

DIGITAL EVANGELISM: GOD'S CALL IN THE DIGITAL WORLD



A compilation to encourage believers to
wake up and go unto all the internet

MaarifaMtandaoni.com



DIGITAL EVANGELISM: GOD'S CALL IN THE DIGITAL WORLD

(A Compilation to Encourage Believers to Wake up!)

ENENDENI MTANDAONI KOTE

We appreciate the following people for their, editing, putting this material together. We think it will encourage more to share good news online, or produce content to share good news.

1. Grace Momadi-Masaka- New Jersey, USA
2. Global Youth Group talk as presented by Isabel Tora, Gabriel Akala and Florence Odhiambo
3. Debbie Bisheli and Sharon Ondieki-Kenyatta University, Kenya
4. Ngusa Mayunga-University of Arusha, Tanzania
5. Google Search internet on different digital missions
6. JoshuaProject.Org

JESUS IS COMING BACK TO TAKE US TO HEAVEN! GET READY, GET READY, BE READY!

We they shall see His face; and His name shall be in our foreheads.

And there shall be no night there; and they need no candle, neither light of the sun; for the Lord God giveth them light: and they shall reign for ever and ever.

These sayings are faithful and true: and the Lord God of the holy prophets sent His angel to shew unto His servants the things which must shortly be done.

And, behold, He comes quickly; and His reward is with Him, to give every man according as his work shall be.

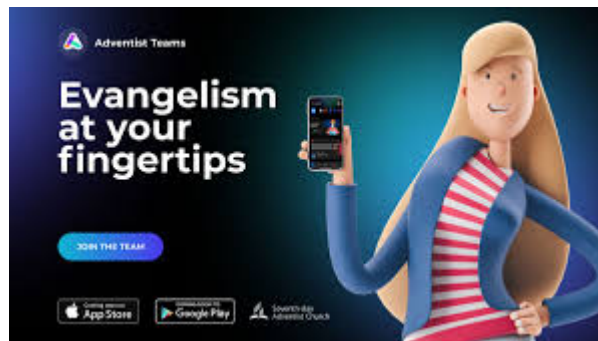
And the Spirit and the bride say, Come. And let him that heareth say, Come. And let him that is athirst come. And whosoever will, let him take the water of life freely. He which testifieth these things saith, Surely I come quickly. Amen. Even so, come, Lord Jesus.

The grace of our Lord Jesus Christ be with you all. Amen.

MARANATHA! THE LORD IS COMING, SHARE THIS NEWS TO HELP PEOPLE GET READY!

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Introduction

Why Online Evangelism?

And this gospel of the kingdom will be preached in the whole world as a testimony to all nations, and then the end will come. Matthew 24:14. We want the end to come, and people to be saved, so that they can live with God in heaven, forever! What a day of rejoicing that would be

There are approximately 8 *billion* people in the world.

5 *billion* use the internet.

And 3 *billion* are on social media.

Digital Evangelism helps us spread the Gospel into all the world at a rate we never could've imagined before. Moreover, it connects us to the younger generation.

What happens in 1 internet minute?

Can you guess what happened in the last 60 seconds online?

2 **million** people logged onto Facebook.

3.8 **million** searches were made on Google.

4.5 **million** videos were viewed on YouTube.

And 347,222 users were scrolling on Instagram.

That's a lot of activity.

But I'm curious to know how many of those people read a blog or watched a video that told them more about Jesus?

With so much online activity, our church needs to employ digital evangelism methods.

DIGITAL EVANGELISMS-great equilizer- See how to Create effective content or borrow- and How you decide to go forward!

Biggest mission field- you can reach people in 5 second, you can reach gen z millenium, for they are escaping reality online, or they are there because of pain or hurt

We as believers are to be light there. We cant curse internet, because it is dark, but we bring light in the dark, not curse it. Open there generational study. Get a real person to meet those interested, for digital study is only a small gap of meeting people and invite them to meet real people, Christians and churches.

WHY SHARING JESUS IN DIGITAL SPACE is the BIG FIELD OF EVANGELISM. BIGGEST MISSION FIELD. 5 billion people out of 3 billion used internet in the world

Apostles had to walk thousands of miles, but now we CAN UPLOAD SOMETHING AND LITERARY REACH MILLIONS.

It is a small space, a small point of someone joining in conversation, a way to get people to respond and-system of community followers engagement to follow the one you get online

What do you say for the person afraid to start-Pray, and see the unique thing that you have eg, an Old father started a podcast to mentor children who don't have fathers, he has millions followers now! And are you surprised? Many fatherless kids would love mentors like those, a support group to share pain, and to overcome some difficulties.

We skip our pain and our reality, and while it is true that media can be dark and painful. we should be willing to share goodnews and be the light!

I reached 100000 homes in 10 years but now I can reach 5 million in three months

Digital evangelism involves using the internet, social media, mobile applications, and websites to share the message of salvation in Jesus Christ, make Christian disciples, and further the work of God's kingdom on earth. Between 2010 and 2014, some of the world's largest evangelistic organizations, including the Billy Graham Evangelistic Association (BGEA) and Global Media Outreach (GMO), began shifting their focus and resources from live audiences to online evangelism. As a result, these ministries claim to be making a greater impact around the world than ever before, with the most considerable advantage being the ability to "engage people's hearts anytime, anywhere"

You can do this by yourself, or with others! You go for it!

DIGITAL EVANGELISM: GOD'S CALL IN THE DIGITAL WORLD

INTRODUCTION:

⇒ **THE WORLD HAS CHANGED, BUT THE MISSION REMAINS:**
Today we are living in a very different world compared to the past. Almost everything is now connected to digital technology. People wake up and the first thing they do is check their phones. They spend many hours on social media, watching videos, chatting, and searching for answers online. This means something very important: the world has moved into a digital mission field. This global reach is a divine necessity because [Matthew 24:14](#) explains that the gospel of the kingdom will be preached in the whole world as a testimony to all

nations before the end comes; the internet is the only tool in human history that can reach every nation, tribe, and tongue simultaneously. We must realize that as [Isaiah 43:19](#) says, God is doing a "new thing" and making a "way in the wilderness." The digital world was once seen as a place of darkness and distraction, but God is now transforming it into a digital highway for His light to reach the brokenhearted.

Digital evangelism is the use of digital tools like smartphones, social media platforms, websites, videos, and online communication to share the Gospel of Jesus Christ. It is simply taking the message of Christ to where people already are.

⇒ Apart from traditional preaching in churches, God is now opening a new door preaching through digital spaces. This is not replacing church ministry, but expanding it to reach more people, especially those who may never enter a church building. The mission is still the same: to share Jesus, but the method has expanded.

HOW DIGITAL EVANGELISM FUNCTIONS: HOW IT WORKS IN REAL LIFE

Digital evangelism is not random posting. It is a process that follows a clear flow that helps people move from seeing content to knowing Christ as follows:

- ❖ **FIRST: CONTENT CREATION: SHARING GOD'S MESSAGE IN SIMPLE FORM.** Digital evangelism begins with content creation. This means preparing messages that carry the Gospel in simple and understandable ways. This content can be Bible verses, short videos, testimonies, devotionals, or inspirational messages. The goal is not to impress people with creativity, but to communicate truth clearly. *For example*, a short video saying "God loves you even in your struggles" can reach someone. This global reach is a divine necessity because [Matthew 24:14](#) explains that the gospel of the kingdom. When we create content, we follow the instruction in [Habakkuk 2:2](#) to "write the vision and make it plain on tablets" so that anyone who sees it while scrolling can understand it and be moved to action. By simplifying deep theology into daily devotionals or inspirational clips, we fulfill [Psalm 119:130](#), as the unfolding of God's words gives light and provides immediate understanding to those who are spiritually hungry. This process turns a regular smartphone into a powerful pulpit that can speak to thousands of people at the exact moment they need a word of hope. A simple verse like [John 3:16](#) posted online can reach someone who has never opened a Bible. Content creation is powerful because it turns your phone into a pulpit.
- ❖ **SECOND: CONTENT DISTRIBUTION: REACHING PEOPLE WHERE THEY ARE.** After creating content, it must be shared. This is called distribution. Digital platforms like WhatsApp, Facebook, Instagram, TikTok, YouTube, and even email are used. These platforms allow one message to reach many people at the same time. One post can be shared again and again, spreading the message far beyond your personal contacts. This is powerful because you are not limited by distance. Someone in another country, city, or village can receive the message

instantly. Distribution is the digital fulfillment of the Great Commission found in [Acts 1:8](#), where Jesus commanded us to be His witnesses "to the ends of the earth." Through the power of the internet, a single post can bypass physical walls, closed borders, and vast oceans to reach a person in a remote village or a restricted city instantly. By sharing and distributing the Word, we join the "mighty throng" of messengers mentioned in [Psalm 68:11](#), working together to flood the digital space with truth.

- ❖ **THIRD: ENGAGEMENT: BUILDING REAL CONNECTIONS.** Engagement is where real ministry begins. This is when people respond, comment, ask questions, or share their thoughts. Instead of ignoring them, a digital evangelist responds with love, patience, and kindness. This build trust. *For example*, if someone comments "I am going through a hard time," you do not just like the comment you respond, pray for them, and show care. This is how digital evangelism becomes personal. A digital evangelist must be more than a content creator; they must be a digital shepherd who follows [Colossians 4:6](#) by letting their conversation be always full of grace and seasoned with salt. This builds a bridge of trust that allows people to open up about their real-life struggles. As [1 Peter 3:15](#) instructs, we must be ready to give an answer to everyone who asks about our hope, doing so with gentleness. When we respond to a comment with a prayer or a kind word, we are showing the love of Christ in real-time, proving that there is a real person behind the screen who cares for their soul.
- ❖ **FORTH: SPIRITUAL CONVERSATION: MOVING DEEPER.** After engagement, conversations naturally move deeper. People begin asking about prayer, faith, forgiveness, and life struggles. This is where you gently introduce Jesus. You do not force it, you guide it. You may ask: "Have you ever thought about God in your life?" or "Can I share something that has helped me in hard times?" This opens the door for the Gospel. We must use the wisdom of Jesus in [John 4:10](#), where He used a simple talk about physical water to lead the Samaritan woman to the "living water" that provides eternal life. Like Philip in [Acts 8:30-31](#), who did not wait for the seeker to come to him but ran to his chariot to explain the scriptures, we must use private chats to guide people through their doubts and fears. These deep conversations are the "birthing room" of faith, where seekers are gently led to make a personal decision to follow Jesus Christ
- ❖ **FIFTH: DISCIPLESHIP: FOLLOWING UP.** Digital evangelism does not end with sharing the Gospel. It continues with follow-up. This means helping the person grow spiritually through Bible reading, prayer, and connection to a church or online group. Without discipleship, the message remains incomplete. The goal is not just conversion it is transformation. We obey [Matthew 28:19-20](#), which commands us not just to "convert" but to "make disciples" and teach them to obey everything Christ has commanded. Discipleship ensures that the seed planted online takes deep root and is not choked by the world. By staying connected and mentoring them digitally, we fulfill [2 Timothy 2:2](#), entrusting the truth to reliable people who will eventually go out and teach others, creating a continuous cycle of spiritual multiplication.

HOW THE CHURCH COMMUNITY CAN PARTICIPATE IN DIGITAL EVANGELISM

The church can play a very important role in digital evangelism. It is not only pastors who should do it but every believer is called to participate in digital evangelism in several ways as follow:

- ❖ **FIRST: THROUGH EVERY MEMBER LIVE AS A DIGITAL MISSIONARY.** Every Christian has a smartphone or access to one. This means everyone has a tool for evangelism. Church members can share Bible verses, testimonies, and encouraging posts. Even a simple "God bless you" message can touch someone's heart. By sharing testimonies and Bible verses, members fulfill [Matthew 5:16](#) by letting their light shine in the digital darkness, leading others to glorify God. When members post with integrity and love, they become a "fountain of life" as described in [Proverbs 10:11](#), using their everyday digital interactions to bring the refreshing power of the Gospel to a thirsty world.
- ❖ **SECOND: THROUGH CHURCH TRAINING YOUTH FOR DIGITAL MINISTRY.** Young people understand social media better. Churches should train them to use their skills for God's work. They can create videos, music, devotionals, and creative content that spreads the Gospel. Instead of wasting time online, they can use it for ministry. [1 Timothy 4:12](#) tells the youth to be examples in speech and conduct, which today includes their digital behavior and creativity. This is a strategic fulfillment of [Joel 2:28](#), where God promised that our sons and daughters would prophesy. When a young person creates a Gospel video or a worship clip, they are using modern tools to prophesy the truth of God to their peers who are lost in a world of digital vanity.
- ❖ **THIRD: THROUGH CHURCH ENGAGING IN ONLINE PLATFORMS.** Churches can create official pages on Facebook, YouTube, or WhatsApp groups. These platforms can be used to share sermons, live services, announcements, and Bible studies. This helps the church reach people who are far away. This mimics the master's command in [Luke 14:23](#) to go into the highways and hedges to find the lost; social media is the modern highway. By streaming services and hosting online events, the church becomes like the men in [Mark 2:4](#) who "made an opening in the roof" to bring the paralyzed man to Jesus. Digital platforms remove the physical barriers that keep people away from the Word of God.
- ❖ **FORTH: THROUGH PRAYER AND SUPPORT GROUPS.** Not everyone must create content. Some people can pray. Church members can form prayer groups that pray for people reached online. Prayer is the spiritual power behind digital evangelism. [Ephesians 6:18](#) reminds us to pray in the Spirit on all occasions, staying alert and persistent for all the saints.

When we pray without ceasing, as urged in [1 Thessalonians 5:17](#) it ensures the hearts of those browsing online are softened and ready to receive the message. Prayer is the invisible power that turns a digital "view" into a spiritual "vision."

- ❖ **FIFTH: THROUGH ONLINE BIBLE STUDY COMMUNITIES.** Churches can create online Bible study groups where people learn about God step by step. This helps new believers grow in faith even before they physically join a church. This structure follows the pattern of the early church in [Acts 2:46-47](#), where they met in homes and shared their lives with sincere hearts. Online groups provide a safe community where the "message of Christ can dwell richly" through mutual teaching and admonishment, as commanded in [Colossians 3:16](#). These communities ensure that no believer is isolated, providing them with a digital family that supports their walk with Christ every day.

IMPORTANCE OF DIGITAL EVANGELISM

Digital evangelism is very important in today's world for many reasons as follow:

1. IT IS GLOBAL REACH. The Gospel can reach people across the world instantly. There are no limits of distance or borders. Digital evangelism is the only way to reach the entire world at a fraction of the cost of traditional missions. It allows the Gospel to enter countries where the Bible is illegal and where missionaries cannot travel. This fulfills [Psalm 19:4](#), which declares that God's voice goes out into all the earth. By going digital, we are literally obeying [Mark 16:15](#) to go into "all the world" and preach to "all creation," ensuring that the saving knowledge of Jesus is available to every person with an internet connection.

DIGITAL EVANGELISM-great equalizer-Creating effective content or borrowing How do we decide

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2. REACHING PEOPLE WHO NEVER GO TO CHURCH. Some people will never step into a church building, but they can still hear the Gospel online. This gives them a chance to know Christ. There is a massive population of people who are "spiritual but not religious" and would never enter a church building due to past trauma or fear of judgment. We must be like the shepherd in [Luke 15:4](#) who leaves the ninety-nine and goes into the wilderness to find the one lost sheep. Since Jesus said in [Matthew 9:12](#) that it is the sick who need a doctor, digital evangelism brings the Great Physician directly to those who are hurting in the privacy of their own homes.

3. IT IS AFFORDABLE AND EFFECTIVE. You do not need a lot of money. A phone and internet connection are enough to reach thousands. Traditional evangelism often requires massive budgets for venues, sound systems, and travel. Digital evangelism requires only a phone and a heart for God, making it the most effective stewardship of resources. This allow us to offer the Gospel to those who have "no money," as invited in [Isaiah 55:1](#). It is a wise strategy for the modern church, as [Proverbs 11:30](#) tells us that "he who is wise saves souls," and using the most efficient tools of our time is the highest form of ministry wisdom.

4. IT IS PRIVACY FOR SEEKERS. Some people are shy or afraid to ask spiritual questions in public. Online platforms give them privacy to explore faith. Many people have deep spiritual questions but are afraid of what people will think if they ask them in public. Digital platforms provide the privacy of Nicodemus, who came to Jesus "at night" in [John 3:1-2](#) to learn the truth without being seen. This aligns with [Matthew 6:6](#), which speaks of seeking God in the "inner room." The internet provides a "digital room" where seekers can explore faith and ask questions safely until they are ready to step into the light.

5. IT IS CONSTANT AVAILABILITY. Digital content works 24/7. Even when you are sleeping, someone can be watching your message and being touched by it. A physical sermon lasts for an hour, but a digital sermon lasts forever and can be watched at any time. This means the

Gospel is working *24 hours a day, 7 days a week*, reflecting the nature of God in [Psalm 121:4](#), who "neither slumbers nor sleeps." By sowing our "digital seed" in the morning and evening as instructed in [Ecclesiastes 11:6](#), we ensure that someone, somewhere, is always being invited into the Kingdom of God, even while the preacher is sleeping.

CHALLENGES OF DIGITAL EVANGELISM

Even though it is powerful, there are some challenges as follow:

1. REJECTION AND SILENCE. Many people will ignore messages. This can feel discouraging, but it is normal. In the digital world, people can easily block, delete, or ignore your message, which can lead to feelings of failure. However, we must follow the instruction in [Matthew 10:14](#) to "shake the dust off our feet" and keep moving. We find comfort in [John 1:11](#), knowing that even Jesus was rejected by His own; our job is to plant the seed, and God's job is to give the increase.

2. DISTRACTIONS ONLINE. The internet has entertainment everywhere, so spiritual messages compete with many distractions. The internet is a place of infinite distractions that can act as the "thorns" in [Matthew 13:7](#) that choke the Word. We are living in the dangerous times warned about in [2 Timothy 4:3](#), where people have "itching ears" and prefer entertainment over sound doctrine. We must be persistent and creative, ensuring that the Truth remains bold and attractive amidst the noise of the world.

3. TECHNICAL LIMITATIONS. Some people lack internet access or digital skills. Not everyone has the best internet connection or the latest device, which can hinder the delivery of the message. We must be like Paul in [1 Corinthians 9:22](#), becoming "all things to all people" by using low-bandwidth text or audio where video cannot go. We trust that God, who "gave human beings their mouths" in [Exodus 4:11](#), will also give us the technical wisdom to overcome every digital hurdle.

4. CRITICISM AND MISUNDERSTANDING. Not everyone will accept the message. Some may criticize or argue. The internet is full of "trolls" and critics who will attack your faith and mock your posts. We are "blessed" when people insult us because of Christ, as promised in [Matthew 5:11](#) hence instead of engaging in digital wars, we must follow [2 Timothy 2:24](#), which says the Lord's servant must not be "quarrelsome" but kind to everyone, even those who disagree with us.

5. LACK OF PATIENCE. Results may take time. Digital ministry is about planting seeds, not instant results. We live in an age of instant gratification, but spiritual growth is a slow process.

[Galatians 6:9](#) encourages us not to grow weary in doing good, for we will reap a harvest if we do not give up. Like the farmer in [James 5:7](#), we must wait patiently for the "valuable crop" of souls, trusting that the Holy Spirit is working on hearts even when we don't see immediate results.

