

Islamic Saturation of Countries: A Critical Point

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The Center for the Study of Political Islam (CSPI) is an international educational movement. We are non-profit, non-political and non-religious. We unite critically thinking people who value ideals that define free, secular and tolerant cultures. We promote rational and objective thought without falling into extremes.

Islam is a cultural, political and religious system that has existed for more than 1400 years. Only the political system is of interest to non-Muslims. It is contained in the Islamic Trilogy (Hadith, Sira and Koran).

We scientifically study the most authoritative experts on Political Islam – Mohammed and Allah and reveal political principles that determine how we are defined and treated. We at CSPI trust that important knowledge must be accessible to everyone to make own, informed decisions.

Our goal is to educate 10% of the world's population about the true nature and risks of Political Islam.

Keywords: *Islamic saturation, Political Islam, Sharia, Mathematical modeling, Critical point, 10% minority, Bill Warner, CSPI*

Abstract

Not many people know that, among others, North Africa used to be Christian, Afghanistan Buddhist, and Pakistan Hindu. The main cause for indigenous civilizations to disappear in today's Muslim countries was not war-conflicts, but gradual enforcement of Islamic law - Sharia.

Our study evaluates the process by which the political doctrine of Islam grows from a minority into a dominating majority by saturating the host population. The Islamic saturation causes a decline of the original host (non-Muslim) civilization defined as a set of cultural, political and moral values. They are gradually replaced by those promoted and enforced by Political Islam (Sharia) and become eventually extinct.

According to the research, all it takes to irreversibly change the direction of society is a committed 10% of population resistant to external influences. Once reached, the idea of the minority will eventually become the prevailing opinion of the entire group.

Historical data suggests that without violence or external forces, no countries recovered from becoming completely Islamized after crossing this critical point of 10%.

We used this critical point as a metric for the saturation speed and applied mathematical modeling validated on historical data to predict near future of a few European countries.

Our study shows that throughout history reaching the critical point of 10% Muslim population took about 100 years. Nowadays this trend is 2.3 times faster.

We conclude that Countries with Muslim community around 5% (Germany, Belgium, UK, Sweden and The Netherlands) are going to reach this point in 7-17 years from

today. Recent mass immigration excluded. France has already reached this critical point around 2011.

Our knowledge of the doctrine of Political Islam agrees with its observed macroscopic tendencies towards non-Muslim civilizations.

We suggest a way of preventing such a repeat of history - the key is understanding the principles of Political Islam and its risks to non-Muslim as well as to Muslim societies.

About this study

This study is meant to become a kick-off for a wider activity - we wish to invite all those willing to improve our research with more data about historical or today's countries.

It is intended as a study of Political Islam and its impact on host civilizations from a non-Muslim point of view. Our intention was not a sociological study. Our aim is to provide a clear and practical methodology that can be replicated.

The term Political Islam is clearly and completely defined from a viewpoint of a non-Muslim in [18] as the 51% of whole Islamic doctrine with political demands towards all non-Muslims.

I. INTRODUCTION

Our world was different.

We look at today's Islamic countries - Iraq, Egypt, Turkey, Lebanon, North Africa, Iran, Afghanistan and Pakistan. These all used to have civilizations that were Christian, Hindu, Buddhist and Zoroastrian but are all now completely Islamic.

We are aware there were some countries with significant Muslim population where the Islamisation process took a change of course and forced Islam out. All such events were, however, always accompanied by violence and were never peaceful. Such exceptions are Spain, the Balkans and Hungary. In these regions, already Islamic nations had revolutions and overthrew Islam. Turkey tried it under Atatürk's rule but as recent events show, failed a century later.

It is important that all these cases involved serious use of armed forces; violence and great human suffering played a significant role.

We want to make it clear that our intention is to prevent violence by providing insight into the risks of the Islamisation process so concerned non-Muslim countries can prevent coming to such situation.

How did this happen and is there a way to prevent the repetition of such history in western countries?

In our study we focus strictly on the political aspects of Islam (i.e. Political Islam clearly identified as the 51% of the total doctrine [18]) and not the inner religious beliefs of individuals. In this study we assume reader's basic knowledge of the terminology that is not explained in detail.

