native-born Muslim population contains a higher proportion of blacks, and lower proportions of whites and Asians, than the foreign-born population. Among native-born Muslims, 40% describe themselves as black, while 18% identify as white, 10% as Asian and 10% as Hispanic, 21% say they are of some other race or are mixed race. Among foreign-born Muslims, a majority describe themselves as either white (38%) or Asian (28%), while 14% describe themselves as black, 16% as other/mixed race and 4% as Hispanic. The concentration of blacks is especially high (59%) among third generation Muslims (those who were born in the U.S. of U.S.-born parents).

The percentage of Muslims who have graduated from college (26%) is about the same as among all U.S. adults (28%). At the other end of the educational spectrum, there also is no significant difference in the proportion who failed to finish high school (14% of U.S. Muslims, 13% of the general public). Muslim Americans— particularly those born in the United States— are more likely than Americans as a whole to have only graduated from high school. But a very high percentage (26%) says they are currently enrolled in college or university classes (compared with 13% among the general public).

U.S. Muslims are about as likely to report household incomes of \$100,000 or more as are other Americans (14% of Muslims compared with 16% of all adults). But

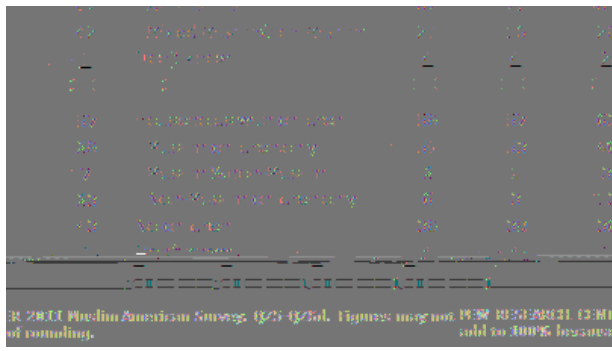
Racial Composition of the U.S. Muslim Population

	U.S. Muslims			General public
	Total	Foreign born	Native born	
White	30%	38%	18%	68%
Black	23%	14%	40%	12%
Asian	21%	28%	10%	6%
Hispanic	6%	4%	10%	13%
Other/mixed race	19%	16%	21%	2%

Education and Income

	U.S. Muslims	Foreign born	Native born	General public
High school graduate	15%	16%	15%	15%
Some college	14%	14%	7%	10%
College graduate	15%	18%	19%	18%
Postgraduate	19%	19%	20%	20%
High school graduate or less	30%	24%	40%	21%
Some college or less	14%	15%	12%	13%
College graduate or more	100%	100%	100%	100%
Currently enrolled in college or university	26%	28%	27%	13%

- one non-Muslim than are foreign-born Muslims (28% of those born in the U.S. vs. 16% of those born outside the country). This is particularly the case among native-born African Americans. Nearly half (42%) of native-born African American Muslims live together with at least one non-Muslim.



A majority of Muslim adults (58%) live in households with children. Half (50%) live in households where all the children are Muslim; much smaller numbers (8%) live in households that have at least one non-Muslim child. Native-born Muslims are more likely to live in households in which some or all of the children are not Muslim (16% of native-born Muslims, compared with just 4% of those born outside the U.S.). Once again, African Americans especially stand out: Nearly a quarter (23%) of native-born African American Muslims report that they live in households where none of the children are Muslim.

&) " - & (% .

Based on data from the survey, in combination with U.S. Census data, PewResearch Center demographers estimate that there are about 1.8 million Muslim adults and 2.75 million Muslims of all ages (including children under 18) living in the United States in 2011. This represents an increase of roughly 300,000 adults and 100,000 Muslim children since 2007, when PewResearch demographers used similar methods to calculate that there were about 1.5 million Muslim adults (and 2.35 million Muslims of all ages) in the U.S.

The increase is in line with what one would expect from net immigration and natural population growth (births minus deaths) over the past four years. The 2011 population estimate also roughly accords with separate projections made last year by the Pew Forum's "The Future of the Global Muslim Population." For that report, demographers at the International Institute for Applied Systems Analysis (IIASA) in Austria independently estimated the total U.S. Muslim population at about 2.6 million in 2010. The same report also estimated that about 80,000 to 90,000 new Muslim immigrants have been entering the United States annually in recent years.