HOW TO LIVE A DIGITAL EVANGELISM LIFESTYLE

Digital evangelism is not just an activity it is a lifestyle. So we can live a digital life style as follow:

1. LIVE A PRAYERFUL LIFE. Always pray before posting or responding online. Ask God to guide your words. Your digital output will only be as strong as your private prayer life. [Proverbs 3:6](#) tells us to acknowledge God in all our ways including our browsing and posting so He can direct our digital paths. We should ask God to "set a guard" over our keyboards as in [Psalm 141:3](#), so that every word we type brings honor to Him and light to those who read it.

2. BE CONSISTENT. Keep sharing regularly. Do not give up easily. A digital lifestyle requires being the same person online as you are in real life. [1 Corinthians 15:58](#) tells us to "stand firm" and always

abound in the work of the Lord. We must be "prepared in season and out of season" [2 Timothy 4:2](#) to share the Gospel, making the Word of God a consistent and natural part of our digital daily bread.

3. BE REAL AND AUTHENTIC. People connect with honesty, not perfection. People are tired of fake perfection; they want to see the real power of God in a real person's life. [2 Corinthians 12:9](#) reminds us that God's power is made perfect in our weakness. When we share our real journey and our true testimony of what we have "seen and heard" [1 John 1:1](#), we become a credible witness that people can trust and follow.

4. BALANCE YOUR LIFE. Do not let digital ministry replace real-life relationships and spiritual growth. You cannot save the digital world if you lose your own soul to screen addiction. Jesus told His disciples to "come away to a quiet place and rest" in [Mark 6:31](#). We must follow His example in [Luke 5:16](#) and often withdraw from the digital noise to pray in private, ensuring that we are spiritually fueled before we attempt to fuel others.

5. FOLLOW THE HOLY SPIRIT. Always allow God to guide your actions online. The Holy Spirit is

the Master Evangelist who knows who is ready to hear the Word. Since the Spirit of truth guides us into all truth [John 16:13](#), we must be sensitive to His promptings to message a specific person or share a specific verse. As children of God, we must be "led by the Spirit" [Romans 8:14](#) in every click, ensuring that our digital influence is always directed by God.

CALL TO ACTION: WHAT SHOULD WE DO NOW

Now is the time to act. Start small, Share one Bible verse today, Pray for one person before messaging them. Join or start a digital ministry group. Use your phone as a tool for God's work. Do not wait for perfect conditions. God uses willing hearts, not perfect people. Digital evangelism is not just a trend. It is a calling. It is the church moving into the digital world with purpose. We are called to shine light in both physical and digital spaces. Every message you send, every post you share, and every prayer you make can change a life. The mission is still the same: To share Jesus Christ to the world. And now the world includes the digital space.

"Go into all the world and preach the Gospel to all creation." Enendeni Mtandaoni Kote

Mark 16:15

GOD BLESS YOU

If you want to read more on this on different people experience, Please see below

DIGITAL EVANGELISM notes, from different people involved online

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Digital

What is Digital Evangelism?

by Felecia Datus | Sep 24, 2019 | Church website best practices, Missionary Resources

What is Digital Evangelism?

Digital Evangelism is strategically using internet, mobile, and social media platforms to meet the needs of others and share the Gospel with the online world.

Making use of digital means to further the Gospel work means that more church members can be missionaries, Adventist presence online will be stronger, and more people will know of the saving love of Jesus.

[Learn More about Digital Evangelism](#)

Why Online Evangelism?

There are approximately *7 billion* people in the world.

4 billion use the internet.

And *3 billion* are on social media.

Digital Evangelism helps us spread the Gospel into all the world at a rate we never could've imagined before. Moreover, it connects us to the younger generation.

Let's explore how you can incorporate digital evangelism methods into your strategy:

Social Media

If your church uses social media, remember to create content to **engage your audience**.

Don't simply post content promoting events at your church.

Social media is not broadcast media. It's about relationships and interaction.

A few years ago, a Facebook user sent a message to an Adventist church requesting Bible studies. The message wasn't seen until a year later.

The opportunity was missed because the church allowed its Facebook page to lie dormant.

Treat your social media audience as you would treat the audience in your pews; with attention and care.

Search Engine Optimization

The first thing someone does when they hear about Seventh-day Adventists for the first time is to search us on Google.

That's exactly what one couple did after visiting a Seventh-day Adventist church one Sabbath morning.

In their quest to find out more about our faith, they Googled us and the results were so negative that the couple never returned to church.

To ensure that these online seekers find accurate information about who we are, ministry leaders, members, and pastors must learn to practice proper SEO.

SEO, or Search Engine Optimization, is an ongoing process to help internet users find your church or ministry website.

Using proper headline, using keyword research, creating relevant content, building your social networks, and analyzing your website are all apart of SEO best practices.

Content Creation

Do you remember a time when we only had a few options to share valuable information?

Those options were newspapers, radio, and television.

Today, however, we have blogs, podcasts, downloadables, eBooks, video, graphics, online small groups, photos, articles, infographics, newsletters, vlogs, how-to guides, eMagazines, and the list goes on.

This means your church or ministry doesn't have to stick to the same old way of sharing the Gospel.

- **Start** a YouTube channel about healthy, vegan cooking.
-
-
- **Record** a podcast reviewing Christian biographies.
-
-
- **Produce** videos sharing Bible stories in a creative way for kids.
-
-
- **Write** blogs on how church members can be entrepreneurs and practice good stewardship.
-
-
- **Design** an infographic explaining Bible prophecies.
-
-
- **Create** graphics with the most epic Spirit of Prophecy quotes.
-
-
- **Publish** an eBook for young Christian women on subjects they wrestle with.
-

- **Launch** an eMagazine specially written for married couples.

- There are so many forms of content that you can create for your church website! Besides the About section, ministries tab, and leadership team bios, **what else does your church website offer?**

By employing content creation skills into your church's online mission strategy, online users will see that your website is relevant and meets their needs.

Church Website

Keep your church website up to date.

Events that happened months or years ago should not be on the front page.

Instead of stock photography, use quality photographs of your actual church members.

The look and feel of your church website are very important.

Replace outdated styles for a more modern and attractive display.

Online Small Groups

Online small groups are by far, one of my favorite digital evangelism methods.

Some time ago, I started reading a book written for Christian singles.

As I read, I was impressed to invite other singles to read the book together.

But how would I accomplish this when so many of my friends are scattered around the world?

An Online small group.

Every Friday evening, we logged onto a free, video conferencing platform to pray, discuss the week's chapter and share what God was teaching us.

We had group members from the Bahamas, Costa Rica, the United States, Canada, Barbados, Panama, and other countries.

Your church or ministry can adopt the same method.

Are there young adults who want to learn about managing their finances in a biblical way? Host an online small group.

Invite website visitors to join an online small group for parents.

Ask marriage counselors to serve as weekly host for your online group for married couples.

By creating these digital communities, you extend the reach of your church beyond the four walls.

Unfortunately, many unbelievers are uncomfortable walking into a church building.

But by inviting them to a digital community, you give them an opportunity to discover what the body of Christ is truly like.

As you minister to their needs and build a genuine relationship, they may feel more inclined to be a part of the physical community.

Connecting with people in church can be painful but you can say it is the great equalizer

But give us opportunity to engage with people

Engage people online in second across world and in your community

People spend time to look for so many things either entertainment and other

Faida kwasababu ya globalization watu ni jukwaa la kuwapata watu wote, injili ndiyo njia nyepesi

Vijana wote wanamiliki simu janja na kuingia kwenye mitandao. Inakaa inakuwa ni kumbukumbu

Ukiweka inaendelea kuwepo pale, lile hubiri lililohubiriwa kanisani linaendelea hapo

Siku ya mwisho maarifa yataongezeka

Same gospel kwa kasi zaidi,

Is digital evangelism Effective, If Jesus, was here today, He would have used internet? Or Technology? I think Yes! How do you get people with questions in their hearts? Or those who are atheist?

"Digital" refers to technology, data, or devices that process information using discrete, binary digits—specifically a series of 0s and 1s. It describes systems that store, transmit, or display data electronically, such as computers, digital cameras, and internet content, as opposed to continuous, analog signal

Since the early days of the Christian church, evangelism methods have adapted, making the most of every possible opportunity and means of communication available. Jesus connected with people one-on-one ([John 3:1–21](#)) and in large crowds ([Matthew 4:25](#)). The earliest disciples preached in the synagogues where people gathered ([Acts 13:14–16](#); [14:1](#); [17:2](#); [18:4](#)), in the streets ([Acts 17:16–34](#)), and in people's homes ([Acts 10:24–25](#); [Luke 5:29](#)). They also used handwritten literature ([John 20:30–31](#); [Luke 1:1–4](#); [Acts 1:1–2](#)) and letters ([Colossians 4:16](#); [1 Thessalonians 5:27](#)) to reach into remote areas and share the gospel with the broadest possible audience. In [1 Corinthians 9:19–23](#), the apostle Paul outlined his evangelism strategy of using every means available to him so “that by all means I might save some. I do it all for the sake of the gospel” (verses 22–23, ESV).

Digital evangelism involves using the internet, social media, mobile applications, and websites to share the message of salvation in Jesus Christ, make Christian disciples, and further the work of God's kingdom on earth. Between 2010 and 2014, some of the world's largest evangelistic organizations, including the Billy Graham Evangelistic Association (BGEA) and Global Media Outreach (GMO), began shifting their focus and resources from live audiences to online evangelism. As a result, these ministries claim to be making a greater impact around the world than ever before, with the most considerable advantage being the ability to “engage people's hearts anytime, anywhere” (Zylstra, S. E., “Evangelism: Do Digital Decisions Disciple?” *Christianity Today International*, 2015, p. 17).

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Until the fifteenth century, the lion’s share of evangelism was done through in-person preaching, teaching, and personal witnessing. However, with the invention and advancement of the printing press, Christian evangelism revolutionized, eventually putting books, Bibles, [tracts](#), and other Christian materials and magazines into the hands of literate people worldwide. More recent electronic breakthroughs further widened the field for Christians to use radio, television, and film to spread the gospel. Thus, with today’s technological advancements, it’s easy to understand why digital evangelism has become a popular trend in Christian outreach strategies.

Presently, more people are online than ever before. About 5 billion—66 percent of the world’s population—use the internet daily (www.statista.com/statistics/273018/number-of-internet-users-worldwide/, accessed 11/6/23). The average American spends about seven hours a day online. If we want to reach the people of today, it only makes sense to include digital resources in our evangelist endeavors.

Jesus commanded His followers, “Make disciples of all nations” ([Matthew 28:19](#)). Our potential to fulfill the Great Commission has exponentially increased through the use of the internet, allowing believers to connect with people almost anywhere in the world, even in the most restricted nations. An additional benefit of online evangelism is that it costs less than most other outreaches. In 2015, GMO reported spending less than five cents for each digital exposure to the gospel (www.christianitytoday.com/ct/2015/march/do-digital-decisions-disciple.html, accessed 11/14/23).

Nevertheless, many Christians believe face-to-face encounters like [door-to-door witnessing](#), [street preaching](#), [live crusades](#), church services, or any method of one-on-one, relationship-based evangelism is more effective than digital evangelism because

such approaches allow for personal connections, follow-up, and discipleship support. Opponents of online evangelism say that accepting Christ by clicking a button can lead to false expectations about salvation and one's relationship with God. Converts may lack physical role models and a sense of community and connection to the body of Christ.

Most ministries that embrace digital evangelism recognize the limitations of the internet. The worldwide web is merely a tool God has given believers to reach the lost. The local church—the body of Christ—is, was, and always will be the core of Christianity. We cannot thrive as believers in isolation. Christians need regular, real-life, day-to-day fellowship with other believers to grow spiritually and to persevere in the faith ([Hebrews 10:24–25](#)). Online evangelism can effectively win someone to the Lord, but authentic fellowship with other members of Christ's body is the road to discipleship and Christian maturity.

What is digital and what is evangelism

Key Aspects of Digital Technology

- **Binary Language:** Digital systems convert text, images, and sound into binary code (strings of 0s and 1s) that computers can understand, explains [The Futures Channel](#).
- **Discrete Representation:** Unlike analog, which is continuous, digital information is broken down into distinct, separate units or numbers, says [TechTarget](#).
- **Digital vs. Analog:** A digital watch displays exact numbers (digits) for time, while an analog watch uses moving hands to represent time continuously, explains [Vocabulary.com](#).

Modern Usage: It applies to electronics, data storage (hard drives, cloud), communication networks (the internet), and media (digital photos, streaming).

Etymology

The word originates from the Latin *digitus* ("finger or toe"), relating to counting on fingers, and eventually evolved to mean using numerical digits (0-9) for computation.

Evangelism is the act of sharing the "good news" (gospel) of Jesus Christ's life, death, and resurrection, aiming to persuade others to place their faith in Him. Derived from the Greek word *euangelion*, it is often understood as spreading the message of salvation, love, and reconciliation with God.

Key aspects of evangelism include:

- **Purpose:** To invite people into a relationship with Jesus Christ.
- **Core Message:** That God is holy, humans need salvation, and Jesus provides that through his sacrifice and resurrection.
- **Methods:** It can include personal testimony, sharing the Bible, and demonstrating God's love through actions
- **Differentiation:** It is often distinguished from "outreach" (serving needs) or "proselytism" (forcing conversion), focusing instead on sharing information for a personal decision.

Evangelism is often considered a command for believers, acting with love and humility, rather than simply a duty or public speaking exercise.

1. Evangelism Is Aiming to Persuade

In recent years, it's grown increasingly common for corporations to retain what they call "brand evangelists"—men and women who passionately advocate for a certain product, service, or platform. Their goal is to persuade you that the thing they're passionate about is something you should be passionate about, too.

Really, Christians are not so different when it comes to talking about Jesus. It's no wonder Mack Stiles defines evangelism as "teaching the gospel with the aim to persuade."³ With their words, Christians seek to convince nonbelievers of the truth of the gospel. They hope that through this process, friends and family members will [come to new life in Christ](#), discovering a renewed sense of joy and purpose.⁴

2. Evangelism Is Not a Sales Pitch

At the same time, evangelism is not a sales pitch—despite many Christians' well-intentioned but misguided attempts to treat it as such. No Christian should present their faith as a guarantee of health, wealth, and great relationships. We are never to make shallow claims about the gospel.

If we think of evangelism as "nothing more than a sales job where the prospect is to be won over to sign on the dotted line by praying a prayer, followed by an assurance that he

is the proud owner of salvation,” then we've missed the point.⁵ And although the promise of a better life sounds nice, it's a promise we simply can't keep.

When I came to faith, my life didn't get "better"—it got harder. Right away, I was thrown into a giant storm of family strife. I was forced to stand by my convictions and contend for a faith that, at the time, I barely understood.

That, friends, is not an easy life. But it is a far more common experience than many of us like to admit. When we are saved by Christ, we are saved into a life like his—one that, inevitably, will be marked by both blessings and hardships.

Christianity is not a free pass out of difficult times, and it is misleading and destructive to present it as such.

3. Evangelism Is Telling People the Truth

Though a bit cliché, it's still true: what we win them with, we win them to. Thus, our aim in evangelism is not to entice others with tales of earthly delight or even with a trite promise of eternity in heaven. Our aim is to tell the truth.

And what is the truth we're telling?

- People are estranged from God by sin.⁶
- [Our sins demand judgment from a holy God.](#)⁷
- There is no way for us to earn forgiveness through our own efforts.⁸
- God, in his mercy, sent his one and only son to live a perfect life on our behalf, to die in our place, and to rise again in victory over sin and death.⁹
- Jesus' sacrifice offers us forgiveness for our sins and redeemed standing before God. After accepting this offer, we must turn away from (or repent of) our sins and pursue our relationship with God.¹⁰
- As Christians, we are no longer our own but Christ's. More than that, we are being transformed to be like him.¹¹
- Someday, Jesus will return to judge the living and the dead. On that day, all who believe in him will join God in the new creation—a creation forever free from sin, sadness, and death.¹²

You can see why Christians don't win too many popularity contests, huh? But as Mark Dever writes:

When we tell the gospel to people, we need to do it with honesty. To hold back important and unpalatable parts of the truth is to begin to manipulate and to try to sell a false bill of goods to the person with whom we are sharing. So however we evangelize, we aren't to hide problems, to ignore our own shortcomings, or to deny difficulties. And we are not to put forward only positives that we imagine

our non-Christian friends presently value and present God as simply the means by which they can meet or achieve their own ends. We must be honest.¹³

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Maybe you're familiar with a video that's been floating around for a couple of years now.¹⁴ In it, Penn Jillette, a committed atheist, shares how a man came up to him after one of his shows and shared the gospel with him. While Jillette was not convinced, he was touched.

While he could have ridiculed the man, Jillette instead saw in this exchange an act of love—and even offered a stern rebuke to Christians who don't evangelize: "How much do you have to hate somebody to believe everlasting life is possible and not tell them that?" he asked.

This is an important reminder for us: evangelism is an act of love. In fact, as J. I. Packer wrote, "evangelism is the enterprise of love."¹⁵

We tell people about Jesus because we want them to know him. We tell people [how their relationship with God can be restored](#) because we want it to be restored. We warn people about wrath, judgment, and hell because we don't want anyone to experience those things.

And hopefully, we do it clearly, helpfully, truthfully, and kindly—not with condescension, arrogance, or cruelty, but with love.

5. Evangelism Is Not to Be Feared

Some time ago, my wife and I were watching a documentary that featured some pretty unusual ideas about evangelism. A so-called evangelist was interviewed and boldly proclaimed that she could get anyone to come to Christ. Her attitude was smug and self-serving—unfortunately she seemed far more concerned about getting notches in her evangelism belt than with properly proclaiming the gospel.

I have to fight various wrong mind-sets like this nearly every time I say anything about Jesus to anyone. I worry. What if I do it wrong? What if people don't respond? What if, what if, what if?

But here's the truth. The what-ifs don't matter.

- We don't need to fear men.¹⁶
- We don't need to be concerned about what to say because the Holy Spirit will guide us and prompt us with what we ought to say when we ought to say it.¹⁷

- We don't need to get caught up in results. We are responsible for sowing the "seed" of the gospel, not making it grow.¹⁸
- We shouldn't be surprised when things get difficult. Jesus has promised that these times will come and we will be rewarded as we persevere through trial.¹⁹

When we understand this—when we realize that the results don't depend on us and we don't need to worry about messing it up—evangelism suddenly gets a whole lot less scary.

Share who are you targeting

Know your audience, who are customers, and who are you targeting, is it kids, is it fathers, is it single women, what are needs or characteristics of the group. What are their abilities physically, mentally? Are they tired and old, are the those with strength but not patient, what are their attitudes?

Are you targeting prisons, sick people, see approach of Jesus to Martha and Mary, woman at the well, Zaccheaus etc

Do they love soccer and sports, are they readers, are they engaged in reading like Bereans? Do they love singing or songs? Do they love alcohol and do not stay in their marriages, but keep on changing wives and husbands? Emmanuel Oola-Tanzania

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What does the Bible say about Digital Evangelism?

2 Samuel 14:14 says that the Lord devises means so that His banished ones may return to Him.

The Bible is clear that anyone who has a personal encounter with Jesus is called to be His witness. When we have a great experience, we use our devices to share the experience with others.

That's what Digital Evangelism is all about; using your cell phone, laptops, and other devices to be a witness to what the Gospel has done for you.

It's about extending your church's ministry beyond its physical walls.

By sharing your personal experience, others around the world will be blessed by the testimony that you have to share.

Imagine the hundreds and thousands of people within your sphere of influence.

The Holy Spirit can use you in a powerful way to influence those individuals.