Dealing with the doctrine of Political Islam is important because it projects power on all non-Muslims by demanding that they change and submit to it in all aspects of life. It gradually grows into the host population's legal system and culture, primarily by implementation of Sharia.

This study is meant to become a kick-off for a much wider activity. We are inviting all those who want to improve our research with historical data about more countries around the world or gathering saturation data for countries today.

We study Political Islam and do not focus on sociological factors.

Our main questions:

- *Is the process similar for countries that became Islamized over history? Does it apply to recent European countries?*
- *Is there a milestone (i.e. a critical point) in the process after which there is no return and which is supported by other studies?*
- *Can we predict how many years the current European countries have to reach that critical point?*

Is the process similar for historically Islamized countries? Does it apply to recent European countries?

One goal of this study is to identify if there is a macroscopic character of the Islamic saturation by evaluating historical data from countries where that process already happened.

We evaluate all data and events (historical and present) with a viewpoint of a non-Muslim (precisely "Kafir"). We do not differentiate between religious Muslim sects and individual groups. Despite their internal conflicts, they all refer to the same doctrine of Koran and Sunna (Mohammed and Allah). From a viewpoint of a non-Muslim, they have the same view towards non-Muslims given by the doctrine.

The available historical data show that the saturation process may take long but does not seem to ever stop or significantly decrease.

By using a methodology described in following section, we observe a macroscopic character and find it can be fitted by a Logistic Function with very good correlation.

Example: Why we chose a global approach

The movement of a vehicle can be studied either by detailed analysis how all individual components, their properties and functions contribute to the whole. However on a practical level if we are more interested in the goal, we can observe that it is an object of certain character and purpose that is moving towards a defined destination.

Is there a critical point (milestone) in the process after which there is no return and which is supported by other studies?

We assess the following studies and principles which both define a critical point in the spread of ideas within a society. They are based on a given percentage of a population dedicated to or participating in an activity. Both provide a reasonable explanation why and when certain ideas/products become successful and spread:

- **16%** (Law of Diffusion of Innovation [17])
- **10%** (Influence of committed minorities [16])

Bulliet [1] applied the Law of Diffusion of Innovation to historical data with good correlation. This shows that Political Islam is able to overcome the gap between early adopter and early majority stages, which is seen as a challenging step for any emerging idea or product in a society.

Xie [16] states that once 10% of a population is committed to a particular idea, it will eventually become the prevailing opinion of the entire group. It is especially effective if these "committed agents" are immune to outer influence from the host population.

To be conservative from a non-Muslim viewpoint, we have identified a critical point of 10%.

After reaching the critical point the saturation process appears to gain a significant momentum that is very difficult to counter without significant and united effort coming from the majority of population. The goal of Political Islam is a civilization based fully on Islamic doctrine, replacing the original host civilization.

Example: Importance of a critical point

Imagine a train driving on a track. It is very massive and has limited braking capabilities - therefore it cannot stop immediately. In the distance, an obstacle appears. The "critical point" is the last moment to start braking. After crossing this point it is not possible to stop before hitting the obstacle even with brakes fully engaged. Reaching the critical point is difficult to perceive because the train is still on the track and the obstacle appears far away.

Can we predict how many years the current European countries have to reach that critical point?

We identified and validated a mathematical model on historical data. We apply it to various European countries to predict near-future growth of Muslim population in these countries. This way we are able to make projections regarding the short-term future Muslim population increase. The time needed to reach the critical point provides us with means of comparison of how much slower or faster it progresses.

II. METHODOLOGY

You may continue directly to Results and Conclusion sections if you wish to skip this part.

Here we show steps of the methodology that you can replicate.

Our main consideration is for western countries with similar cultural and economical status. Only countries with a Muslim minority above 3-5% can be used for the analyses since lower percentages do not provide sufficient data.

We intentionally do not include complex demographic factors, conversion to Islam within population nor mass immigration from Muslim countries. They are dependent on a multitude of political, demographic, cultural and environmental conditions and their implementation is difficult to do correctly. We believe it is safe to assume that all these factors only increase the speed of the process.

A. Data preparation

This is how we compiled the data. Each historical record starts at a different date according to historical records. Also data start at various percentages of Muslim population. To be able to compare data sets, we shift individual data sets so they all start at 2% of Muslim population (at relative year = 0). No distortion is introduced this way.