Prior to PewResearch Center's 2007 survey, no estimate for the Muslim American population, based on widely accepted social scientific methods, was available. Gauging the number of Muslims living in the United States is difficult because the U.S. Census Bureau, as a matter of policy, does not ask Americans about their religion. Nor do U.S. immigration authorities keep track of the religious affiliation of new immigrants. Both the Census Bureau and immigration authorities do collect statistics, however, on people's country of birth. Researchers can estimate the size of U.S. religious groups by combining this country-of-birth information with data from surveys on the percentage of people from each country, or group of countries, who belong to various faiths.

For example, interviewing used to identify Muslim respondents for the PewResearch Center's 2011 Muslim American survey (which screened more than 43,000 households including non-Muslims) finds that 87% of people living in the U.S. who were born in Pakistan, Bangladesh or Yemen are Muslim. PewResearch demographers applied this percentage to country-of-birth figures from the U.S. Census Bureau. The census data show there are 198,000 households in which the head or spouse is from one of these three countries, which when multiplied by the percentage of Muslims from these countries



!"

•

#ND 60

E-Tonoprial

1 +/ / +-- 5 , + , - . 6 ' \$!
+ / 1 !) #
! 9 ' < +
<
!) 0 / : & + , 9 # ' # !
\$
! - !
\$ * \$ *
* !
1 * #
!
1 !
+ / 1 9 = !) 3 / \$ # ! - !)
= 8 < 9 \$ <
!) 0 / : & + , 2 P

+ / 1 !)
= \$ 3 \$ \$ \$ \$ \$
!) 0 / : & + , 1 !
+ / 1 = !
!) 0 / : & + , + \$ 3 + ! \$
\$! 9 \$ > # ' 3 \$ * 3
* !
+ / 1 # \$! # # ! #
! / <
! / + - -) # ' ' ! \$ # !
! * ! + \$! \$? @ #
! # \$ + 8 \$ \$ +
3 ! # ' + \$ # & +
! =
9 * < " #
!





A B1 / . : \$ 83

"
- 0 5 \$ "
) #* " \$ #
" "
9 u0Û0,^#R••0 ; \$ *
) \$ " \$ " \$ \$ " 0 5
\$ # # " " 0
\$ " "
, " % # % # %
P " % % # % # 1)
, U ! \$
J.D. # \$! "\$
A " , BEE 3 " , 3-*,0^#R\$ * , pE" @ 6 " # D @€ 3 € " * "
0 @ pE pEBE €D P

9

"

, + \$ #

#

7

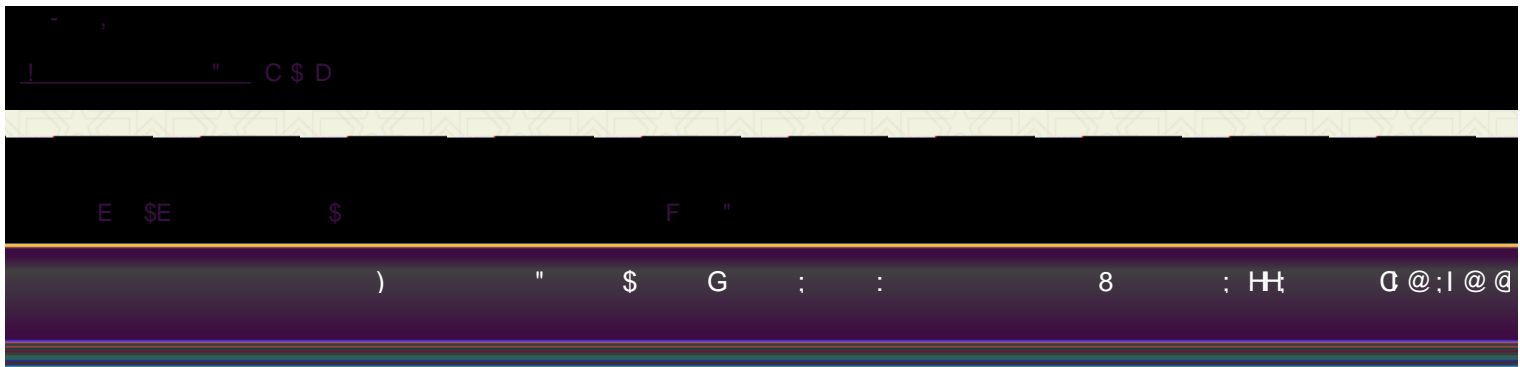
"