Ellen White on Digital Evangelism

Ellen White wrote, "Let every worker in the Master's vineyard, study, plan, devise methods, to reach the people where they are."

She went on to say, "Christ did not follow merely one method; in various ways, He sought to gain the attention of the multitude."

This means that if we are to follow the methods of Christ, we too should employ various methods to share the Gospel.

Get Started on Online Evangelism Today

The Center for Online Evangelism is a ministry created to help you and your church or ministry build a powerful online presence.

Get all the resources you need to implement online evangelism strategies at your church.

[Download](#) our online missionary guide.

[Sign up](#) for our newsletter.

You can also attend our free webinars.

In the spirit of the Great Commission, Go online and preach the Gospel to all creation!

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5. [More Online Evangelism Tools](#)
6. [Digital Evangelism: Your Next Step](#)

Several years ago, I read a book on lifestyle and nutrition that I really enjoyed. So I did what many readers do—I looked up the author and followed her on Instagram. At the time, she was not a follower of Jesus.

One day I noticed she was posting questions about spirituality and sharing her curiosity about faith with her audience. A Christian she knew eventually introduced her to the

gospel and began to disciple her, and soon she started posting openly about her new faith in Jesus.

Her followers, myself included, were essentially invited to witness her journey toward Christ. Today, she regularly shares about her walk with Jesus on social media and even uses her email newsletter to answer faith questions and encourage her readers to seek the Lord for themselves.

Although unintentional, this author was able to share the good news of Jesus with tens of thousands of people online—all by sharing her own faith journey.

Her story highlights the power of digital evangelism. Using social media and other digital tools, we can reach people who may have never set foot in a church, and we can do it in the very spaces where they already spend their time—online. While traditional, in-person gatherings are limited by geography, funding or capacity, digital evangelism tools allow us to share the gospel faster and farther than ever.

This is the heart of **digital evangelism**—reaching seekers (those who are looking for answers to life’s questions in faith and spirituality), skeptics and unreached people with the hope of Jesus through online platforms. Let’s look a little closer at what digital evangelism is and explore some simple and effective methods you can use to share the gospel in today’s digital world.

What is Digital Evangelism?

[Evangelism](#) in its most basic form is sharing the good news of Jesus with someone else. There are [many ways to share the gospel](#), and as Christians, Jesus commissions us to share our faith and make disciples of all nations ([Matthew 28:18-20](#)).

Author and digital marketing specialist Nelson Musonda [defines digital evangelism](#) as: “The act of teaching and spreading the good news of the gospel through digital media.”

Digital evangelism takes place anywhere people meet online. It can look like a church’s media team posting or streaming Sunday sermons on YouTube or a Christian blogger writing about his faith journey. It could be a believer on Instagram or TikTok sharing her testimony in 60 seconds, or a [digital evangelist](#) emailing devotionals directly to someone’s inbox.

Digital evangelism extends the reach of the gospel in ways that were unimaginable just a generation ago.

Evangelism online can reach people who may never have stepped through the doors of a church, may have never picked up a Bible or who may live in countries where

Christianity is restricted. Digital evangelism extends the reach of the gospel in ways that were unimaginable just a generation ago. Thanks to today's technology, we have the unprecedented opportunity to bring the gospel to the digital spaces where billions now spend much of their time.

Reaching People Where They Are

Traditional methods of evangelism required missionaries to go to where people gathered. We see one of the earliest examples of this kind of evangelism in the apostle Paul, who often visited synagogues where Jewish people gathered to reason that Jesus was the Messiah ([Acts 17:1-3](#)). Later, we see Paul stand in the Areopagus—the cultural center of Athens—and proclaim the gospel there ([Acts 17:22-23](#)).

In [Acts 2](#), we read about Peter preaching the gospel during Pentecost in Jerusalem. Filled with the Holy Spirit, Peter boldly proclaimed Jesus as the risen Messiah, and **about three thousand people became Christ followers that day**.

Just as Jesus' disciples and early apostles went to the places where the people gathered to spread the gospel message, we as modern-day disciples are called to proclaim Jesus in spaces where people don't know Him. Digital evangelism is the modern-day equivalent of going where the crowds are.

Through digital tools we can reach:

- People who are curious about Jesus or Christianity
- Unreached people groups who have never heard the name of Jesus
- People in regions where the gospel is restricted
- Everyday seekers who want honest answers to their questions

How Digital Tools Shape Evangelism Today

Digital evangelism isn't just convenient—it's transformational because of its reach:

- **It scales in ways in-person ministry cannot.** A single post or video can be shared over and over again, reaching people with its message long after it's posted online.
- **It crosses borders effortlessly.** Online, your words can reach someone across the globe in seconds—no plane ticket needed.

- **It lowers barriers for people seeking the truth.** Digital evangelism allows people to explore faith without leaving home—and effective digital evangelism connects them with local churches and believers who can walk alongside them in their faith journey.
- **It supports in-person ministry.** Digital tools are simply that—tools that can multiply the reach of face-to-face ministry and lead people into a community of believers IRL (in real life).

As [this report](#) by the Lausanne Movement emphasizes, “The digital world has created a new mission field, with billions of people who can be reached without even leaving our homes.”

This means that even small steps—like posting a verse or starting a podcast—have the potential for big impact for the cause of Christ.

Digital evangelism gives us the chance to reach people we may never meet otherwise, multiplying the gospel’s reach beyond the walls of any church building. Below are just a few digital evangelism ideas and methods that you can start using today.

7 Digital Evangelism Strategies You Can Use Today

1. Social Media

Social media has become the world’s gathering place. TikTok, Facebook, Instagram and X (formerly Twitter) are where people share their lives, seek advice and, for better or worse, form opinions. **For Christians, these platforms offer an opportunity to enter the conversation with a gospel-centered lens.**

While the number of friends or followers you have online does seem important to many, you don’t need a big following to make an impact. A single post—a short video testimony, a verse that encouraged you or even a prayer offered in the comments—can reach someone across the world instantly.

[Social media as an evangelism tool](#) shows us that sharing the gospel isn’t confined to a pulpit or even a street corner. It’s as simple as showing up with authenticity and kindness where people already are—and trusting God to speak to people through what you share. If you’d like to dive a little deeper into evangelizing through social media, [this article by DelMethod](#) is a great place to start.

2. Videos

This may be one of my favorite digital evangelism methods, though I'll admit I'm a bit biased (we're big fans of using [videos to reach people for Jesus](#) around here). Platforms like YouTube, Instagram and TikTok are full of endless video content on nearly every topic under the sun. There are also billions of people online engaging with the videos on these platforms. Nearly everyone in the world can access video content from their devices.

Because it's a visual medium, video can make the gospel accessible in ways other platforms can't. Through videos, people not only hear your words, but they also see your sincerity. A simple, three-minute video can reach more people than a sermon preached in a crowded church. Where church buildings are limited in the number of people who can attend due to physical space, a video can go anywhere with a screen and internet access.

Some churches that share their services through video-sharing platforms can reach thousands or even hundreds of thousands online, even while the congregation in the building itself is much smaller. [One local church](#) here in Florida is an example, with an in-person congregation of about 450 people each service, but an online audience sitting at over 14,000 as I write this blog.

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But you don't need to start a church to share your faith with people online. You can reach an untold number of people by posting videos onto YouTube or other video-sharing platforms. That makes video one of the most effective online evangelism methods available today for reaching people with the message of Jesus.

Pastor and author Chuck Tate uses TikTok to host a Bible study and spread the gospel online. As a [digital evangelist](#), he reaches nearly a hundred thousand followers with the truth of Jesus every week. Tate encourages people to share hope online: "When you're online, give people hope... At some point, even the ones who don't want anything to do with the gospel, they may lose a loved one, may lose a job, or simply be going through a storm."

This is where we can use online video-sharing platforms to connect with someone on a personal level, offering them the hope that Jesus offers in the midst of their hard seasons. You can explore more about digital evangelism through video, and how you can get started in [this article by For the Gospel](#).

3. Blogging

I'll admit that blogs and online articles may feel a little "old school" to those of us who are used to engaging with flashier, more dynamic online content. But they remain a powerful tool for evangelism. Again, I may be showing some bias here, as blogging is where I got my start as a writer— but I'd encourage you not to discount blogs as an effective method of sharing the gospel online.

A well-written article or blog post can live online for years, continuing to draw readers long after it's posted. **Blogs give you space to share stories, unpack Scripture or even address spiritual questions in depth.**

Many ministries use blogs and written articles to evangelize (share the gospel) and disciple as well. A great example of this is our parent ministry, Cru®. [Cru's blog](#) covers everything from spiritual basics to deeper theological insights. Another great example is [The Gospel Coalition](#), which posts articles connecting biblical truth to everyday life.

Even a personal blog can have ripple effects when readers share posts with friends or on social media. You don't need to have a large following to start reaching people through blogging. All you need to get started are your words and the right platform—many of which are free. [This article](#) is a great first step in learning more about blogging as a way to evangelize.

4. Podcasting

Podcasts let you speak directly to your audience in an audio-only medium. Many people generally listen to podcasts during their daily routines—during their commute, workout or chores. Podcasts can hold someone's attention for a long period of time and invite listeners to think more in-depth about the topics they cover.

A well-done podcast show can also attract many listeners from all over the world. You can record episodes sharing your own faith journey or interview Christians with powerful testimonies.

Those with a passion for storytelling might even create fictional podcasts or audio dramas featuring stories that point listeners to biblical truths. A great example of this kind of podcast is [The Void](#) (for adults)— an immersive story that reflects the gospel, written and produced by youth pastor Andrew Crabtree. Another great example is the audio drama [Road to Kaeluma](#) (for families), a reimagining of the prodigal son parable as a fantasy adventure.

Like every other digital evangelism method I've listed, podcasting might take some special equipment and technical know-how, but there are a multitude of possibilities when it comes to sharing your faith using this method. [This article from Reliant](#) is a great place to start if you're interested in starting a podcast to share the gospel.

5. Email

Perhaps one of the most consistent ways to communicate online is through email. [This article on digital evangelism](#) by Delmethod defines it pretty simply: “Email evangelism involves sending evangelism content to people who are willing to subscribe to receive emails from you.”

With email, you can send your message directly to someone instead of waiting for them to stumble across it. And the best part? **When someone subscribes to your email list, they’re choosing to hear from you directly—no algorithms involved.**

In many ways, email allows both evangelism and discipleship, and fosters deeper spiritual conversations by giving your readers the opportunity to reply to you directly.

You can share devotionals, testimonies, resources or even step-by-step discipleship content for new believers. You can walk alongside people using a regular rhythm of communication, building trust over time. In many ways, email allows both evangelism and discipleship, and fosters deeper spiritual conversations by giving your readers the opportunity to reply to you directly.

Platforms like MailChimp or Substack make building a list of email subscribers and managing it easy. In fact, you can check out [this Substack](#) (digital newsletter) from the head of our Digital Strategies team here at Jesus Film Project to see how that platform works (and learn more about digital evangelism in the process). If email evangelism is a method you’re interested in, you can learn much more about it—including ways to begin building an email contact list—in [this article from DelMethod](#).

6. Online Communities and Virtual Reality

From the beginning, God designed us to connect with one another ([Psalms 133:1-3](#)). Although our world may seem increasingly connected because so many of us are online, many of us still crave a sense of true community and authentic relationships. We as Christians are meant to build and engage in this kind of community ([Hebrews 10:24-25](#)), and we can do so in the digital world.

Before the days of the internet, we were limited to building this sense of interconnectedness with only those who lived around us—our neighbors, co-workers and friends nearby. Now, the web gives us a place to meet people from anywhere in the world. That means we can choose the communities we interact with, and where and how we interact with them. **Many online platforms exist to help us meet and connect with one another; as Christians, we can and should enter these spaces to share the hope of Jesus.**

One of the fastest-growing platforms like this is the metaverse— a virtual reality world accessed by wearing a special headset. In this virtual space, users create digital characters (called avatars) through which they meet and interact with others. The metaverse is a cast digital world where you can meet others to chat, play online games, share content and even attend meetups and virtual events.

Did you know that Christians are now using the metaverse to host church services and Bible studies? There, they can have in-depth conversations with people anywhere in the world. Check out the video below to see how Stewart, a virtual missionary with Jesus Film Project, is engaging in and sharing the gospel in the metaverse.

Online forums like Reddit and communication platforms like Discord also provide spaces where people can share opinions, ideas and interests and ask questions—even spiritual questions. These platforms serve as virtual meeting rooms, allowing believers to comment and engage in conversations that point to the gospel.

If you are already on these platforms and familiar with how they work, then your next natural step might be to begin looking for groups where people are seeking answers to spiritual questions, or even create your own group and begin inviting people you meet online to join. Dive a little deeper into the power of digital evangelism through online communities by visiting [this article by thechurch.digital](#).

7. Streaming and Online Events

Digital evangelism gives us the ability to gather together in numbers and ways that were just not possible even just 15 years ago. Sermons, worship services, online prayer meetings often take place both in-person and online simultaneously through [livestreaming](#). Similarly, many pastors and authors will host live webinars and Q&A sessions around particular themes or Christian books, giving seekers a chance to connect directly with believers who point them to hope in Jesus.

While nothing fully replaces in-person community, livestreamed events often serve as the first step for people exploring faith.

If you are comfortable meeting virtually and hosting these kinds of events already, then this method of evangelism may be for you. Alternatively, you can always invite others to join these events by promoting them on your own social media channels or digitally sharing invitation links with people. If you are interested in putting together a virtual event like this, check out [this article by the Center for Online Evangelism](#), which explains more about evangelism through livestreaming and even includes some best practices.

Streaming and online events can reach into places that missionaries can't physically go. There is an area of the world referred to as the [10/40 Window](#). It's home to the majority of the world's unreached people groups. Our heart is to bring the hope of the gospel to

these communities, believing that every person, no matter where they live, deserves the opportunity to hear and respond to Jesus' love.

More Online Evangelism Tools

In addition to its global reach, digital evangelism gives us powerful tools to use wisely and prayerfully:

- **Online translation tools** like Google Translate and DeepL give you the ability to reach across language barriers and speak to people across the world in their heart language. Partnering with native speakers ensures clarity and accuracy.
- When used with discernment, **artificial intelligence (AI)** can help you brainstorm ideas, answer common questions, or draft gospel-centered content. It's important to treat this powerful resource as a tool, not a replacement for Spirit-led ministry and finding in answers in the Bible and other reputable sources like commentaries, pastors and theologians.
- **Online trainings**, like this [evangelism master class](#) by Palau and [digital missionary learning communities](#) by thechurch.digital, teach believers, church members and ministry leaders how to use digital tools and help equip the body of Christ to reach the world with the gospel. Workshops, webinars and online training empower believers like you and me to share our faith online.

As part of our mission to equip believers to share the gospel in every heart language, Jesus Film Project has an array of tools to share the gospel online. Take two minutes to watch this video and learn more.

Digital Evangelism: Your Next Step

Ready to dive deeper into digital evangelism?

Start by learning more. Explore digital evangelism and ministry resources like:

- The book [Digital Discipleship & Evangelism](#) walks you through the basics of digital evangelism and ways to apply it to your ministry today.
- If you are looking for ways to apply digital evangelism to your church ministry, check out [Five Changing Contexts for Digital Evangelism](#), a report for church leaders about the state of digital evangelism today.
- This [resource page on the Palau ministry website](#) features inspiring stories highlighting how digital evangelism brought real people face-to-face with the

gospel and provides next steps, including a free master class in evangelism and tools to help you get started.

- Explore these [digital evangelism tools](#) by DelMethod, a vast resource for anyone wishing to learn more or start engaging in sharing the gospel online.

Next, **pick one platform**. Whether it's YouTube, Instagram, TikTok, a blog or email—choose the space where you already spend time and begin sharing gospel-centered content.

Start small, but start. Post a verse, or share your testimony. Don't worry about numbers—God is faithful to multiply what you offer.

About the Author

Alexandra Rodriguez

Embracing the Digital Revolution in Church Outreach

The digital age has revolutionized how we connect, yet paradoxically, loneliness has surged across all demographics. In 2019, over 60% of Americans reported feeling lonely, a figure likely exacerbated by recent global events. This presents a unique challenge and opportunity for churches: How can we harness digital tools to reach our communities more effectively and share the gospel?

The Church's Unique Position

While platforms like YouTube and Spotify offer sermons and worship music, they fall short in providing community—a gap uniquely filled by the church. The growing sense of isolation across generations underscores the urgent need for meaningful connections, positioning the church as a crucial sanctuary of community.

Reimagining Evangelism in the Digital Space

Traditional methods like tract distribution or the “Evangelism Cube” may feel outdated or impersonal. Today, the landscape of evangelism is online. For years, I've advocated for digital evangelism, not as a new idea, but as the necessary path forward, especially in our current climate.

Exploring Platforms Beyond Facebook

While I've highlighted the success of Facebook groups in building online communities, it's important to note that the digital landscape offers a myriad of

platforms suited for this purpose. Platforms like Discord, Slack, and even newer entrants like Clubhouse provide unique environments for gathering communities around shared interests, including faith.

Joining Existing Online Communities

In addition to creating new groups, another effective strategy is to join existing online communities. By becoming an active participant in these groups, church leaders and members can significantly amplify their influence and outreach, fostering discussions and sharing the gospel organically within these digital congregations.

Building Online Communities

My journey into online communities began at nine years old with a Harry Potter fan site, which unexpectedly opened avenues to share my faith with a global audience. This experience underscored the potential of online platforms to forge genuine connections and share the gospel intimately and effectively.

Leveraging Various Digital Platforms for Church Communications

Consider the explosion of interest in various platforms where diverse groups congregate. Whether it's professional networks like LinkedIn or more casual social forums like Reddit, these spaces offer new opportunities for engaging in meaningful dialogue and evangelism.

Practical Steps to Utilize Digital Platforms

Creating or joining digital communities centered around common interests or needs can open doors to new types of fellowship and outreach. Whether organizing a group around a hobby, a cause, or a shared life stage, these digital gatherings can serve as platforms for building relationships and sharing faith.

The Unseen Impact of Digital Relationships

The impact of these digital initiatives can be profound. I've received messages from individuals who, inspired by a podcast or a group, took the step to connect with others through simple activities like neighborhood walks, illustrating the gospel's power to comfort and unite in everyday settings.

Conclusion: Digital Tools as Extensions of Church Ministry

As we navigate these challenging times, our mission remains clear: to minister where people are, which is increasingly online. The digital tools we fear or misunderstand today could be the very instruments that amplify our reach and impact tomorrow. If you're interested in exploring more about how digital tools can enhance your church's outreach, I encourage you to watch the full discussion in our recent webinar. It's not just an exploration of tactics but a testament to the transformative power of digital evangelism.

Call to Action: Dive Deeper into Digital Evangelism

If this post piques your interest and you're eager to delve deeper into the strategies discussed, watch our complete session available on YouTube. It's an enriching resource for any church leader looking to navigate the complexities of modern evangelism.

MEMORY VERSE: "For we must needs die, and are as water spilt on the ground, which cannot be gathered up again; neither doth God respect any person: yet doth he devise means, that his banished be not expelled from him." 2 Samuel 14:14.

BIBLE PASSAGE: Hebrews 10:21-24.

[21]And having an high priest over the house of God;

[22]Let us draw near with a true heart in full assurance of faith, having our hearts sprinkled from an evil conscience, and our bodies washed with pure water.