Table 1: Example - Shift of data to align 2% Muslim population (Y axis) to relative year = 0 (X axis)

Source		Relative years		Offset by 22 years	
[year]	[% muslim]	[year]	[% muslim]	[year]	[% muslim]
1300	0.70	0	0.70	-22	0.70
1450	9.75	150	9.75	128	9.75
1597	44.83	297	44.83	275	44.83

We separate data into two groups:

Group A - Distant history (Islamic saturation occurred hundreds of years ago): **Egypt & Tunisia** [1], **Iran** [1], **Iraq** [1], **Spain** [1], **Syria** [1], **Turkey** [2] and **Albania** [13], [14], [15].

Group B - Current history (Islamic saturation started within last 100 years): **Germany** [3], [4], [10], [11], **Sweden** [6], [7], [8], [9], **France** [3], [5], **Belgium** [3], **Netherlands** [3] & **United Kingdom** [3].

B. Creating a mathematical model (Data fitting)

We fit a Logistic (Sigmoid) function on each data set to get a mathematical representation of the saturation process for further use. This function is well established and used in various fields for describing many saturation processes (population growth, medicine, language changes, etc.). It provides a simple and sufficient approximation for data presented by Bulliet [1].

Fitting is done numerically in MS Excel (*Solver*) by minimization of Square Error sum between source data and Logistic function.

$$Logistic f(x) = \frac{L}{1+e^{-k(x-x_0)}} \quad (1)$$

where:

L = curves maximum value (here, 100% of population)

k = steepness of curve

x0 = x value of sigmoid midpoint

To obtain identical baseline for comparison, we adjust the horizontal shift x_0 of fitted functions so that all intersect at relative year = 0 and 2% (without changing the steepness coefficient k).

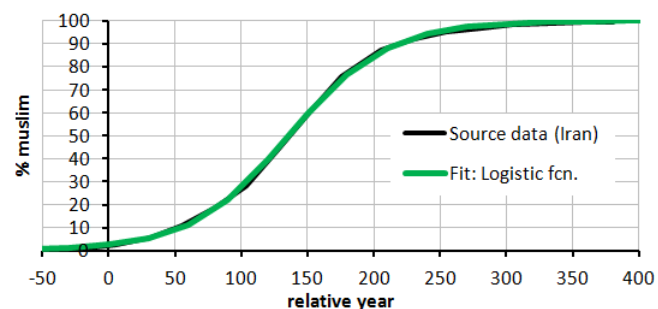


Fig. 1. Example: Fitted Logistic function (data: Iran [1])

It is important to represent each group in an effective way to allow comparison. We calculated a single median value k_M and x_{0M} respectively from individual coefficients k and x_0 in a group.

This way we obtain two saturation functions representative of each group A and B based on their median.

C. Projections

Comparison of both saturation graphs is presented in the Results section.

As a comparison metric between historical and current increase of Muslim minorities, we identify a critical point of

10% of Muslim population [16]. We identify how many years it takes to reach it from a given starting point.

Finally we swap both axes years and % to more easily answer the question: "How many years does it take to reach a defined percentage?" This is achieved by an inverse function of the Logistic function - a Logit function (2). We use same coefficients k and x_0 as equation (1):

$$\text{Logit } f(x) = \frac{1}{k} \cdot \left(\ln\left(\frac{x}{L}\right) - \ln\left(1 - \frac{x}{L}\right) \right) + x_0 \quad (2)$$

Our last step is to calculate the ratio between both groups A and B. The result is a speed-up factor of current growth in comparison to historical growth.

III. RESULTS

Fitting of function (1) to both group data results in function coefficients summarized in following table 2 and table 3.:

Table 2: Logistic function coefficients of Group A

Coeff.	Egypt & Tunisia	Iran	Iraq	Spain	Syria	Turkey	Albania	Median of group A
L	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
k	0.0171	0.0271	0.0173	0.0115	0.0172	0.0130	0.0048	0.0171
x_0	228.2	143.4	224.5	337.3	226.6	299.4	812.9	228.2

Table 3: Logistic function coefficients of Group B

Coeff.	Germany	Sweden	France	Belgium	Netherlands	UK	Median of group B
L	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
k	0.0421	0.0571	0.0302	0.0477	0.0367	0.0343	0.0394
x_0	92.5	68.1	128.9	81.5	105.9	113.4	99.2

Note: Albania was tested whether it was an outlier by removing it from data. The values of the median fit changed only minimally. Albania is shown (dashed), however it poses little impact on the median of historical data.