\$

\$

#+ \$

€D Å



) " !) % ") & ""# ! " % " " # \$ % " 4 % " # \$ % " & ! \$ # \$ \$ % & # \$ \$ (%) %

&' \$% % ! (+ % ' " , ' . , / ' - 012) 3\$
) % ! () 3\$
(

!"

\$% ! & " ' () * \$+ , - . / ! * ! 0 " , * * * (/ 1 . /

!. " * . * " . . 0 + + . . .
+ (0. * " < * " "% * . * . . .
* 2(+(. * " 0 (. " * * * .
. 6
H . < . . . % * . % . (| & # +("
0 & * " . _____

H. (< 0 0 6! . (. % 6! . (< * " 6! . (
 . 0 6
 3 . 0 . H. (. % + " . (< . * 6
) % . % 0 " . 02 % (+ (6 H. (< * " . (.
 ! . + C * . A . " . * * * .
 0 (* 0 * . (% (+ 6# + (. " " * * ((.
 " " " 0 * (% (+ 6# + (. " " * * ((.
 (. 6
 4 ((+ 0 " * " * " * " * " * " " * " "
 . " * 0 (* " " (. 0 * & *
 * 6! . (" " + (0 . \$ < " . + "
 "(. A % (. 6& " . * (* .
 0 " " " J * * + (+ (. 0 * 0
 % " * " 5 " . J 6
) " 5 * (. . 6# + (6# . (.
 (+ I. H . (. . " * . * 6
 & " ! . * + . . (%
 " " 6& + " * 0 " .) 0 + " " %
 " . 00 6! . (0 * ("
 ! . (6
 0" 7 * * A 0 0 + + (H 0 . +
 6! . 0 < 0 \$. 4 . + &
 . 0 & * + 4 &
 . = * + (' * 6
 H * 2 0 " . 01 6\$. % 6! < 0 "
 . 4 * " " 6& < 0 " . * * 2 " *
 * (. 0 * . & * " + * .
 0 0 . . " H * I & * 6
 . . 0 . . + 0 5
 + . * % % * 0 . * " . % +
 . . 6
 H * " * . A66+ " . (0 " . I . 6
 H. < " " . . A66 . . 6& . *
 < + % . 6
 & - " . " " % . * . ! = J " % "
 % * (% . & * " " (. + (0 * . *
 . . 0 (0 " 6
 \$ 6 5 . 0 . (" . . 0 0 (. (.
 % " % (6
 H % (0 " * . " (8 ' . " & . : * ' 0 8
 . . . I \$ 6 5 6H & . < 0 (. 0 "
 % (+ " * . 6

" (+ . " JO * .
 A * 0 % . \$. .
 + & 0 6! . % + ! 6 0 + (.
 & . = * + (' * + (. A & 6

" !! >\$0121\$ 2 " (

+) , ;
%
% %

" % (() % (%# * ++, - .

+ (8 6
/ !) 0"! (("
+ + % ,
! ? # @
(((

1 0 !
& 1 . % 7 *) ?
& * " 1* 6 6 6
3 5 # - * (A 300 & * " 300 C
(
/
* 4 * "
\$ *) & '
& '
& '
& '

) 9 , 3

7) 73

, , 3

- 3

, , 3

%+, 3

!. A % # .

1% - . " ,
! .

) * "\$ + , . >
9 " * . * .