[23]Let us hold fast the profession of our faith without wavering; (for he is faithful that promised;)

[24]And let us consider one another to provoke unto love and to good works:

INTRODUCTION: As at January 2020, total world population stood at 7.75 billion, smart mobile phone users are about 5.19 billion, internet users 4.54 billion and active social media users 3.80 billion. Statistics also shows that every minute, about 1 million people log unto Facebook, 3.8 million searches are made on Google, 4.5 million videos are viewed on YouTube and 347 thousand users scroll on Instagram.

The Bible is clear that anyone who has a personal encounter with Jesus is called to be His witness (Mk.16:14-15, Acts 1:8). With the emergence of new digital technologies and internet/social media platforms, digital evangelism is an effective means of reaching the world with the Gospel.

OUTLINES:

1. BIBLICAL VIEW OF DIGITAL EVANGELISM

2. OPTIMISING THE DIGITAL WORLD FOR EVANGELISM AND DISCIPLESHIP

1. BIBLICAL VIEW OF DIGITAL EVANGELISM

Simply put, digital evangelism is about strategically and intentionally using the internet and social-media platforms through communication gadgets like smart-phones, pads/tablets, computers, video cameras and other digital devices to preach the gospel or share our Christian experience with others. It is about extending our divine calling/ministry beyond the physical walls of the Church (Acts 1:8; 2 Cor.5:17-18). We can infer from Mark 5:18-19 that Jesus wants us to spread the gospel of salvation to our friends using the trending means.

Obviously, Jesus Christ did not follow merely one method of spreading the gospel. In various ways, He sought to gain the attention of the multitude. For instance Jesus used the boat of Peter as 'platform' to teach the multitude (Lk.5:1-3) and on another occasion, He climbed the mountain to gain enough coverage (Matt.5:1-2). While Apostle Paul, travelled from city to city and wrote many letters using the printing press available during the era of Reformation. This means that we should study, plan, and devise methods to reach the people where they are using the means and tools available in this era (1Cor.9:21-23). In this era, through a simple communication device we hold in our hands, we can reach and teach the world (Matt.28:19-20).

2. OPTIMISING THE DIGITAL WORLD FOR EVANGELISM AND DISCIPLESHIP

There are definitely positive aspects of social networking. It has surmounted great hurdles and barriers of the most hostile communities of the world, even those against the gospel. For Christians, social media sites can be productively harnessed for 'kingdom expansion'.

Reconnecting with old friends and increasing our sphere of influence can lead to evangelistic opportunities unavailable elsewhere. Social media allows us to re-enter the daily lives of people we may have lost contact with and open up new avenues for sharing Christ. As such, we can influence the views of others by what we post, bringing encouragement and spiritual guidance to others and using friends' lists, Facebook/WhatsApp status updates or tweets to pray regularly for friends and their needs (Heb.10:24-25).

Social media and modern technologies have eased entry into the world of telling stories, sharing ideas, and expressing thoughts through creative visual content to a wide audience. We can all be writers, content-creators and publishers now. This means that when it comes to creating content for evangelism and discipleship, the role is no longer restricted to pastors, theologians, and other trained professionals. Therefore, making use of digital means to further the gospel work means that more church members can be missionaries. The presence of the Church online will be stronger, and more people will know of the saving love of Jesus.

CONCLUSION: Digital evangelism should be incorporated with traditional forms of evangelism. It does not replace traditional methods such as one-on-one, mass, tracts evangelism, etc. (Matt.28:19-20).

QUESTIONS:

1. Mention some of the digital platforms that can be used in spreading the gospel.
2. How can you optimise the digital world for evangelism and discipleship?

FURTHER READING: MON: Prov.11:30. TUE: Mk.13:10. WED: Mk.16:15. THUR: Jn. 1:23. FRI: Matt.16:5. SAT: Heb.10:24-25. SUN: 1Cor.10:33.

ASSIGNMENT: Mention five (5) things that may discourage people from going into the mission field or becoming a missionary

Effective digital evangelism involves building genuine relationships, sharing authentic testimonies, and utilizing diverse online platforms to meet people in their daily digital spaces. Key strategies include creating engaging, shareable content (videos, blogs, stories) that addresses real-life questions, running targeted social media ads, conducting online Bible studies, and moving from passive broadcasting to active, compassionate online engagement.

Key Strategies for Effective Digital Evangelism

- **Leverage Video Content**: Record and share testimonies and video stories of faith to show the transformative power of the Gospel. Video often communicates sincerity better than text.
- **Utilize Social Media Platforms**: Engage in meaningful conversations on Facebook, Instagram, TikTok, and WhatsApp, rather than just posting content.
- **Create Engaging, Shareable Content**: Use tools like Canva to create high-quality graphics and use blog posts or videos to answer the deep spiritual questions people are already searching for, as discussed by Reliant Creative.
- **Online Bible Studies and Community Groups**: Use Zoom or social media groups to facilitate interactive, accessible Bible studies for seekers.
- **Targeted Digital Advertising**: Use Facebook and Google ads to reach specific demographics and interests in your community.
- **Focus on Relationship-Driven Evangelism**: Use online spaces to foster, not just announce, connections. This involves being available to discuss and chat with people directly.
- **Bridge to In-Person Connection**: Transition from online engagement to face-to-face discipleship, such as inviting people from online groups to physical church events.

Preparation and Mindset

- **Identify Your Target Audience**: Define who you are trying to reach (e.g., young families, skeptics, seekers) to tailor your message.

- **Start Small and Be Consistent**: Begin with manageable steps like sharing testimonies and consistently engaging online.
 - **Measure and Adapt**: Utilize analytics (like Google Analytics and social media insights) to understand which content resonates best and adjust your strategies accordingly.
 - - Identify your audience
 - Choose the right platform
 - Define your purpose
 - Create engaging content
 - Encourage content sharing
 - Engage in conversations
 - Measure insights
-

Digital evangelism isn't just about broadcasting church events or posting scripture online. It's about showing up in people's everyday online spaces, connecting in meaningful ways, and pointing them to Jesus. Social media can be a powerful place of influence, and now is the time to start sharing. Whether you're starting from scratch or refining your current efforts, this step-by-step guide will help you develop an effective social media strategy.

Step 1: Identify your audience

Before you post anything, stop and define exactly who you're trying to reach. Is your church or ministry passionate about engaging young families? Are you hoping to connect with students, seekers, or skeptics?

Ask yourself:

- Who are you uniquely called to serve?
- What are the real-life struggles, interests, or questions these people have?
- What kind of content do the people you're trying to reach engage with online?

Tools like Google Analytics and social media insights can help you understand your audience's online behaviours and tailor your approach accordingly. The more clearly you define your audience, the more focused and effective your content will be.

Step 2: Choose the right platform

It's likely that your audience will be spending time on certain online platforms, so you need to show up where they already are. Here's a breakdown of common platforms and how they're best used:

- *Facebook & Instagram*: Great for storytelling, events, and community building. These platforms allow you to connect visually and emotionally.
- *YouTube & TikTok*: Perfect for sharing video testimonies, sermon clips, or quick faith-based thoughts. These are discovery platforms, ideal for reaching people who don't yet know you.
- *WhatsApp & Messenger*: Powerful for one-on-one discipleship and follow-ups. Use these for building trust and deeper connections.
- *Discord, Twitch, Roblox*: These platforms are where younger audiences hang out. If Gen Z is your mission field, consider showing up in these spaces with care and consistency.

At DigitalDay_25, a meeting of international technologists, church leaders and missions practitioners, Father Rob Galea, founder and executive director of ICON Ministry, highlighted the potential for gaming platforms such as Roblox in digital evangelism efforts. You can watch his talk [here](#).

As Sats Solanki* puts it, 'It's all about representing yourself differently depending on the context.' Match your tone, content type, and messaging to the platform.

*Sats Solanki is a social media expert and author of the following CV courses: 'How to reach people online with Sats Solanki', 'Content creation for church with Sats Solanki', 'Protecting your soul online with Sats Solanki'. These courses help churches and evangelists establish themselves online.

Step 3: Define your purpose

It's easy to get caught up in posting content for the sake of visibility. But what are you actually hoping to accomplish?

Define your goals early. You might want to:

- Spark gospel-centred conversations
- Invite people to a church service or Alpha course
- Point them to discipleship opportunities
- Provide thoughtful answers to spiritual questions

When you know your "why," your content becomes intentional, not just noise in a crowded feed.

Step 4: Create engaging content

Here's where things get creative. You don't need fancy gear - just authenticity and a message worth sharing. Content that connects is usually simple, honest, and relevant.

Try:

- Short testimony videos that show faith in action
- Bible verse carousels with thoughtful reflections

- Questions that invite real responses, like “What gives you hope?”
- Live devotionals or Q&A sessions that allow interaction

Focus on value over volume. It’s not about how often you post, but whether your content invites people closer to Jesus.

Step 5: Encourage content sharing

Don’t just hit ‘post’ and hope for the best. Think of yourselves as a team of digital missionaries. Encourage everyone to share, tag, and talk about your content.

You can also:

- Use small paid boosts to get content in front of the right people
- Share in local groups or forums where people are already asking big life questions
- Repurpose content across platforms to extend its reach

A post can become a movement if the right people see it at the right time.

Step 6: Engage in conversations

This is where digital evangelism becomes a real ministry. Don't just broadcast - listen, respond and follow up.

Make time to:

- Answer DMs and comments thoughtfully
- Connect with people who ask faith questions
- Use chatbots or messaging tools to start deeper conversations

By showing up consistently and compassionately, you create a space where people feel seen, heard, and safe to explore faith.

💬 Read more about answering faith questions online here: [6 Ways We're Answering Faith Questions Online](#)

Step 7: Measure and Improve

You won't get it perfect the first time, and that's okay. Track your results using engagement stats, click-throughs, and conversation rates. What content is working? What's falling flat?

Use that insight to improve. Small tweaks can lead to big breakthroughs over time.

Final thoughts

This isn't about going viral, it's about being faithful. Digital evangelism is a long game, and it takes patience, creativity, and prayer. But the good news is, you're not doing it alone. CV has a wealth of free tools and resources to help you every step of the way.

Keep showing up. Keep planting seeds. What you're building online could change someone's eternity.

Nick Moretti, Head of Marketing and Content at Big Wave Media, discusses the relevance of social media currently, and how Christians need to take the opportunity to enter into this sphere of influence. You can watch his DigitalDay_25 session here:

If after reading this article you're feeling inspired to jump into the world of social media, take a look at this content and start building a successful online presence:

Digital Disruptors Podcast

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In the digital age of communication, the internet is a crucial platform for evangelism – particularly for younger generations who spend over 15 hours a day online but also for those who are isolated, housebound, or far from home. Together, we seek to understand, explore, and innovate around what it means to be followers of Jesus in digital space.

Are you a digital pioneer or innovator?

[New Places for New People](#) are new Christian communities springing up in local communities, and online too. In 2023 the Methodist Church launched a small community of support of church planters and pioneers who are exploring forming new Christian communities online.

The group includes diverse digital practitioners, from podcasters to gamers and everything in between. The group was recruited initially through District Chairs, and more will be added

Funding

There is funding available for Digital New Places for New People, using the same process as onsite NPNPs, but with money located in the God for All digital stream.

Your idea does not need to identify as a New Place for New People to join the community of practitioners, and there is no requirement to apply for funding. If you think you'd benefit from joining the group, do get in touch. We'd love to hear from you if you're passionate about any of the following: experimenting with digital evangelism; planting online Christian community; or creating original digital Christian content. Email [Ali Johnson](#) to let him know what you're up to.

Up to £10,000 of exploratory funding is available for those who join the Digital NPNP community/network. This funding helps pioneers and teams explore new ideas and test their potential in the digital space before applying for larger district or circuit funding. **This funding is specifically for starting new communities and cannot be used for ongoing digital initiatives.**

To request funding, pioneers need to follow the funding process in their geographical Methodist district (contact your district NPNP Lead to find out about this, or if you don't know who this is ask [Julian Bond](#) - Funding Officer - for information on the current NPNP funding situation in your district). This involves working with district representatives to ensure the proposed NPNP aligns with local priorities and submitting through the district's established NPNP funding process. The goal is to give pioneers

the chance to experiment, refine their ideas, and strengthen their submission for full funding.

Process and Criteria

- . All digital NPNP exploratory submissions should have district chair sign off. We recognise that the digital space allows for engagement beyond geographical boundaries. However, for accountability, sustainability, and the potential for further funding through the NPNP circuit process, it's important that District Chairs and leaders—along with Circuits where appropriate—are consulted early in the exploratory funding submission. Their involvement ensures the project aligns with strategic and budget planning at these levels. [Submission form](#).
- . This funding is intended for every district (so far five districts have received funding for nine digital NPNPs). It is additional to the main district/circuit NPNP funding programme.
- . It will be helpful for digital innovators to familiarise themselves with the Circuit Funding process [Section 6: How are NPNPs funded?](#)
- . Funding is available **now** until all funds have been allocated, **or until 31 August 2026** when the funding will expire.
- . Submissions can be made at any time and there will be a rapid turnaround (except where there are eligibility queries) - within five working days. Priority will be given to districts that have not yet received this funding. Draft submissions can be sent at any time for feedback from the Mission Funding Officer.
- . Criteria – as for main NPNP programme (see funding chapter via hyperlink above), but also there should be proven skills and ability in the digital space, the pioneer might not be a digital 'expert' but there should be a skilled digital person in the team.

As well as the Mission Funding Officer, the Digital Evangelist and Pioneering and Church Planting Officer will be fully involved in your decision-making process.

Social Media and Digital Training

In these changing times, social media and online presence have become vital forms of communication for many churches and communities. In a new series of modules, we explore topics such as the foundations of social media and developing content and digital identity through to copyright, digital strategies and online evangelism. The training is offered as pre-course work, videos and live online sessions. See [Getting Started Online](#).

Digital Evangelism - resources



Are you wondering what digital evangelism is and how you can do it? To equip the whole church for mission online, there are resources here:

[What is digital evangelism?](#) (Downloadable PDF)

[What methods can be used for evangelism online?](#)

This webpage looks at the various methods for online evangelism (i.e. websites, blogs, apps, etc) and includes good news stories about how Methodists around the Connexion are using them effectively.

There are also the following downloadable guides on these specific areas of digital evangelism:

[Guide: Using church websites for evangelism](#)

[Guide: Using church Facebook pages for evangelism](#)

[Guide: Using Instagram and Twitter for evangelism](#)

[Guide: Using your personal Facebook profile for evangelism](#)

The Methodist Church on Social Media

One easy way to get involved in the digital world is to **share content produced by the Connexional Team**. Check out the social media channels from the Methodist Church and retweet, share and like the content you think is great!

Contents

We all know that to reach more people for Christ in today's world, we must embrace digital evangelism. The digital space through social media, messaging apps, and online platforms offers us an incredible opportunity to share the love of Jesus faster and farther than ever before.

But let's be honest: many believers still feel unsure, afraid, or simply unaware of how to start. That's where this digital evangelism strategy comes in. It's not just a guide; it's an invitation to step out in faith and become a digital missionary right where you are.

This **digital evangelism** strategy was carefully designed for people just like you.

- If you've never shared your faith online, this is your moment to begin.
- If you've tried but need a better approach, this strategy will give you clarity and confidence.

I've personally done this, and I've seen firsthand how a simple gospel message online can lead to hope, healing, and even salvation. And we've seen others follow this same digital evangelism strategy and experience real testimonies—people giving their lives to Christ, receiving encouragement, or reconnecting with their faith all through meaningful digital conversations.

Digital evangelism doesn't require a pulpit or a church stage. It starts with:

- **A willing heart**
- **A praying spirit**
- **And a phone in your hand**

Digital evangelism is how we light up the online world for Jesus. Download our **Digital Evangelism Strategy Guide**

So, if you've ever wondered, "Where do I start?" — this is it. You're not too late. You're not unqualified. You're just in time.

This is a guide for you. Let's begin

Step 1: Prepare Your Heart and Tools

Before stepping into the mission field of digital evangelism, it is essential to **prepare both spiritually and practically**. Just as a farmer prepares the soil before planting, we must prepare our hearts and gather the right tools to sow the seed of the Gospel online.

1. A Willing and Ready Heart

Your heart is your most important tool in digital evangelism. Be available, teachable, and full of love. Ask yourself:

- Am I willing to represent Christ online with compassion and truth?
- Am I ready to listen more than I speak?
- Am I available to follow up, care, and build relationships?

The heart behind the message matters as much as the message itself. When your heart is full of God's love, it will naturally overflow into your interactions.

2. Prayerful Lips and a Sensitive Spirit

Prayer is the engine of effective evangelism. Spend time in prayer before you begin, asking the Holy Spirit for:

- Wisdom in choosing who to reach out to.
- Sensitivity to people's needs and emotional states.
- The right words to speak life and truth.

You can pray something like:

"Lord, use me today as Your vessel. Lead me to the person who needs Your love and hope. Fill my words with grace and truth. Amen."

3. Essential Digital Evangelism Tools

To evangelize effectively online, make sure you have these basic tools:

- **A Smartphone or Computer with a Stable Internet Connection:** This ensures smooth communication without interruptions.
- **Access to Social Media Platforms:** Such as WhatsApp, Facebook, Instagram, Telegram, or even email—wherever people are, that's where ministry happens.
- **A Bible App or Online Bible Tool:** The [YouVersion Bible App](#) is user-friendly, shareable, and includes Bible reading plans. It also allows you to share verses directly to social media or chat apps.

4. Create a Spirit-Led Digital Atmosphere

Before reaching out to anyone, take a few moments to:

- Pray for the person you plan to message even before they read your text.
- Ask the Holy Spirit for divine timing. Sometimes the exact moment you message someone is the very moment they need encouragement.
- Prepare your digital space: Have uplifting music, a Bible, and maybe a notepad nearby to jot down impressions or scriptures.

Pro Tip: Digital evangelism is not about performance—it's about presence. Your consistency and authenticity online can open hearts over time. Begin each day with a fresh commitment to let Jesus shine through you.

Step 2: Start a Simple Conversation

Goal: Open the door for connection, not conversion—yet.

Evangelism starts with relationship. Before sharing the Gospel, you must first connect with the person as a fellow human being. The digital world gives us a natural avenue to do this, especially through messaging platforms and social media.

Pick a Friend to Reach Out To

Start with someone on your contact list who **you know isn't a believer** or is likely far from the faith.

Choose one person from:

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Tip: It's best to start with someone of the same gender, especially when you're just beginning digital outreach. This ensures comfort and clarity in communication.

Send an Encouraging & Friendly Message

The goal here is **not to preach, but to connect**. Keep the tone casual, neutral, and warm. It's okay not to mention Bible verses right away unless the Holy Spirit leads you. Avoid sounding "churchy" or overly spiritual at first—this stage is about building trust and a bridge for future conversations.

Sample Message:

"Hey [Name], I hope you're doing well! I noticed you're one of my contacts, and I just thought to say hi and connect with you a bit more here. How's life treating you these days?"

If they respond, keep the conversation going naturally:

- Ask how their day or week is going.

- Share something light about your own day if appropriate.
- Let it feel like a normal chat—not a mission.

Focus on Relationship, Not Results

You're planting seeds, not harvesting yet. Avoid jumping into spiritual talk unless the person opens up or the Holy Spirit clearly nudges you to. Keep things:

- Positive
- Light
- Encouraging
- Respectful

Pro Tip: People don't care how much you know until they know how much you care. Focus on building real connection. If someone doesn't respond, don't take it personally—your kindness still planted a seed.

Step 3: Deepen the Conversation

Goal: Gently shift from casual connection to intentional spiritual engagement.