All functions are plotted as graphs for group A (figure 2) and B (figure 3). The median is shown as dotted line.

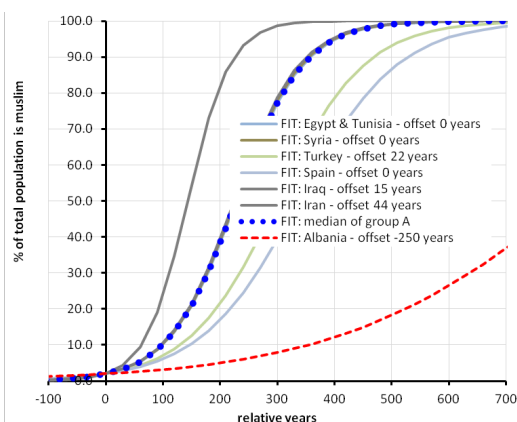


Fig. 2. Function fits of group A and median function

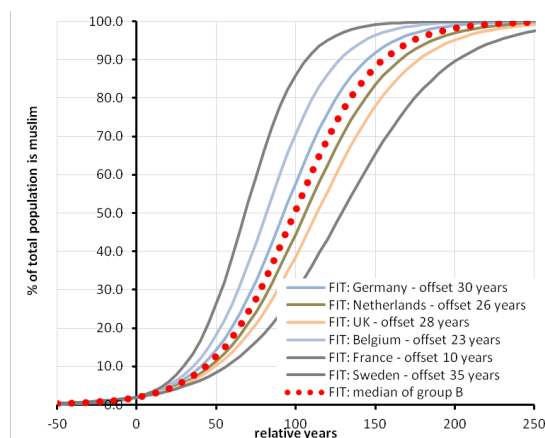


Fig. 3. Function fits of group B and median function

Comparison of both median functions of Group A and B (figure 4) reveals that the recent history (red) has a much faster speed (higher steepness) than distant history (blue).

Note: Our primary interest is in the short-term projections of current countries - until the critical point of 10% is reached. The later part of the red curve is shown mainly for completeness.

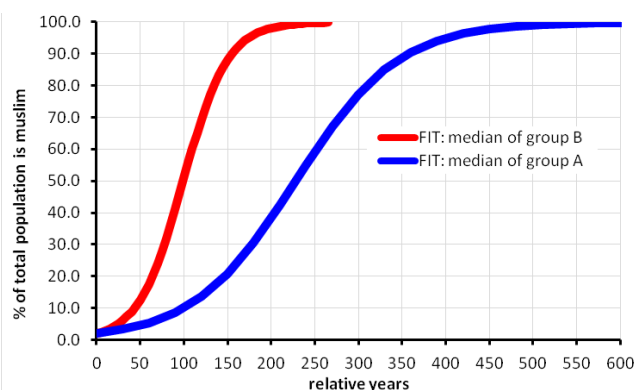


Fig. 4. Comparison of median functions

Table 4 shows the progress of Islamic saturation for both groups A and B as size of Muslim community vs. years to reach that size. Starting point is 2% of Muslim population at relative year = 0.

Ratio between group A and B reveals that current Islamic saturation is 230% faster than in history.

Table 4: Islamic saturation – Milestones, comparison of curves, increased speed ratio

Group A (History)		Group B (Current)		A/B ratio
[%]	[years]	[%]	[years]	
2.0	0.0	2.0	0.5	-
5.0	55.5	5.0	24.5	2.3
7.5	80.9	7.5	35.5	2.3
10.0	99.4	10.0	43.5	2.3
12.5	114.1	12.5	49.8	2.3
15.0	126.5	15.0	55.2	2.3

Finally, from available data we calculate when a given country's Muslim population will reach the critical saturation of 10% (Note: a negative value means it already happened).