\$ " - & . #
) %

!
(! . , ! .
1 % &
& . " .
" . %
6

) % 1+ (<
*

7 | 5 | * | % | ! | | | 7 | | , | | | | A# | % | ! | |
0121 (| | " | | | % | @) | 7 | * | 5 " * | | |

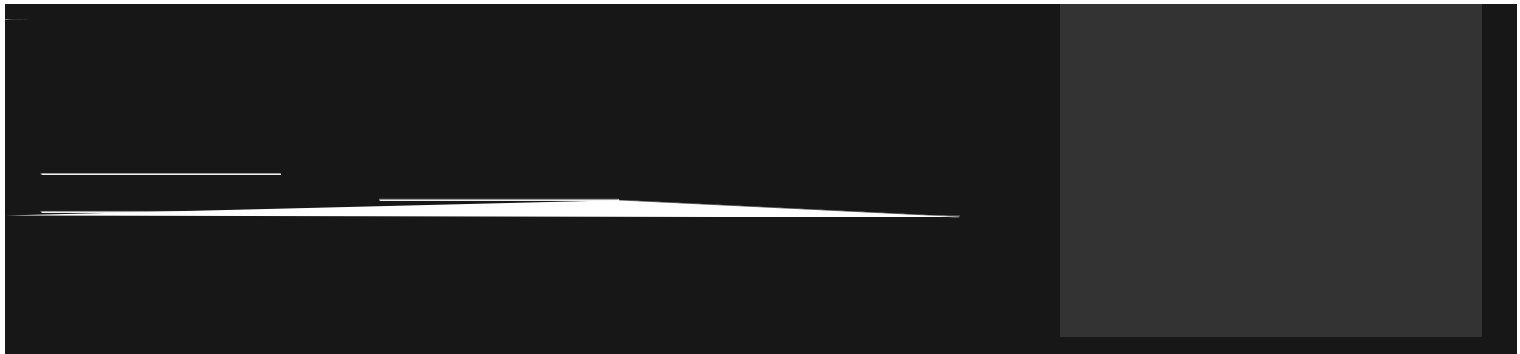
! "
\$
%

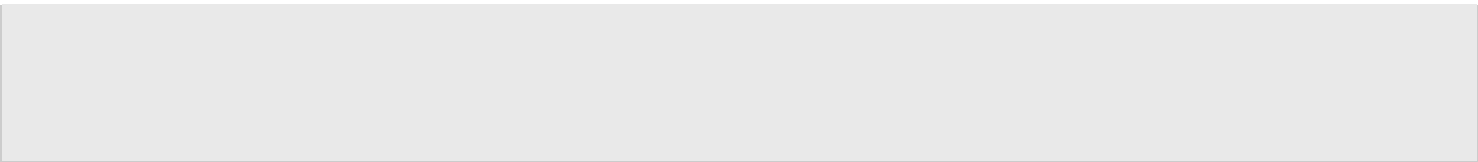
& '
(
\$
\$
)
%

* "

\$
*
\$

&



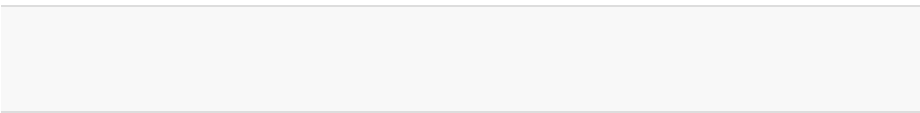


0%)! ! \$)! # !)
=) # \$ #)
1) \$ \$! \$ \$ %)!
)!) ! !
)! # ! ! 4
)! # ! ! \$)
! \$) ! # ! !
!) # ! ! \$!
 (\$!
 / E E &
 % "0

 0 # E # E " 1! #
 \$) # \$ \$ #
 # # # # #) E \$)
 # # # # # \$! \$ (\$
 " # # # # # # \$ % \$
 1) \$)' = 1 ! !
 7>38 \$! ! =) = # ! \$
 ! . # \$! # !) E
 E0D pD P D €

!
\$ 1
0: ! \$ (\$ \$ #
! \$)'
\$ " , & \$ # ! + \$! .+ \$) #
"- \$ # # \$! # \$!
, "1 &
% "#
0)' ! \$ \$ (\$
E ' ! =
! \$ # \$! ! = \$
E À ! À = \$

 Tweet 78





 [CLICK HERE TO PRINT](#)

For Immediate Release
Office of the Press Secretary
September 17, 2001

"Islam is Peace" Says President

Remarks by the President at Islamic Center of Washington, D.C.
Washington, D.C.

[View the President's Remarks](#)