Once you've broken the ice with a warm introduction, it's time to move the conversation a step deeper. This phase requires **wisdom, sensitivity, and Spirit-led communication**. You're not preaching yet—but you're slowly guiding the conversation toward purpose.

You can approach this in **two major ways**, depending on how the previous interaction went:

- A soft spiritual prompt (Evangelism Conversation Starters)
- A caring gesture (Offering Prayer)

Option 1: Digital Evangelism Conversation Starters

These are friendly, reflective, and non-intrusive questions that help uncover a person's heart and open them up to spiritual conversations. Choose one based on how well the person is responding:

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- "Hey, what's been giving you hope lately?"
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- "What do you turn to when life feels overwhelming?"
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- "What's your spiritual background, if you don't mind me asking?"
- "Do you believe in prayer? I've found it really helps me stay grounded."

How to Use:

Once they respond, engage sincerely. Don't rush to "Jesus is the answer"—take time

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If they say, *"Honestly, I'm just trying to stay positive,"*
you could respond:

"That's valid. Staying hopeful is so important. Personally, my faith has helped me find peace even when things don't make sense. Can I ask what helps you keep going?"

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If you feel led to offer prayer or if the person mentioned a struggle or concern earlier, this is a powerful moment to serve and show love.

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"I'd love to pray for you today. Is there anything specific you'd like me to pray about?"

If they respond with a request:

- **Pray intentionally**—type a heartfelt prayer or send a short, warm voice note.

- Keep it simple and personal. Include scripture if appropriate.

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- Still pray. The Holy Spirit knows what they need.
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"Totally fine. I'll just say a prayer for you anyway, trusting God knows what's on your heart."

Dedicate Time to Intercession

Whether they share a request or not, **commit at least 15 minutes to pray for them.**

- Lift up their name.
- Ask for divine encounters.
- Pray that their heart becomes open to the Gospel.
- Intercede for their salvation and healing (if needed).

Tip: Whether it's through a deep question or a simple prayer, your goal is to open the heart gently. One seed can lead to transformation. Be patient and Spirit-led.

What's Next?

If the conversation continues flowing well, you can begin to naturally introduce

the **reason** you messaged them in the first place—to **share Jesus**. That’s what we’ll cover in the **next phase**.

Step 4: Share the Gospel

Goal: Present Jesus with clarity, love, and a personal touch.

By now, the relationship has been nurtured. Trust has been built. You’ve prayed for them, listened, and opened their heart to something deeper. Now is the time to lovingly and boldly share the message of salvation and extend the invitation to know Jesus personally.

1. Discuss the Need for a God-Centered Life

Start by gently shifting the conversation to spiritual purpose.

You can say something like:

“I’ve really enjoyed our conversations, and I’d love to share something that’s made a huge difference in my life...”
“To be honest, life can feel empty and confusing without God at the center. Knowing Jesus personally has given me peace, direction, and strength, especially in hard times.”

Keep it **personal and relatable**. Don’t give a sermon—share your story.

Let them know:

- We were created to have a relationship with God.
- Sin separates us from Him, but Jesus came to restore that relationship.
- Faith in Jesus brings peace, hope, forgiveness, and a new life.
- It's not about religion—it's about relationship.

Tip: Use simple language, and avoid “Christianese” terms that may confuse them.

2. Share the Gospel Message Simply

Here's a simple Gospel outline you can adapt into your own words:

“God loves you deeply and created you for a purpose. But we’ve all made choices that separate us from Him—that’s what sin is. The good news is that Jesus came to bridge that gap. He lived a perfect life, died on the cross for our sins, and rose again to give us eternal life. When you believe in Him, ask for forgiveness, and invite Him into your heart—you’re made new.”

Ask a question like:

“Have you ever made a personal decision to follow Jesus?”

or

“Would you like to know how to start a relationship with God?”

If they say **yes**, you can lead them in a short salvation prayer.

3. Invite Them Into Community

After sharing the message of Christ, don't leave them alone. Invite them into a **supportive, loving Christian community**.

Suggestions:

- "Would you be open to joining a local church near you?"
- "There's a group I'm part of online where we talk about faith—want to check it out?"
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Whether they give their life to Christ or are still exploring, guide them toward growth using practical tools.

Invite them to read a Bible plan with you on the **YouVersion Bible App**:

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This helps them stay engaged and grow in understanding.

Tip: People are more likely to accept Christ when they see how it's changed your life. Don't just teach—**testify**. Share your personal experience and let your life be the proof of God's goodness.

Step 5: Trust the Holy Spirit to Work

Goal: Release the outcome to God and remain faithful in love and prayer.

Digital evangelism is not a numbers game—it's a heart mission. The role of a digital evangelist is to plant seeds, water them with prayer and love, and trust **God to bring the increase**. We are messengers; **the Holy Spirit is the One who convicts, draws, and transforms hearts**.

Let Go of the Pressure to “Get Results”

It's not about how many people respond to your messages or say “yes” to Jesus immediately. Sometimes, the person you're speaking to may not respond at all—or may not seem interested. Don't let this discourage you.

**Your job is to sow the seed faithfully.
God's job is to ignite the heart.**

Even if the only thing you do is send one message or pray silently for someone—you've already made an eternal investment.

Stand on the Word

“And when I am lifted up from the earth, I will draw everyone to myself.”
— John 12:32 (NLT)

When you lift up Jesus—in your words, your love, your prayers—the Holy Spirit begins a work in the person's heart, even if you can't see it right away. The draw may be slow, quiet, or even invisible at first—but **God is always at work behind the scenes**.

Keep Praying, Keep Loving, Keep Showing Up

Sometimes the greatest act of evangelism is consistency. People may not remember everything you say, but they will remember:

- Your genuine care.
- Your prayerful presence.
- The peace they felt when talking to you.
- The message of hope you shared, even briefly.

**Continue praying for those you've reached out to.
Check in once in a while with a simple message of encouragement.
Let your digital life reflect Christ—consistently.**

Final Tip: You are not alone in this mission. The Holy Spirit is your helper, your guide, and your co-laborer. Trust Him to complete the work you began in love.

Remember:

You may be just one step in someone's journey to Christ. And that one step could be the turning point they never forget.

Challenges You May Face in Digital Evangelism—And How to Respond

PHASE 1: Preparing Your Heart and Tools

Challenge 1: Fear, Doubt, or Feeling Inadequate

- **What It Looks Like:** “What if I say the wrong thing?” “I’m not a preacher!” “Will they ignore me?”
- **What to Do:**
 - Pray for boldness (see Acts 4:29).
 - Remind yourself that God uses **ordinary people** to do extraordinary things.
 - Remember: It’s not about perfection, but obedience.

Challenge 2: Technical or Tool Limitations

- **What It Looks Like:** Poor internet, no Bible app, or not knowing how to use digital platforms well.
- **What to Do:**
 - Prepare ahead—download a Bible app, organize your contacts, and learn basic features of social media.
 - Start small—master one platform at a time.

PHASE 2: Starting a Simple Conversation

Challenge 3: Rejection or No Response

- **What It Looks Like:** Being ignored or left on “read.”

- **What to Do:**
 - Don't take it personally. Rejection of the message is not rejection of you.
 - Keep praying for them. Someone else may come and water the seed you've planted.

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- **What It Looks Like:** Not knowing how to phrase the first message or feeling uncomfortable.
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 - Write the message in a natural, friendly tone.
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- **What It Looks Like:** The person gives short replies or changes the subject.
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- Ask open-ended, thoughtful questions that invite dialogue.
- Sometimes silence means the person is thinking—be patient.

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 - Don't isolate yourself—share your journey with other believers.

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- **What It Looks Like:** Worrying that bringing up Jesus may push someone away.
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 - Speak the truth **in love** (Ephesians 4:15).
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 - Remember, **eternity is more important than comfort.**

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- **What It Looks Like:** They ask deep or theological questions and you feel unqualified.
- **What to Do:**
 - Be honest: "That's a great question—I don't know, but I'll find out."
 - Let it open a door to deeper conversation or bring in someone more experienced.

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- **What It Looks Like:** You shared the Gospel, but they didn't respond or believe.
- **What to Do:**
 - **Release the outcome**—you planted a seed!
 - Keep them in prayer. God is still working behind the scenes.
 - Celebrate obedience, not just results.

Challenge 10: Spiritual Warfare or Discouragement

- **What It Looks Like:** Feeling drained, distracted, or suddenly attacked in other areas of life.

- **What to Do:**
 - Cover yourself in prayer and the Word (Ephesians 6:10–18).
 - Ask others to intercede for you.
 - Stay connected to a spiritual community for strength.

Final Encouragement:

“So neither the one who plants nor the one who waters is anything, but only God, who makes things grow.”
— 1 Corinthians 3:7 (NIV)

Digital evangelism is **seed sowing**. Some conversations may bloom instantly. Others may take years. But none of it is wasted. Every word spoken in love carries eternal potential.

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Contents

We all know that to reach more people for Christ in today’s world, we must embrace digital evangelism. The digital space through social media, messaging apps, and online platforms offers us an incredible opportunity to share the love of Jesus faster and farther than ever before.

But let’s be honest: many believers still feel unsure, afraid, or simply unaware of how to start. That’s where this digital evangelism strategy comes in. It’s not just a guide; it’s an invitation to step out in faith and become a digital missionary right where you are.

This **digital evangelism** strategy was carefully designed for people just like you.

- If you've never shared your faith online, this is your moment to begin.
- If you've tried but need a better approach, this strategy will give you clarity and confidence.

I've personally done this, and I've seen firsthand how a simple gospel message online can lead to hope, healing, and even salvation. And we've seen others follow this same digital evangelism strategy and experience real testimonies—people giving their lives to Christ, receiving encouragement, or reconnecting with their faith all through meaningful digital conversations.

Digital evangelism doesn't require a pulpit or a church stage. It starts with:

- A **willing heart**
- A **praying spirit**
- And a **phone in your hand**

Digital evangelism is how we light up the online world for Jesus. Download our **Digital Evangelism Strategy Guide**

So, if you've ever wondered, "Where do I start?" — this is it. You're not too late. You're not unqualified. You're just in time.

This is a guide for you. Let's begin

Step 1: Prepare Your Heart and Tools

Before stepping into the mission field of digital evangelism, it is essential to **prepare both spiritually and practically**. Just as a farmer prepares the soil before planting, we must prepare our hearts and gather the right tools to sow the seed of the Gospel online.

1. A Willing and Ready Heart

Your heart is your most important tool in digital evangelism. Be available, teachable, and full of love. Ask yourself:

- Am I willing to represent Christ online with compassion and truth?
- Am I ready to listen more than I speak?
- Am I available to follow up, care, and build relationships?

The heart behind the message matters as much as the message itself. When your heart is full of God's love, it will naturally overflow into your interactions.

2. Prayerful Lips and a Sensitive Spirit

Prayer is the engine of effective evangelism. Spend time in prayer before you begin, asking the Holy Spirit for:

- Wisdom in choosing who to reach out to.

- Sensitivity to people's needs and emotional states.
- The right words to speak life and truth.

You can pray something like:

"Lord, use me today as Your vessel. Lead me to the person who needs Your love and hope. Fill my words with grace and truth. Amen."

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To evangelize effectively online, make sure you have these basic tools:

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- **What It Looks Like:** Feeling drained, distracted, or suddenly attacked in other areas of life.

- **What to Do:**
 - Cover yourself in prayer and the Word (Ephesians 6:10–18).
 - Ask others to intercede for you.
 - Stay connected to a spiritual community for strength.

Final Encouragement:

“So neither the one who plants nor the one who waters is anything, but only God, who makes things grow.”
— **1 Corinthians 3:7 (NIV)**

Digital evangelism is **seed sowing**. Some conversations may bloom instantly. Others may take years. But none of it is wasted. Every word spoken in love carries eternal potential.

North American Division of Seventh-day Adventists is embarking on an ambitious mission to cultivate a network of [10,000 digital disciples](#). Whether you're already sharing your faith online or curious about getting started, this initiative has something for you.

As a media strategist, Ernesto Hernandez, Washington Conference media director, actively works in a faith-based digital environment and serves as a frequent coach to pastors, creatives and churches. Hernandez brings a forward-thinking, innovative mindset to his role. He is passionate about empowering individuals of all ages and stages — especially those active on social media — to leverage their platforms for good.

In this conversation, Hernandez shares how individuals can make a meaningful impact through their online presence.

Image

Q: What is the basic definition of digital evangelism?

HERNANDEZ: Digital evangelism is a two-part phrase: you have evangelism — meaning sharing the gospel and the good news with my community — and then you have digital — anything that is internet-connected. Digital disciples or evangelists find creative ways online to share their faith.

Evangelism is something we've done face-to-face for so many years. Digital is a space that was created in the last 20 years. So, then, the question becomes: "How can I share the good news in this interconnected space?"

Q: What are some examples of digital platforms that have been effectively used for evangelism that you're seeing?

HERNANDEZ: I'll share three of my favorite ones I've seen recently.

My dad does digital evangelism through WhatsApp. He sends a little devotional audio every morning to a list of 500 people that he's collected through his travels. Through WhatsApp, he's able to stay in touch with them, even if they're remote, and he can continue sharing the gospel through that platform.

Here's another one that I really love: There's a teenager I met about two years ago. He started a blog in Spanish called Un Joven Jota — An Adventist Teen — and he shares little quotes or small devotionals that he hears from preachers. He's gained so much traction. He has a following now in the thousands.

I have a friend with a Bible Minecraft ministry. He invites young people, usually 10- to 22-year-olds, to play in a safe environment and build Bible scenes together. He will give a prompt and 30–50 people in this video game environment will collectively build Noah's Ark, for example.

Q: What do you think are the biggest challenges with using digital tools for evangelism, and how can they be overcome?

HERNANDEZ: One of the biggest challenges that I see is people trying to go into digital evangelism but not understanding the platforms.

Let's say I'm going to go into construction because there's a lot of need for houses and I just start building. Well, I have to know my tools. I have to know what type of housing is allowed. I have to learn a little bit of code. It's the same way with digital evangelism.

The next huge obstacle I see is that sometimes people don't understand who they're trying to reach. People are going to say, "I want to reach everyone." Define your niche and then your people will find you.

Q: How do you believe churches can leverage social media to reach a broader audience?

HERNANDEZ: First, do not spread yourself too thin in the digital space because it's a huge space. Once you understand your platform and your audience, you're at a good point to get started as a church. Then you can start creating a strategy and establishing a social media team.

I know about a church that has chosen to do Instagram and WhatsApp community groups — two opposite platforms. Yet, the team works well to maintain a sense of community and to reach others who are looking for community. They've trained their team in what's effective in posting, using hashtags, understanding the platform and working with the algorithm.

Q: In your experience, what type of content resonates on different platforms with audiences, especially for sharing messages of faith?

HERNANDEZ: It depends on who you are trying to reach. If you're trying to reach a newcomer audience, you have to lead with a basic message of hope. I like to check myself on content creation by asking, "Can my neighbor relate to this?" Many of us are waiting for the Second Coming of Christ, yet many haven't even heard of the First Coming.

After you have your target audience, you will start introducing them to this story. The next question is, which technology? Some people are going to say, "Oh, podcasts are effective, or YouTube's effective, or TikTok's effective," but it's an ever-evolving world.

Remember my dad? He said, "I don't understand YouTube or Facebook that well. I'm really good on WhatsApp and this is what's working for me." He shares a lot of Christ-centered messages with an introduction to Christianity.

Q: What additional advice would you give to someone who's new in this space?

HERNANDEZ: First of all, it's scary. You're walking into an unknown space. We like our comfort. We like what we know and it's very hard to walk into a space we don't know.

These platforms were built to be addicting. You have to be careful and create a proper strategy. You have to be intentional with your usage of social media and the amount of time you're investing into this ministry.

There are a lot of people out there doing a lot of great things with digital evangelism. There are a lot of us coaching. I think the fact that if someone is reading this, or if someone is listening to this, it means God has already placed that seed in your heart to be here. It's up to us to take that first step or next step.

Start with doing inventory of what digital tools you're good at and see what God's calling you to share. We can be a light in a very dark space. That is the digital space

Yes, digital evangelism is highly effective and increasingly necessary for modern ministry, offering global reach, cost-effective outreach, and access to closed countries. By using social media, artificial intelligence, and livestreams, it sparks real conversations that can lead to life transformation.

Key Aspects of Effective Digital Evangelism:

- **Global Reach & Access:** Digital tools allow for bypassing geographical and physical barriers, allowing for ministry in regions otherwise restricted to the Gospel.
- **Increased Engagement:** Social media platforms allow for interactive, "open loop" communication where content can be easily shared by users, reaching beyond traditional church circles.
- **Cost-Effective:** Digital outreach is typically more affordable than print or physical events, making it sustainable for small ministries.
- **Broadened Scope:** It reaches people where they are—online—allowing individuals to explore faith privately, which often serves as a precursor to in-person connection.
-

Challenges and Best Practices:

- **Transition to Discipleship:** A major challenge is moving people from online engagement to in-person discipleship and church life.

- **Bridge to Offline:** Digital works best when it supports real-world, face-to-face interaction or connects individuals to local churches.
- **Targeted Content:** Success requires understanding the digital tools and platforms, as well as the audience, rather than just broadcasting content.

Digital evangelism does not replace traditional methods but enhances them by creating new, accessible avenues for sharing faith.

Digital Evangelism: Spreading Faith in the Age of Social Media

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With so many people online these days, digital evangelism is a great way to use technology to spread faith. It mixes the tools we use every day with messages of hope and love. Whether you're a minister, part of a church, or just starting in ministry, this approach gives you plenty of ways to reach others, help people grow spiritually, and share the message of faith through social media, websites, and beyond.

What Is Digital Evangelism?

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What Is Digital Evangelism?



Digital evangelism is when you use online platforms and digital tools to share the message of faith, encourage spiritual conversations, and reach individuals who may not have access to traditional methods of ministry.

With the advent of social media, blogs, podcasts, and even AI tools, evangelism has entered a new era. The integration of [AI and religion](#) opens up innovative ways to engage individuals, offering personalized spiritual guidance and interactive experiences.

Instead of being limited to physical spaces like churches, evangelizing through online methods enables anyone to share their faith with a global audience from the comfort of their home or ministry.

What Are Some Examples of Digital Evangelism?

Digital evangelism takes many forms, each offering a unique way to connect with people and share faith.

Engage on Social Media

Social media platforms like Facebook, Instagram, and Twitter are perfect for reaching a broad audience. Regularly sharing inspirational messages, Bible quotes, and personal reflections sparks discussions and allows for interactive engagement through comments, likes, and shares, building an ongoing dialogue about faith.

Launch a Podcast for Ministry

Podcasts provide a personal, in-depth way to share spiritual teachings and faith stories. By starting a podcast, you can reach people who prefer audio content, offering them flexible opportunities to engage with your message, whether on the go or at home, fostering deeper spiritual connections.

Host Online Group Discussions

Virtual meetings on platforms like Zoom or Facebook Live offer an interactive space for people to engage in real-time conversations about faith. These discussions allow for immediate feedback, questions, and community-building, offering a supportive environment for spiritual growth and connection.

Distribute Email Newsletters

Email newsletters are an effective way to maintain consistent, personalized communication with your audience. By sending spiritual reflections, event updates, and exclusive content, you can build a more intimate relationship with followers, encouraging ongoing engagement with your ministry's work.

Create Virtual Prayer Services

Hosting online prayer services brings followers together for moments of collective prayer and reflection, even if they're physically distant. Through live-streamed services, you can facilitate real-time connection, allowing participants to submit prayer requests and share in a spiritual experience that fosters a sense of community.