Table 5: Islamic saturation - Short-term projection (Recent mass migration excluded)

	Latest available data		year when 10% are reached?	how far from 2016?
	year	% muslim		
Germany	2015	7.2	2024	8
Sweden	2015	6.0	2029	13
France	2010	9.9	2010	-6
Belgium	2010	6.1	2023	7
Netherlands	2010	5.8	2025	9
UK	2010	4.3	2033	17

IV. CONCLUSIONS

A. SUMMARY

Studying history reveals the world was quite different in today's Islamic countries.

Our motivation is to look at doctrine of Political Islam with the view of a non-Muslim and educate others about its risks to non-Muslim civilizations.

We perform this study of Political Islam to get an understanding of how the future of countries challenged by Political Islam may look like.

Evaluated historical Islamisation curves show that:

- Above 10% there is increase in dynamic.
- All countries that became dominantly Islamic crossed the critical point (e.g. Iran, Egypt).
- Countries once Islamic that reversed Islamisation did not avoid violent conflicts (e.g. Spain).
- Many current western countries are close to the critical point (Germany) or even beyond (France).
- Today, speed of reaching the 10% is 2.3x faster.

Our knowledge of Political Islam shows:

- The doctrine of Political Islam promotes its spreading through a multitude of tools (for example: many forms of jihad, discrimination between Muslims and non-Muslims, dualistic ethics, etc.).
- There is a constant pressure from Muslim population to implement Islamic law (Sharia) into host population.
- Significant incompatibility between civilizational ideals based on Islamic doctrine (found in Koran, Sira and Hadith) and secular ideals based on which most western countries are built.

Saturation theory ([16]) suggest that:

- When a minority of committed agents reaches 10%, eventually it will dominate and reach 100%.

- By our limited resources, we cannot completely prove this causality, however we assume and accept that the 10% is crucial.
- The real essence and value of our research is that by using our knowledge of Political Islam we predict what will happen.
- Real world events on a macroscopic scale agree with the principles of Political Islam identified by Bill Warner [18].

B. DETAILED DISCUSSION

Is the process similar for countries that became Islamized over history? Does it apply to recent European countries?

There is a similarity in the Islamisation process of already Islamic countries. We identify and validate a mathematical model using historical data of already Islamized countries to make projections of current countries.

The process appears to be very difficult to slow or even stop by internal rebellions (Iran [1]). Examples of Egypt, Tunisia and Iran show that rebellions against Political Islam occurred between 10%-50% of the saturation process. A state based on Islamic rule (Sharia) formed around 40%-60%. A few exceptions where the course of Islamic saturation was reversed involved violence and great human suffering (examples: Spain, Hungary).

The pressure of the Islamic saturation process itself is always present and does never cease (example: Albania - despite much longer time scales, the process is unceasing).

The doctrine Islam itself is proclaimed as eternal and unchanging. This makes also Political Islam immune to change. Despite internal disputes between Muslim groups, they all adhere to the same roots - Mohammed and Allah, who (using a non-Muslim viewpoint) have the same attitude towards non-Muslims.

Hence it also applies to today's countries with Muslim minorities.

Is there a milestone (i.e. a critical point) in the process after which there is no return and which is supported by other studies?

The study [16] states that once 10% of a population becomes committed to an idea, it will eventually become the prevailing opinion of the entire group.

The doctrine of Political Islam [18] is a whole set of civilization values and rules. Political Islam motivates its followers to segregate themselves from the native population as a group and even on individual level.

This makes it strongly immune to influences from outside and integration into host civilization.

Can we predict how many years the current European countries have to reach that critical point?

We apply the developed model to fit current historical data of European countries. We obtain projections of Muslim population growth focused at near future.

We align these projections with the 10% critical point to identify when a given country will reach it.

Comparison with several European countries show a 230% higher rate of Islamic saturation.

Our study projects that Germany, Belgium, UK, Sweden and Netherlands have only 7 to 17 years from now until the 10% of Muslim population is reached. Details are described in results section. France has already reached this critical point around 2011.

Factors causing this dramatic increase are not studied in detail. However we assume the following causes may be the most significant contributors:

Lack of unifying identity in many western countries supported by long-term suppression of national and cultural values such as family and traditions.

Lack of knowledge about the history and the nature of Political Islam, especially Sharia.

Fast global communication and fast and affordable means of travel.