What Are the Benefits of Digital Evangelism?



Digital evangelism provides several advantages, making it an effective way to spread faith in today's connected world.

Instant Global Connections

Digital platforms allow ministries to reach a global audience, breaking geographic barriers. Tools like live-streaming, social media, and podcasts engage followers in real-time, allowing for immediate feedback and interaction. This not only expands outreach but creates opportunities for deeper engagement, regardless of physical location.

Increased Accessibility

Whether they are unable to attend in-person services due to distance, health, or other limitations. With easy access from home or on the go, individuals can engage with spiritual teachings at their own pace and convenience, broadening the scope of your ministry's reach.

Cost-Effective Outreach

Compared to traditional methods like printed materials or in-person events, digital evangelism is often more affordable and cost-effective. Ministries can use existing digital platforms to share their message, lowering the financial burden typically associated with physical outreach. This affordability makes it easier for even small ministries to maintain an ongoing digital presence and connect with a larger audience.

Engaging Younger Audiences

Reaching Millennials and Gen Z is easier through digital platforms they already use, such as Instagram, YouTube, and TikTok. These generations are highly engaged with online content, and digital evangelism allows ministries to reach them where they spend their time. By creating engaging and relevant content tailored to their interests, ministries can foster meaningful spiritual conversations and build lasting connections.

Ongoing Impact

One of the unique advantages of digital content is its permanence. Unlike in-person events, which are limited to specific times and locations, digital content remains accessible long after it's posted. Videos, blogs, and podcasts can continue to inspire new audiences, creating long-term impact and allowing your ministry's message to resonate with individuals over time.

Flexibility for Ministers

Digital evangelism offers great flexibility for ministers, allowing them to engage with their audience in ways that suit their schedules and preferences. Whether through creating pre-recorded content, engaging on social media, or hosting live-streamed services, there are multiple avenues to connect with others online.

This versatile form of evangelism makes it easier for ministers to incorporate it into their personal and professional lives, ensuring they can serve their communities in ways that align with their unique capabilities and resources.

How Can You Implement Digital Evangelism in Your Ministry?



To successfully implement digital evangelism, the best approach is to meet people where they already are—online. With so many individuals engaging with technology and social media daily, it's crucial to utilize platforms like Facebook, Instagram, YouTube, and TikTok to engage in meaningful ways. By incorporating [technology and religion](#), you can share your message, create community, and nurture relationships through digital means.

Here are some practical tips for getting started.

- Start by creating an online presence, such as a website or social media page.
- Regularly share uplifting content, Bible verses, or reflections.
- Encourage interactive engagement by responding to comments, messages, and questions.
- Use tools like email newsletters or live-streamed services to deepen your connection with followers.

By embracing digital platforms, you can expand your reach and make a lasting impact online.

Bringing Faith to a Broader Audience With Digital Evangelism

As digital evangelism continues to grow, it's essential for ministers to recognize the importance of connecting with a wider audience online. The opportunities are endless, and by embracing technology, you're not only spreading your faith but also paving the way for the future of ministry.

If you're looking to bring your own faith journey into the digital realm, the Universal Life Church (ULC) can help. As a ULC minister, you'll have access to the tools, resources, and community to guide you through the process of digital evangelism. Learn more about how you can [become a minister](#) and start spreading faith today.

Digital communication has become one of the most effective ways of reaching an audience, and this includes an audience looking for God. In today's society, digital evangelism is becoming central to spreading the Seventh-day Adventist Church's message. San Francisco, in California, United States, is currently at the heart of Central California Conference's digital evangelism campaign, and the impacts are becoming clear.

San Francisco is a diverse community that is difficult to reach through many traditional methods of outreach. More than 40 percent of the

residents speak a language other than English, and some of these languages include Spanish, Portuguese, Mandarin, Vietnamese, Tagalog, Russian, and Korean. The language barriers, cultural differences, and accessibility issues make it a good place to implement digital evangelism and see its direct impacts. Digital missionaries use social media platforms to connect with each person in their own language, helping God reveal His love to them through these resources.

Mark Ferrell, lead pastor of the San Francisco Central Seventh-day Adventist Church, explained, "It's challenging to go door-to-door since most homes have gates. Handing out brochures is also tough because people receive so many already. So, we're always seeking new ways to connect with people."

People in today's world are often more interested in their phones than in talking to people face to face, and many people find this frustrating. However, this societal change can be used in ministry. "There's an ancient wise saying that states, 'Don't curse the darkness, but light a candle,' " Ferrell said. "And our church decided to light the candle by reaching out to the people in our community through their digital doors — phones and computers. This is what digital evangelism is all about. Digital evangelism is reaching out to people through their smartphones and through social media."

Ceejay is one example of the ongoing impact this ministry is having in the Bay Area. Ceejay is a registered nurse in the emergency department, but he was having some problems at his work. "I was just browsing my Facebook page, and a San Francisco Central prayer request ad came up asking, 'What specifically can we pray for?' " He responded by saying he'd like them to pray about the job he had recently begun

"I started with a conversation about my concern, and I praise the Lord because I'm still currently working at the same hospital," Ceejay said. Not only has he been able to do well in his new job, but he also began

Bible studies and is even attending the local Adventist church. This is less than a month after connecting with the church through digital evangelism.

Michelle Derecho, one of the local missionaries in the digital evangelism campaign, spoke directly to Ceejay in June 2024. She helped connect him with the San Francisco Central church and led him in Bible studies. She did not immediately ask him to start Bible studies or go to church, but started by simply being willing to meet him at the local mall and introduce him to other people who cared. Many people are just looking for a direct connection with another human being who cares, not someone trying to flood them with information.

“I did not tell him about our religion. I did not tell him I wanted to give him Bible studies. We had an online conversation. I asked him about his life, what has happening to him, and he started to share his concerns,” Derecho said. A few days after their online conversation began, Derecho met Ceejay in the Stonestown Mall in San Francisco, along with another one of Derecho’s Bible students. This led to starting Ceejay’s own personal Bible studies, and they are now halfway finished with these studies.

The digital evangelism group in San Francisco now has more than 150 people interested in Bible studies, counseling, and learning more about God. These groups are being reached through social media, which leads to direct contact, friendships, Bible studies, people attending church and becoming members of the Seventh-day Adventist movement. In today’s digital age, the church ministry is reaching far beyond its walls. It is reaching into the lives of people through their computers, their phones, and leading them to Christ through digital evangelism.

Embracing Digital Evangelism

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- Justin Kim
- Jan 30, 2024
- 12 min read

Welcome to a pivotal chapter in the unfolding story of digital evangelism. As we navigate the digital age, our steadfast mission is to spread the three angels' message worldwide. While the Bible's message of truth remains unchanged, our delivery methods must evolve with current trends to reach people effectively. This guide is a journey into adapting our approach to resonate with the digital world, ensuring that the eternal truths of the Bible are communicated in a way that speaks to today's audience.

Embarking on this journey, we confront a fundamental question: How can we reach out to people in the digital world and draw them closer to Jesus? This pressing query, born from a profound dedication to digital evangelism, forms the core of our pursuit. In my experience within this field, I've encountered numerous questions, all converging on this central theme. This book is dedicated to exploring effective strategies for engaging with individuals in the digital landscape. Our aim is to offer practical, feasible methods for online engagement, enhancing the impact of the Gospel's message in our digitally-driven world.



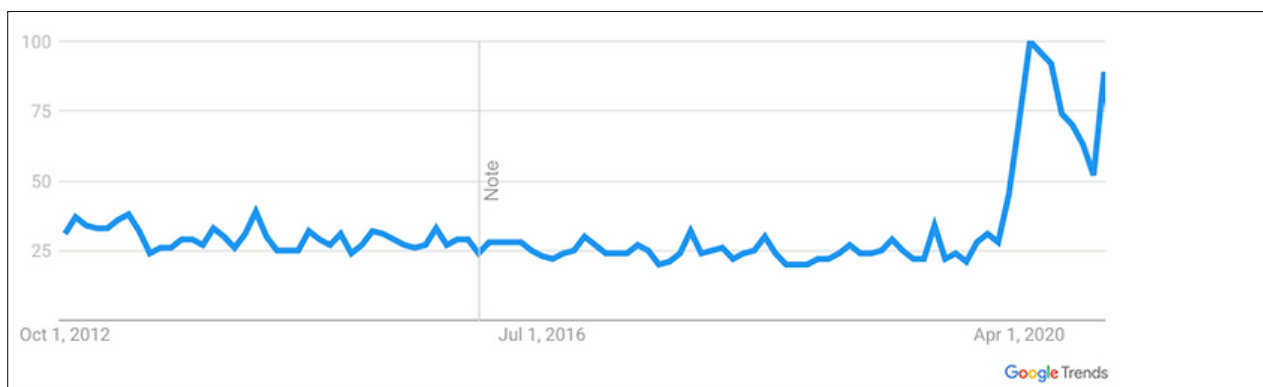
The Beginning of My Digital Evangelism Journey

My journey in digital evangelism began in 1998, a time characterized by bulky computers and the unmistakable sound of dial-up internet. Despite the era's slow internet speeds, it marked the dawn of media ministry. My initial mission in this realm was to establish an Adventist community using ASCII (American Standard Code for Information Interchange) art on a bulletin board system, which was the precursor to platforms like Facebook. The simplicity of ASCII and the early stages of HTML marked our first steps into digital evangelism. During this period, I had the opportunity to join a team developing Adventist Bible study websites. Initially, I was skeptical about our potential impact, mindful of the technological limits of the era. Surprisingly, the website not only drew visitors but also fostered active Bible study participation. This online engagement, even back in the technologically constrained era of 1998, led to tangible real-world outcomes such as baptisms and profound spiritual journeys. The significant impacts we achieved at a time when digital technology was still emerging were remarkable. This experience highlights that the digital realm has always been a rich field for both seeking and sharing the Gospel.

Today's Digital Landscape

Today's digital landscape, deeply embedded in our daily lives, offers immense potential for mission work. The swift growth of digital platforms and high

levels of online interaction provide unique opportunities for evangelism, allowing us to reach a diverse, global audience. Statista's research indicates that online searches frequently cover politics, celebrities and religion, the latter being one of the top interests of the world. This indicates a significant, yet largely untapped, mission field. Google Keyword trends show a sustained interest in the "Second Coming" over the past decade, with a notable 400 percent surge in April 2020, amidst the rise of COVID cases in the U.S. **This increase highlights the digital world's potential for spreading Adventist messages, underscoring its importance for mission work.**



The astonishing fact that 90 percent of the world's data was created in the last two years highlights the explosive growth of digital content. Consider the daily online interactions: a million Facebook logins, 3.8 million Google searches and 4.5 million YouTube video views every minute. On average, individuals spend about 6 hours and 37 minutes online each day, dedicating 2 hours and 31 minutes to social media. They are bombarded with roughly 10,000 media messages and interact with their phones around 247 times daily. These statistics reflect a significant shift in how we communicate, gather information and build communities, firmly establishing the digital world as a vital and dynamic field for evangelism.

Our response to this digital transformation transcends mere adaptation—it signifies a significant shift in how we fulfill our mission of spreading Christ's teachings. We aim to meet people where they are in the vast and dynamic digital world.

This book is crafted to empower you with the necessary tools and insights for impactful digital evangelism. It covers the entire spectrum of digital

evangelism, with a particular focus on digital prayer campaigns, foundational strategies and online pastoral care.

Definition of Digital Evangelism

Digital evangelism, profoundly influenced by Ellen G. White's comprehensive approach to evangelism, goes beyond the simple spread of Christian belief. It embodies an all-encompassing strategy for nurturing souls and preparing them for the Second Coming of Christ. As *The Ellen G. White Encyclopedia* articulated, "Ellen G. White's view of **evangelism was wholistic**. Evangelism was not just reaching people; it also included fully discipling them into people ready for Jesus to come." This perspective emphasizes that evangelism should surpass mere initial outreach, extending into a continuous journey of discipleship, guiding individuals toward a deeper and more devoted faith experience.

Digital evangelism is the strategic use of digital technology like social media, digital marketing and websites to share the three angels' message and invite people to meet Jesus. It's more than just spreading the word; it's about fostering relationships online where individuals can connect, grow spiritually and become disciples together.

This approach facilitates meaningful engagement, guiding individuals toward a deeper understanding and relationship with Jesus Christ, and nurturing discipleship with the ultimate goal of bringing them into the church community. It aligns with Ellen G. White's vision of a comprehensive evangelistic mission, which emphasizes the wholistic spiritual development of each individual. This method ensures that digital evangelism is more than initial contact; it's about ongoing spiritual growth and actively integrating new believers into the church community.

This new form of evangelism transforms traditional methods of sharing faith, making it more accessible, immediate and wide-reaching. It enhances the engagement of church members in digital missionary work, significantly increasing the Adventist presence in the digital realm. Crucially, it creates new pathways for individuals globally to discover the transformative love of Jesus and to join a nurturing online Christian community.

Fundamentally, when viewed through the prism of Ellen G. White's teachings, digital evangelism is an active and engaging way to fulfill the Great Commission in the contemporary digital age. It's about establishing a comprehensive, supportive and interactive environment where faith is shared,

explored and deepened, using the power of technology to equip individuals for a life of Christian discipleship.

Significance of Digital Evangelism

Digital evangelism stands at the forefront of modern ministry, presenting a unique and expansive mission field filled with potential. Through online platforms, we're poised to significantly influence various aspects of evangelism, including:

1.

Reaching Diverse Generations: By employing a range of digital platforms, we can connect with different age groups and demographics, engaging each segment within their preferred digital spaces.

2.

3.

Reaching the Unchurched: Digital evangelism allows us to reach out to individuals who have never been part of a faith community, extending the Gospel's reach to entirely new audiences.

4.

5.

Providing Anonymity: Our digital presence creates a safe environment where individuals can seek spiritual guidance without the fear of stigma or embarrassment, encouraging open and honest exploration of faith.

6.

7.

Building Digital Spiritual Relationships: In the digital mission field, there's a unique opportunity to foster spiritual relationships and communities. Our digital presence not only allows us to share the Gospel but also to nurture these relationships, providing ongoing support and guidance and creating a sense of belonging and community in the digital world.

8.

9.

Catering to Modern Lifestyles: By adapting to the busy and varied schedules of contemporary life, digital evangelism makes spiritual guidance more accessible and pertinent to everyday life.

10.

11.

Mobilizing Lay Members as Digital Missionaries: Encouraging and equipping our church members to become digital missionaries is a crucial aspect of digital evangelism. By leveraging their personal digital networks, members can actively participate in spreading the Gospel, reaching out to their online communities and building spiritual relationships in the digital realm.

12.

I recently had the privilege of speaking with a missionary whose experiences with digital evangelism were deeply insightful. As an introvert, she discovered a valuable tool in social media. It offered a fitting platform for her, facilitating meaningful engagement without the stress of in-person interactions. She shared, "Being introverted, I often struggle in direct social situations. Social media, however, has opened a new avenue for me, enabling me to actively and consistently engage with my community. Digital evangelism has become a passion." Additionally, she reflected on how this digital evangelism approach greatly enhanced her spiritual growth, especially in her commitment to prayer for her community.

This resonates with Ellen G. White's views in *Steps to Jesus*. White emphasizes the importance of active Christian duty and helping others as integral to one's spiritual journey. She notes, "People who stop helping others and doing their Christian duty have little for which to pray. When they do not work for the Master, who worked for them, they have nothing to pray about. Their prayers are only for themselves. They do not pray for other people or for strength to do God's work." This underscores the notion that engaging in digital evangelism, as this missionary did, is an active part of the Christian mission, broadening one's spiritual life beyond personal growth to encompass service and community outreach.

Digital evangelism is more than just an extension of traditional methods. It is a vital strategy in our digital age. It serves as an effective medium for spreading the Gospel, engaging diverse individuals and fostering a dynamic online faith community.

Biblical Perspectives on Digital Evangelism

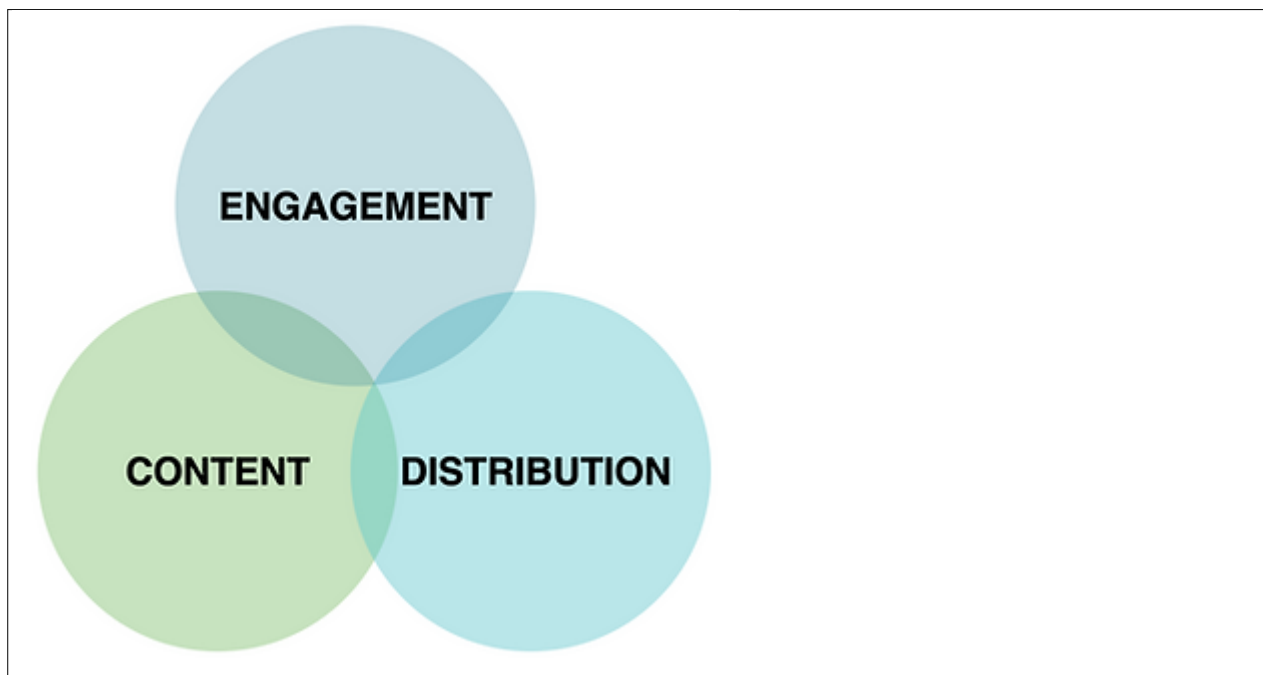


We uncover fascinating parallels with modern-day digital outreach and social media influence when exploring the methods of communication used by biblical figures like Jesus, Paul and John the Revelator through the lens of digital evangelism. In the context of the 21st century, envisioning Jesus' return brings interesting possibilities. Given His mission of global Gospel dissemination, it's plausible He would utilize digital media—including social media platforms—to amplify His message. During His earthly ministry, Jesus skillfully used parables for storytelling (Matthew 13:34-35) and connected with people in their own environments. In a modern setting, He might similarly use platforms like Twitter, Facebook or YouTube to share His teachings broadly, paralleling His historical approach to teaching in public spaces. The work of Paul and John the Revelator in their era parallels today's social media influence. Paul's epistles, notably his instruction in Colossians 4:16 to circulate letters among communities, resemble the spread of engaging content across modern networks, similar to social media posts and blogs. These letters fostered a sense of connection and inspiration within early Christian communities, comparable to the way digital content influences the online world today. John's Revelation, with its striking visualizations and profound insights, shared through documents sent to various churches, resembles the creation of engaging digital content in today's media landscape. His ability to share these visions across a network of churches parallels the modern concept of content designed for widespread online sharing and engagement.

From this perspective, the core objectives of evangelism—to connect, engage and inspire—have remained consistent over time. The modes of communication have undergone a significant transformation, shifting from parchment letters to digital tweets and posts. Yet, the fundamental mission persists: to disseminate a message that deeply resonates and drives change. This historical insight augments the concept of digital evangelism, presenting it as an adaptation of the age-old tradition of spreading the Gospel, now enhanced by the broad reach and immediacy offered by digital media.

The Three Pillars of Digital Evangelism: Content, Distribution, Engagement

In today's dynamic world of digital evangelism, the mastery of three key elements—content, distribution and engagement—is essential. This exploration focuses on crafting impactful digital content, its strategic distribution and fostering deep audience engagement. Navigating these pillars reveals a significant transformation in sharing and receiving the Gospel message in the digital age.



1. Content

Creating digital content that conveys the deep message of the Gospel is the core of digital evangelism. Nowadays, with the diversification of technological

means to spread the Gospel, it has become an era where even non-professionals can produce high-quality content from home. Tools like Canva allow for the easy creation of materials with designs suitable for evangelism, and modern technologies like short-form videos provide new opportunities to reach the younger generation on platforms like TikTok.

What's important is the genuine message contained in the video, rather than its appearance. On social media the trend is toward shorter videos, and brief and concise content is gaining popularity. Even if most short-form videos do not possess a sophisticated aesthetic, videos shot as selfies at home or outdoors record many views; this shows that content is more important than the quality of the video.

We have entered an era where anyone can produce evangelism videos. For instance, a small church in Ohio used TikTok to share its message, resulting in an unexpected viral video that attracted thousands of new followers. This case highlights the power of genuine content over production quality.

2. Distribution

Digital evangelism in the 21st century represents a significant change from traditional methods of sharing the Gospel. Historically, the spread of the Gospel relied on tangible mediums like printed tracts, which were distributed door-to-door, and later through audio recordings on cassette tapes and CDs. However, in our current digital era the landscape of evangelism has transformed dramatically. The widespread use of smartphones has made it possible to share the Gospel in communities through text, email and other digital means with unparalleled ease and efficiency.

In this digital age, we leverage the advanced technologies offered by major companies like Google and Facebook, renowned for their digital marketing capabilities. These platforms are equipped with sophisticated algorithms designed to target specific audiences, enabling us to deliver the Gospel message in a clear and impactful manner. This approach to digital evangelism harnesses the potential of these tools to extend our reach far beyond personal networks. Unlike traditional sharing through messengers, phone calls, texts or emails, using digital marketing channels like Facebook and Google allows us to broadcast our message more broadly and effectively, engaging a more diverse and extensive audience. This strategic use of digital platforms represents the most effective means of spreading our message in today's interconnected world.

3. Engagement

In the Web 1.0 era (1990s to early 2000s), information dissemination was largely unidirectional. However, the transition to Web 2.0 (about 2004 to

present) revolutionized this dynamic, introducing interactive, two-way communication. Social media, a cornerstone of Web 2.0, exemplifies this shift, enabling the formation of digital bonds through enhanced communication. The relative anonymity of online interactions often fosters freer—sometimes deeper—conversations, a critical aspect for the effectiveness of digital evangelism.

In the beginning of my digital evangelism ministry, I tried to emphasize content creation and distribution, but I soon realized that not everyone in our local field was equally excited or capable of creating content. There are limitations in social relationships and the number of people with whom one can share messages, making these methods more efficient for media ministry. However, I discovered that our members are specialized in engagement. Everyone, regardless of age or personality, can make meaningful online engagements.

In this digital age, while content remains important, the heart of digital evangelism lies in engagement. It's about transforming passive viewers into active participants, nurturing a community where faith thrives in the digital world.

The Central Role of Engagement

Content creation and distribution are essential, but engagement is where the true impact of digital evangelism is felt. It's about transforming viewers into active participants, fostering a community of faith and interaction in the digital realm.

- Personal Touch: Engagement adds a personal touch to digital evangelism. It's not just about broadcasting a message; it's about starting conversations, answering questions and building relationships.
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- Deepening Connections: Through engagement, deeper connections are formed. As people interact with content, they often seek more information, express their thoughts or share their own experiences. This two-way communication is vital for nurturing their spiritual journey.
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Cultivating Community: Engagement leads to the formation of an online community. As individuals interact with content and each other, they become part of a digital congregation, supporting and encouraging one another.

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Empowering Church Members: Engagement is a ministry that every church member can participate in. It doesn't require extensive training in content creation or distribution. Simple actions like commenting, sharing and responding to messages in a positive way can make a significant impact.

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Training for Engagement: To maximize the impact of digital evangelism, training church members in engagement strategies is vital. This training should focus on how to interact effectively on digital platforms, the importance of empathy and understanding in responses and ways to encourage further dialogue.

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Content creation and distribution lay the groundwork, and engagement amplifies the impact of digital evangelism. By adding a personal touch, deepening connections and cultivating a supportive online community, we transform passive viewers into active participants in a spiritual journey. Empowering every church member to partake in this digital ministry allows for a more inclusive and far-reaching evangelistic effort. In part three, we will explore practical strategies for enhancing engagement and effectively training church members to thrive in this digital evangelism landscape.

When Prayer Meets Technology

In an era where social media serves as a platform for personal expression, a poignant real-life story unfolds. A young man, mired in despair and isolation, felt invisible and ignored. Devoid of connection, he decided to end his life. As he opened his social media to leave his final message, an unexpected event occurred. A digital evangelism prayer campaign advertisement appeared on his phone. The message was simple yet profound: "We care about you. Can you share your prayer request with us?" This intervention, more akin to digital

outreach than mere advertising, resonated deeply with him, reigniting a sense of hope and connection.

In his deepest moment of loneliness and desolation, a powerful message reached him: there were people who cared about his life and were willing to pray for him. This unexpected digital encounter led him to seek prayer instead of saying goodbye. He reached out, sharing his profound despair and suicidal thoughts. The prayer team, upon hearing his plea, united in fervent prayer. They prayed for hope, strength and for him to find a new purpose.

As these prayers were lifted, a transformation began. The young man's perspective changed. Where despair once reigned, a ray of hope flickered. Bolstered by the potency of prayer and the realization he was not alone, he discovered the courage to keep living. His story stands as a testament to the transformative power of digital evangelism and the profound impact of compassionate outreach in times of dire need.

This story encapsulates the significance of our digital evangelism campaign. When our prayers meet with technology, we can reach people in their darkest moments, offering a lifeline of hope and connection. It shows that our mission to pray for and care about others transcends physical boundaries and touches lives, even in the vast, impersonal digital world.

When our evangelistic-focused prayer meets modern digital technology, we can all be part of saving souls and bringing light to those in darkness. We become agents of change as we embrace this approach, harnessing the power of prayer and technology to make a difference in the world.

"Let every worker in the Master's vineyard study, plan, and devise methods to reach the people where they are. We must do something out of the common course of things. We must arrest the attention." —Ellen G. White, Evangelism

My prayer is that this book will not only enhance your skills and deepen your knowledge but also ignite your passion for serving others with Christ's love and grace. Let this guide be your companion as you venture into the digital mission field, reflecting God's love and light in every interaction.

When prayer meets technology, we can save precious souls in our community.
When prayer meets technology, we can transform the world.

Together, let us embrace this new landscape with faith, adaptability and a relentless commitment to our mission.

Every day, billions of people spend billions of hours scrolling, swiping, and streaming their way through life. Yet many of those same people have never heard the gospel of Jesus in a way they can understand. But what if the same digital world that distracts could also be the very place revival begins? Will the Church ignore the mission field that's right in our hands, or will we step into it with courage, creativity, and conviction?

As someone who kinda sorta hates the internet, I have to be careful here.

I absolutely believe, without question, that the internet is a net negative for stuff like this. We absolutely should want young folks to unplug from the internet and get plugged in, in real life, to their local church.¹ But I was convicted, a few years back, by a pastor who is much older than I am, when he said to me, very bluntly: You may not like it, but that's where people are. That's where they live their lives.

In one sense, the internet isn't real life. It's a disorienting, distorted view of reality. But it's full of very real people, and we're foolish if we ignore that, for better or worse, it's a very real mission field now.

As someone who creates Christian content online, I've seen God move through short-form videos on Instagram and TikTok in ways I never expected. I've watched thousands engage with Scripture-based content, send prayer requests through DMs, and even commit to follow Jesus after watching a 60-second gospel-presentation video. I've also faced the tension of criticism, burnout, and wrestling with how to stay faithful in an algorithm-driven world. Digital evangelism isn't easy, but it is essential.

I hate the word "revivalistic," because in my theological corners it's just an over-used clobber term that basically means "anything fun and exciting that the church I grew up in did and that I'm now embarrassed about." But here, I think it's justifiable to call out that this savors too much of improper revivalistic tendencies from the 80's and 90's that caused a lot of long-term damage in the evangelical world.

I hope and pray, and I really do mean it, that someone can come to Christ through a 60-second gospel-presentation. But such decision-based outcomes, completely divorced from the church and completely divorced from discipleship, simply doesn't cut it.

Again, this author doesn't need to write a dissertation on this topic---evangelism and missions in the age of the internet is a very big topic---but to taut quick decisions without even the faintest acknowledgement that the goal is discipleship within the context of a local church is dangerous.

The goal is not to reach always-online kids with with flashy content that makes them "commit" after a 60-second video. The goal is to make disciples. The goal is having these people connect, in real life, with a local body of believers where they can be discipled, where they can sit under preaching, where they can worship corporately, where they can partake in baptism and the Lord's Supper.

Evangelism has always responded to the communication tools of its time: The early church fathers wrote letters on parchment that became Scripture in our Bibles. The printing press launched the Reformation. The radio waves and television broadcasts of the 20th century spread the gospel even farther. Digital platforms don't have to be a threat to gospel mission—they could be the next great opportunity. Today, the “ends of the earth” are often just one click away.

Here, I'll push back harder: It's true that communication evolves. But reducing the internet to just another communication medium, similar to writing on parchment or similar to the advent of the printing press, misses the complexity and danger of digital existence.

It's true that, now more than ever, we can reach people in other parts of the world through digital communication. That's a great thing! But we can't confuse this with true disciple-making.

It's absolutely essential that we have missions who go, who learn the languages, who cross cultural and geographic and geopolitical barriers, who teach doctrine, who plant churches, and who make disciples.

Reaching people in the divorced, immaterial digital world is essential, but it's also essential that we not leave them there.

Digital culture is fast, loud, and constantly evolving. It favors **authenticity** over polish, speed over depth, and visibility over permanence.

It's fascinating to see a young guy, like the author here, describe the internet as authentic.

I can't think of anything less authentic than the performative, curated world of the internet.

But we also need to be honest: the digital space is messy. Algorithms reward outrage. Discipleship gets forgotten. Nuance is often lost.

Yes. But, frankly, this needs to be more. And what is that more? It's the church.

This is why digital evangelism needs to focus heavily on teaching people that they don't need more content: they need the church.

Digital evangelism is not about gaining followers. It's about following Jesus, making Him known, and helping others do the same.

Again, I hate to beat a dead horse, but this is key to any form of missions: Yes, make Jesus known, but doing that, in and of itself, isn't fulfilling the great commission. The goal should be thriving churches and mature disciples who are, themselves, making mature disciples.

Emerging Tools and Trends

I'll just simply say that I'm less jazzed than the young author about things like AI. But I guess that comes with being old and crotchety.

God is not looking for perfection online; He is looking for presence. Faithful presence. Loving presence. Courageous presence. It's not about becoming an influencer. It's about being an ambassador. Let's stop asking if digital evangelism is real evangelism. Let's start asking how we can do it faithfully. Because while the methods may change, the mission never will. The gospel is still good news.

I love the author's heart for evangelism. I really do. I agree here that our goals should be to become viral or the become influencers.

But I will say, as one of those old millennials who grew up before the digital age and who has seen it evolve rapidly during my lifetime, I think, perhaps, that the author simply over-relies on the assumption that the internet is merely a means of communication.

Every day, billions of people spend billions of hours scrolling, swiping, and streaming their way through life. Yet many of those same people have never heard the gospel of Jesus in a way they

can understand. But what if the same digital world that distracts could also be the very place revival begins?

Will the Church ignore the mission field that's right in our hands, or will we step into it with courage, creativity, and conviction?

As someone who creates Christian content online, I've seen God move through short-form videos on Instagram and TikTok in ways I never expected. I've watched thousands engage with Scripture-based content, send prayer requests through DMs, and even commit to follow Jesus after watching a 60-second gospel-presentation video. I've also faced the tension of criticism, burnout, and wrestling with how to stay faithful in an algorithm-driven world. Digital evangelism isn't easy, but it is essential.

EVANGELISM HAS ALWAYS ADAPTED

Evangelism has always responded to the communication tools of its time: The early church fathers wrote letters on parchment that became Scripture in our Bibles. The printing press launched the Reformation. The radio waves and television broadcasts of the 20th century spread the gospel even farther.

Digital platforms don't have to be a threat to gospel mission—they could be the next great opportunity. Today, the “ends of the earth” are often just one click away.

WHAT'S CHANGING AND CHALLENGING IN THE DIGITAL ERA

Digital culture is fast, loud, and constantly evolving. It favors authenticity over polish, speed over depth, and visibility over permanence. That can be overwhelming for the Church, but it can also be empowering.

Evangelism has always responded to the communication tools of its time.

Never before could an everyday believer share their testimony with thousands, sometimes millions, of strangers on TikTok. Never before could a short-form video about Jesus show up on the phone of someone in a country closed to the gospel.

But we also need to be honest: the digital space is messy. Algorithms reward outrage. Discipleship gets forgotten. Nuance is often lost. And many Christians feel unequipped to navigate these waters without losing credibility or compromising truth.

Even so, the need is urgent. Gen Z is the first generation to be fully digital-native. They ask spiritual questions on Reddit. They search “how to pray” on Google. They form opinions about faith based on what they see on social media long before they ever enter a church.

WHAT MUST NEVER CHANGE

In a world obsessed with relevance, we need to remember: the gospel doesn't need rebranding—it needs bold proclaiming. While our methods can shift, our message cannot. Jesus Christ—crucified, risen, and returning—is still the good news the world desperately needs.

This means clarity matters. Integrity matters. Compassion matters. We are not trying to go viral; we are trying to be faithful. Digital evangelism is not about gaining followers. It's about following Jesus, making Him known, and helping others do the same.

EMERGING TOOLS AND TRENDS

The tools of digital mission are expanding fast. AI can translate gospel content into dozens of languages instantly. Virtual Reality can create immersive Bible experiences for people who have never held a physical Bible. Livestreams can gather prayer groups from five different continents. Social media platforms continue to be powerful spaces for spiritual conversations—when used wisely.

Let's stop asking if digital evangelism is real evangelism. Let's start asking how we can do it faithfully.

Short-form video continues to dominate attention. And for many unreached or curious individuals, a 30-second video explaining God's love or a transparent testimony about coming to faith may be their first encounter with the gospel.

But digital tools should never replace real people. The future of evangelism is not bots preaching to bots. It's believers using technology to spark real conversations that lead to real-life transformation.

THE CALL TO DIGITAL WITNESS

Every follower of Jesus is now a potential digital missionary. You don't need a stage or a seminary degree—you need a story, a phone, and a willingness to speak.

God is not looking for perfection online; He is looking for presence. Faithful presence. Loving presence. Courageous presence. It's not about becoming an influencer. It's about being an ambassador. Let's stop asking if digital evangelism is real evangelism. Let's start asking how we can do it faithfully.

Because while the methods may change, the mission never will. The gospel is still good news.

And the world is still listening.

The Job IS NOT DONE

There are 14,000 groups of people in the World and 7,253 have not been reached 42% OF THE

WORLD STILL DOES NOT HAVE ACCESS TO THE GOSPEL

These people groups still don't have access to the Gospel:

To participate in reaching people with the the gospel visit Jesus4Asia.org

COUNTRY>People Group>Religion>Number of People

Example: AFGHANISTAN Afghani, Tajik (Islam) 8,474,000•

AFGHANISTAN Afghani, Tajik (Islam) 8,474,000• Afshari (Islam) 12,00• Aimaq,

Char (Islam) 284,000• Aimaq, Firozkohi (Islam) 282,000• Aimaq, Hazara (Islam) 219,000•
Aimag, Jamshidi (Islam) 25,000• Aimaq, Taimani (Islam) 563,000• Aimaq, Timuri (Islam)
14,000• Ansari (Islam) 2,040• Arab Tjiki (Islam) 6,770

Arora, Hindu (Hinduism) 1,290• Baloch, Western (Islam) 393,000• Bania, Muslim (Islam) 5,410•
Brahman (Hinduism) Brahui, Kur Galli (Islam) 27900• Changar (Islam) 2,570• Darwazi,
Badakhshani (Islam) 13,500• Deaf (Islam):Garwi, Bashkarik (Islam) 62• Guhjali, Wakhi (Islam)
13,500 Gujur Rajasthani (Islam) 23,000• Gypsy, Domari (Islam) 9,340• Hazara (Islam) 2,
789,000• Indus Kohistani (Islam) 39,300• Jakata, Jati (Islam) 1,350• Karakalpak (Islam) 2,710•
Kazakh (Islam) 2,710• Khatri, Sikh (Sikhism) 2300• Kurd, Sorani (Islam) 31,100• Kyrgyz (Islam)
680• Moghal (Islam) 270• Mongolian (Buddhism) 270• Munji (Islam) 13,500• Mussali (Islam)
2710• Narisati, Arandet (Islam) 13,500• Nuristani,

Ashkuni (Islam) 500• Nuristani, Bashgali, Kati (Islam) 28,400• Nuristani, Grangali (Islam) 9,470
Nuritani, Kami (Islam) 5,410• Nuristani, Malakhel (Islam) 2,710• Nuristani, Prasuní (Islam)
2,710• Nuristani, Tregami (Islam) 1350•

Nuristani, Urmuri (Islam),20: Nuristani, Waigeli (Islam) 13,500• Pahlavani (Islam)

3,110• Parachi (Islam) 6,770• Parsee (Other/Small) 13,500• Parya, Laghmani (Islam) 300•
Pashayi, Northeast (Islam) 77,000• Pashayi, Northwest (Islam) 13,500• Pashayt, Southeast
(Islam) 21,900• Pashayi, Southwest (Islam) 146,000• Pashtun, Southern (Islam) 13,8,000•
Persian (Islam) 108,000• Punjabi (Islam) 5,010• Punjabi, Western (Islam) 31,100• Qizilbash
(Islam) 13,500• Romani, Balkan, Zargari (Islam) 14,400• Sanglechi, Eshkashimi (Islam) 13,500•
Sau

(Islam). 4,060• **Shughni** (Islam) 27,100• **Shumashti** (Islam) 1,350• **Sindhi** (Islam) 20,300• **Tangshuri** (Islam) 13,500• **Tatar** (Islam) 480• **Tirahi** (Islam) 10,800• **Turkmen, Turkomani** (Islam) 677,000• **Uyghur, Kashgar** (Islam) 4,060• **Uzbek, Southern** (Islam) 3,056,000• **Warduji** (Islam) 6,770• **Wotapuri-Katargalai** (Islam) 2,710