REFERENCES

It was difficult to find complete data about Muslim populations for a many existing European countries. One of the reasons is that many western countries stopped monitoring detailed data in national statistics and only partial information is available.

Therefore, we had to rely on other sources and were forced to compile various partial data together. If possible, we checked the compiled data to be reasonable, coherent and without obvious outliers.

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APPENDIX: SOURCE DATA

The following tables are compilation of available sources listed above and were used to perform our calculations. Horizontal shifts were already performed as described in section *Methodology*.

Group A (Distant history)

Egypt & Tunisia - offset 0 years		Iran - offset 44 years		Iraq - offset 15 years		Spain - offset 0 years		Syria - offset 0 years		Turkey - offset 22 years		Albania - offset -250 years	
[year]	[%]	[year]	[%]	[year]	[%]	[year]	[%]	[year]	[%]	[year]	% muslim	[year]	% muslim
0	2.00	-44	1.10	-15	1.67	0	2.00	0	2.00	-22	0.70	250	24.0
25	2.21	-18	0.95	11	2.23	50	3.00	25	2.67	128	9.75	335	38.0
50	2.37	6	2.30	35	3.13	100	5.31	50	3.81	275	44.8	355	40.0
75	3.12	31	5.49	60	4.91	125	7.55	75	5.43	521	64.9	435	50.0
100	4.90	55	10.8	85	7.92	150	9.69	100	8.09	569	80.1	566	70.0
125	8.01	80	18.8	111	11.9	175	12.6	126	11.8	591	85.0	635	70.0
150	11.7	104	28.4	136	17.5	200	15.7	150	16.9	617	94.0	680	72.0
175	17.0	128	44.2	161	23.6	225	20.0	175	23.2	650	97.0	744	79.9
199	23.8	154	61.5	186	31.3	250	25.0	200	31.4	678	98.7	749	79.9
225	32.1	176	75.7	211	41.7	275	30.6	225	40.4				
248	40.6	205	87.5	236	52.8	300	37.4	250	51.3				
274	51.2	230	92.1	261	63.1	325	44.3	275	62.0				
300	62.7	255	95.0	286	72.6	350	51.5	300	71.8				
322	71.2	281	96.9	311	80.5	375	58.3	325	79.8				
348	79.6	304	98.2	336	86.7	400	65.0	350	86.5				
374	85.8	331	98.8	361	91.3	425	71.0	375	91.4				
400	90.8	356	99.4	386	94.2	450	76.7	400	94.1				
426	93.8	381	99.6	411	96.7	476	81.5	425	95.8				
				436	97.2	501	85.6	450	97.3				
						525	89.0						
						550	91.3						
						575	93.5						
						600	95.4						
						625	96.7						
						650	97.9						
						675	98.7						
						700	99.3						

Group B (Recent history)

Germany - offset 30 years		Sweden - offset 35 years		France - offset 10 years		Belgium - offset 23 years		Netherlands - offset 26 years		UK - offset 28 years	
[year]	% muslim	[year]	% muslim	[year]	% muslim	[year]	% muslim	[year]	% muslim	[year]	% muslim
-30	0.03	-35	0.00	-10	0.55	-23	0.10	-26	0.05	-28	0.20
-25	0.26	-25	0.01	0	1.99	-13	0.08	-16	0.05	-18	0.20
-20	0.21	-15	0.36	10	3.89	-3	1.30	-6	1.10	-8	1.20
-15	0.49	-10	0.59	20	4.59	7	3.60	4	2.80	2	2.20
-10	1.05	-7	1.17	30	6.99	17	4.50	14	4.10	12	2.60
-8	1.15	-5	1.40	40	7.97	27	6.00	24	5.50	22	2.71
-5	1.30	-3	1.62	46	9.17	37	6.13	34	5.80	32	4.29
-4	1.53	-1	1.84	50	9.95						
0	2.07	1	2.28								
5	2.46	3	2.83								
10	3.01	5	3.66								
15	3.31	10	4.10								
20	3.78	11	4.35								
22	3.80	15	4.79								
23	3.80	16	5.04								
25	3.98	17	5.29								
26	4.06	18	5.52								
28	4.88	19	5.74								
29	5.17	20	5.95								
30	5.57										
34	6.27										
35	7.17										