ALBANIA Han Chinese, Mandarin (Non-Religious) 200• **Jew, Israeli** (Judaism) 460

ALGERIA Algerian, Arabic-speaking (Islam) 24,912,000• **Arab, raqi** (Islam) 3,740• Arab, Moroccan (Islam) 149,000• Bedouin, Chaamba (Islam) 113,000• Bedouin, Dui-Menia (Islam) 67,900• Bedouin, Laguat (Islam) 67,900• Bedouin, Nail (Islam)

31,700 • Bedouin, Ruarha (Islam) 67,900• Bedouin, Sidi (Islam) 113,000- Bedouin,

Suafa (Islam) 67,900- Bedouin, Tajakant (Islam) 1,460,000 • Bedouin, Ziban (Islam)

226,000• Belbali (Islam) 3,230• Berber, Figig (Islam) 67,900 Berber, Imazighen (Islam) 1,358,000• Berber, Kabyle (Islam) 3,394,000• Berber, Menasser (Islam) 67,900• Berber, Mozabite (Islam) 260,000• Berber, Northern Shilha (Islam) 702,000• Berber, Taznatit (Islam) 139,000• Berber, Tidikelt Tamzight (Islam) 15,800• Berber, Tougourt (Islam) 7,900• Chenoua (Islam) 56,400• Chinese, generic (Non-Religious) 5,470• Deaf (Islam)• Hausa (Islam) 9,730• Idaksahak (Islam) 2,040• Jew, French (Judaism) 660 • Ouargla (Islam) 5,660• Romani, Baltic (Islam) 3,740• Saharawi (Islam) 181,000• Shawiya (Islam) 1923,000• Shiliha,

Southern (Islam) 260,000• Tuareg, Algerian (Islam) 125,000• Tuareg, Hoggar (Islam) 35,100

AMERICAN SAMOA, Japanese (Buddhism) 1,250

ANDORRA Arab, Moroccan (Islam) 600• **Indo-Pakistani** (Hinduism) 480 • **Jew** (Judaism) 210

ANGOLA, Chinese, generic (Buddhism) 1,590 • **Masi, Mashi** (Ethnic Religions)

2,890

ARGENTINA Jew (Judaism) 187,000•

ARMENIA Azerbaijani, North (Islam) 20,300• **Balkar** (Islam) 810• **Chechen** (Islam)

200• **Darginian** (Islam) 300• **Jew, Eastern Yiddish-Speaking** (Judaism) 810• **Kazakh** (Islam) 410• Kurd, Kurmanji (Islam) 12,200• Tatar (Islam) 510• Uzbek, Southern (Islam) 300

ARUBA Jew (Judaism) 180• **Turk** (Islam) 260

AUSTRALIA Arab, generic (Islam) 61,900• **Cocos Islander, Kukus** (Islam) 1,150• **Japanese** (Buddhism) 34,600• **Jew** (Judaism) 108,000• **Khmer, Central** (Buddhism) 27,300• **Kurd,**

Kurmanji (Islam) 17,200• **Malay** (Islam) 1,400•

Mandaeen (Other/Small) 3,680• **Persian** (Islam) 90,800• **Thai, Central** (Buddhism) 28,600• **Turk** (Islam) 57,600

AUSTRIA Afghan, generic (Islam) 32,100 • **Bosniak** (Islam) 76,700• **IndoPakistani** (Hinduism) 21,800• **Jew, German** (Judaism) 9,000• **Kurd, Kurmanji** (Islam) 23,800• **Persian** (Islam) 16,600• **Turk** (Islam) 72,600

AZERBAIJAN Avar (Islam) 57,700• **Azerbaijani, Azeri Turk** (Islam) 272,000• **Azerbaijani, North** (Islam) 8,021,000• **Budug** (Islam) 5,960• **Chechen** (Islam) 110• **Darginian** (Islam) 1,120• **Jewish Tat, Judeo-Tat** (Judaism) 6,400• **Kazakh** (Islam) 2,150• **Khinalug, Ketsh Khalkh** (Islam) 2,300• **Kryz, Dzhek** (Islam) 9,280• **Kurd, Kurmanji** (Islam) 26,500• **Lak** (Islam) 1,500• **Lezgian** (Islam) 218,000• **Mussulman Tat** (Islam) 13,400• **Persian** (Islam) 1,330• **Rutul** (Islam) 1120• **Tabassarian** (Islam) 310• **Tajik** (Islam) 780• **Talysh, Lenkoran** (Islam) 92,400• **Tatar** (Islam) 32,200• **Tsakhur** (Islam) 17,400• **Turk** (Islam) 23,300• **Uzbek, Southern** (Islam) 1,810

BAHAMAS Jew (Judaism) 300•

BAHRAIN Arab, Bahraini (Islam) 733,000• **Gujarati** (Hinduism) 22,000 **Jew, Arabic Speaking** (Judaism) 1,240• **Kurd, Kurmanji** (Islam) 45,700• **Persian** (Islam) 146,000• **Urdu** (Islam) 54,900

BANGLADESH Abdul (Islam) 24,200• **Agaria, Hindu** (Hinduism) 280• **Aguri** (Hinduism) 880• **Ahang** (Hinduism) 30 • **Ahmai** (Islam) 1,860 **Ahom** (Hinduism) 30 •

Akhandji (Islam) 460• **Amat** (Hinduism) 180• **Ansari** (Islam) 1,109,000• **Arab** (Islam) 80• **Arleng** (Hinduism) 780• **Arora, Sikh** (Sikhism) 980• **Badaik** (Hinduism) 930• **Badhai, Hindu** (Hinduism) 30• **Badhai, Muslim** (Islam) 1,520• **Bagdi** (Hinduism) 71,400• **Bahai** (Other/Small) 9,270• **Bahelia, Hindu** (Hinduism) 2,010• **Baidya** (Islam) 450• **Baidya, Hindu** (Hinduism) 116,000• **Baiga** (Hinduism) 2,700• **Bairagi, Hindu** (Hinduism) 214,000• **Baiti** (Hinduism) 5,610• **Bajikar, Muslim** (Islam) 120• **Baliya, Hindu** (Hinduism) 120• **Balig, Muslim** (Islam) 90• **Baloch, Eastern** (Islam) 280• **Bania** (Hinduism) 51,400• **Bania, Agarwal** (Hinduism) 2,350• **Bania, Agrahari** (Hinduism) 800• **Bani, Bais** (Hinduism) 2,230• **Bania, Gandha Banik** (Hinduism) 7,840• **Bania, Jaiswal** (Hinduism) 180• **Bania, Kasarwani** (Hinduism) 550• **Bania, Kasaundhan** (Hinduism) 650 • **Bania, Khatri** (Hinduism) 4,730• **Bania, Mahajan** (Hinduism) 770 • **Bania, Mahesri** (Hinduism) 930• **Bania, Rauniar** (Hinduism) 1,000• **Bania, Saraogi** (Hinduism) 20• **Bania, Subarna Banik** (Hinduism) 4,910• **Banjara** (Hinduism) 30• **Banjara, Muslim** (Islam) 2,990 • **Bantar** (Hinduism) 50• **Bari, Hindu** (Hinduism) 180• **Bathudi** (Hinduism) 200• **Bauri** (Hinduism) 8,990• **Bawaria, Sikh** (Sikhism) 30• **Bedia, Muslim** (Islam) 21,300• **Beg** (Islam) 640• **Behara** (Islam) 49,400• **Beldar, Hindu** (Hinduism) 8,020• **Berua** (Buddhism) 9,720 • **Besya, Hindu** (Hinduism) 1,110• **Besya, Muslim** (Islam) 6,740 **Bhandari** (Hinduism)

210• **Bhangi, Hindu** (Hinduism) 8,880• **Bhangi, Muslim** (Islam) 230• **Bhar** (Hinduism)

4,620• **Bhaskar** (Hinduism) 180• **Bhat, Hindu** (Hinduism) 1640 • **Bhat, Muslim** (Islam)• **Bhatia,**

Hindu (Hinduism) 20• Bhil (Islam) 400• Bhoi, Hindu (Hinduism) 7,870• Bhotia, Buddhist Tibetan (Buddhism) 50. Bhotia, Sikkim (Buddhism) 30• Bhottada (Hinduism) 110• Bhuinhar (Hinduism) 760• Bhuinmali (Hinduism) 100,000 • Bhuiya (Hinduism) 11,800• Bhumihar, Brahman (Hinduism) 540• Bihari Muslim (Islam) 841,000• Bind (Hinduism) 8,550• Biswas, Hindu (Hinduism) 2,460• Biswas, Muslim (Islam) 23,500• Bodo (Hinduism) 25,900• Brahman (Hinduism) 631,000• Brahman, Acharya (Hinduism) 820• Brahman, Audich (Hinduism) 30• Brahman, Gaur (Hinduism) 23,500• Brahman, Joshi (Hinduism) 4,050• Brahman, Kanaujia (Hinduism) 7,510• Brahman, Kashmiri Pandit (Hinduism) 30• Brahman, Khandelwal (Hinduism) 20• Brahman, Maha (Hinduism) 1,050• Brahman, Maithili (Hinduism) 7,370• Brahman, Radhi (Hinduism) 48,600• Brahman, Sakaldwipi (Hinduism) 4,230• Brahman, Saraswat (Hinduism) 6,970• Brahman, Sikh (Sikhism) 30• Brahman, Utkal (Hinduism) 5,460• Brahman, Vaidik (Hinduism) 7,710• Brahman, Varendra (Hinduism) 27,300• Brahui (Islam) 390• Brittal Bania (Hinduism) 20• Buna (Islam) 90• Buna, Hindu (Hinduism) 94,300• Burmese (Budehism) 275,000• Chain (Hinduism) 23,600• Chak (Buddhism) 260• Chamar (Hinduism) 78,200• Chasadhobi (Hinduism) 8,920• Chaudhari (Hinduism) 180• Chero (Hinduism) 3,960• Chhetri (Hinduism) 200• Chhimba, Sikh (Sikhism) 40• Chin, Asho, Khyang (Buddhism) 1,660• Dabgar, Hindu (Hinduism) 410• Dahiara (Hinduism) 220• Dai (Islam) 43,100• Dai, Hindu (Hinduism) 8,030 • Dalu (Islam) 2,110 • Daphtari (Islam) 490 • Darjee (Hinduism) 160• Darzi, Muslim (Islam) 14,100• Deaf (Islam)• Dhangar (Hinduism) 150• Dhanuk (Hinduism) 1,580• Dhimal (Hinduism) 20• Dhobi (Hinduism) 179,000• Dhobi, Muslim (Islam) 18,800• Dholi, Muslim (Islam) 45,600 • Diwan (Islam) 130• Doai (Hinduism) 2,400 • Dom, Hindu (Hinduism) 21,900• Dom, Muslim (Islam) 950 • Dosadh, Hindu (Hinduism) 12,000• Dosadh, Muslim (Islam) 610 • Dulia (Hinduism) 6,470 • Faqir (Islam) 4,570 • Gadaria, Hindu (Hinduism) 2,380 • Gain (Hinduism) 5,820 • Ganak (Islam) 4,400 • Ganda (Hinduism) 190 • Gandpal (Hinduism) 1,040• Gauda (Hinduism) 200• Ghasi, Hindu (Hinduism) 1,100• Ghazi (Islam) 54,700• Ghosi, Hindu (Hinduism) 30• Ghulam (Islam) 3,840 • Ghusuria (Hinduism) 40• Gokha, Hindu (Hinduism) 20• Gond (Hinduism) 5,300• Gonrhi (Hinduism) 4,720• Gosain, Hindu (Hinduism) 1,000• Guria (Hinduism) 160• Gurung (Budalhism) 740• Hadi (Hinduism) 54,100• Hajam (Islam) 340,000• Hajang (Hinduism) 16,000• Halwai, Hindu (Hinduism)

74,800• Han Chinese, Cantonese (Ethnic Religions) 3,580• Han Chinese, Mandarin

(Budalhism) 6,210• Hazra (Islam) 620• Hazra, Hindu (Hinduism) 140• Indo-Burman,

Rohingya (Islam) 63,600• Jamadar (Islam) 270• Jaraj (Islam) 16,400• Jat, Muslim (Islam) 3,640• Jat, Sikh (Sikhism) 16,900• Jew (Judaism)• Jhalo Malo (Hinduism) 251,000• Jharudar (Islam) 290• Jhinwar, Sikh (Sikhism) 250• Jimdar (Hinduism) 70• Jogi, Hindu (Hinduism) 562,000• Jogi, Muslim (Islam) 4,390• Jotdar (Islam) 1,410• Julaha (Other/Small) 170• Kachari, Dimasa (Hinduism) 1,200• Kadar (Hinduism) 2,250• Kaghazi (Islam) 2,010• Kahar (Hinduism) 76,600• Kahar, Muslim (Islam) 3,500• Kaibartta (Hinduism) 421,000• Kalal, Hindu (Hinduism) 1,120• Kalingi (Hinduism) 30• Kalu (Islam) 67,500• Kalwar, Hindu (Hinduism) 2,830• Kamboh, Sikh (Sikhism) 360• Kandra (Hinduism) 150• Kandu (Hinduism) 14,800• Kanjar, Hindu (Hinduism) 710• Kaora (Hinduism) 4,460• Kapali (Hinduism) 189,000• Karadar (Islam) 2,140• Karan (Hinduism) 80• Karenga (Hinduism) 1,440• Kasar (Hinduism) 6,070• Kashmiri Muslim (Islam)

150• Kavar (Hinduism) 2,810• Kayastha (Hinduism) 11,736,000• Khadala (Hinduism) 2,040•
Khairwar (Hinduism) 450• Khandait (Hinduism) 1,470• Khas (Hinduism) 30• Khatik, Hindu
(Hinduism) 270• Khatri, Sikh (Sikhism) 360• Khavar (Hinduism) 20• Khomoi (Hinduism) 20• Koiri (Hinduism) 5,720• Kol (Hinduism) 1,490 Koli (Hinduism) 670• Kolta
(Hinduism) 90• Konai (Hinduism) 1,600• Konwar (Hinduism) 60• Kori (Hinduism) 10,100• Korku
(Hinduism) 2,040• Kotal (Hinduism) 180• Kotwal

(Hinduism) 220• Kuli (Hinduism) 330• Kumhar (Hinduism) 243,000• Kumhar, Sikh

(Sikhism) 40• Kunbi (Hinduism) 470• Kurmi (Hinduism) 65,600• Kusari (Hinduism) 3,410•
Labana, Sikh (Sikhism) 250• Laheri, Muslim (Islam) 3,140• Lepcha

(Buddhism)• Limbu (Other/Small) 170• Lodha (Hinduism) 40• Lohakkuri (Hinduism)

1,060 • Lohana (Hinduism) 10• Lohar (Hinduism) 174,000• Lohar, Muslim (Islam) 20,600•
Lohara (Hinduism) 15,600• Lunia, Hindu (Hinduism) 31,300• Madari (Islam) 4,050• Magar
(Hinduism) 1,380• Mahaldar (Islam) 270• Mahanta (Hinduism) 610 Mahar, Hindu (Hinduism)
310• Mahara (Hinduism) 7,550• Mahishya (Hinduism) 640,000• Mahratta Kunbi (Hinduism) 230•
Mahtam, Sikh (Sikhism) 570• Mahyavanshi (Hinduism) 100• Majhwar (Hinduism) 13,800 • Mal,
Hindu (Hinduism) 21,600• Mal, Muslim (Islam) 3,510• Mali (Hinduism) 120,000• Malah, Hindu
(Hinduism) 13,700• Mallah, Muslim (Islam) 15,100• Mallik, Hindu (Hinduism) 170• Mallik,
Muslim (Islam) 34,300• Malto (Hinduism) 33,200• Mandala, Hindu (Hinduism) 6,870• Mandala,
Muslim (Islam) 92,600• Manipuri, Meitei (Hinduism) 21,000• Markande (Hinduism) 60• Marua
(Hinduism) 30• Masalchi (Islam) 2,300• Matang (Hinduism) 20• Matia (Hinduism) 35,500•
Maulangi (Islam) 420• Mazhabi (Other/Small) 570• Mech (Hinduism) 820 Mir (Islam) 24,800•
Mirdas, Muslim (Islam) 560• Mirzakhani (Islam) 6,600• Mishri (Hinduism) 1,860 Mochi, Hindu
(Hinduism) 306,000• Mochi, Muslim (Islam) 6,490 • Moghal (Islam) 36,300• Munnur (Hinduism)
100• Munshi (Islam) 520• Musahar (Islam) 350• Musahar, Hindu (Hinduism) 9,510• Mutrasi
(Hinduism) 100• Nagar (Hinduism) 70• Nagarchi, Hindu (Hinduism) 15,600• Nagarchi, Muslim
(Islam) 1,700• Nai (Hinduism) 34,200• Nai, Sikh (Sikhism) 170• Nalband (Islam) 110• Naliya,
Muslim (Islam) 800• Namasudra, Hindu (Hinduism) 2,990,000• Namasudra, Muslim (Islam)
1,310• Nat, Hindu (Hinduism) 12,800• Nat, Muslim (Islam) 2,140• Nepalese (Hinduism) 1,110•
Nikari (Hinduism) 100• Nikari, Muslim (Islam) 47,800• Noatia (Hinduism) 1,250• Paik

(Hinduism) 60• Paliya (Hinduism) 76,800• Pan (Hinduism) 3,430• Panika (Hinduism)

50• Parja (Hinduism) 230 • Parsee (Other/Small) 660 • Pashtun, Northern (Islam) 143,000• Pasi,
Hindu (Hinduism) 4,220• Pasi, Muslim (Islam) 640• Patial (Hinduism) 7,650• Patni, Hindu
(Hinduism) 106,000• Patni, Muslim (Islam) 5,260• Patwa, Muslim (Islam) 7,130 • Pawaria,
Muslim (Islam) 200• Persian (Islam) 750 Peshakar (Islam) 600• Pinjara (Islam) 26,100 • Pod
(Hinduism) 8,430• Pundari (Hinduism) 9,280• Qassab (Islam) 13,100• Qazi (Islam) 12,100•
Rabha (Hinduism)

100• Rajbansi (Hinduism) 1,518,000• Rajbansi Koch (Hinduism) 105,000• Rajbansi,

Muslim (Islam) 4,230• Rajbhar (Hinduism) 1,720• Rajput (Hinduism) 27,600• Rajput, Muslim (Islam) 8,350• Rajput, Sikh (Sikhism) 620• Raju (Hinduism) 150• Rajwar (Hinduism) 8,660• Ramdasia, Sikh (Sikhism) 250• Ranabhat (Hinduism) 50• Rangrez, Muslim (Islam) 1,930• Rasua (Islam) 800• Rathawa (Hinduism) 30 Raute (Hinduism) 1,170• Rautia (Hinduism) 500• Rayeen, Hindu (Hinduism) 5,000• Rayeen, Muslim (Islam) 52,200 Sagarbanshi (Hinduism) 50• Saharia (Hinduism) 3,730 Saini, Sikh (Sikhism) 360• Sankara (Hinduism) 12,200• Saora (Hinduism) 1,060• Sardar, Hindu (Hinduism) 160 • Sardar, Muslim (Islam) 46,200• Sarera, Sikh (Sikhism) 570• Sarki (Hinduism) 550• Sayyid (Islam) 969,000 Shabar (Hinduism) 160• Shaikh (Islam) 121,769,000• Shanan (Islam) 19,900• Sherpa (Buddhism) 30• Sikligar, Muslim (Islam) 1,650• Sindh Muslim (Islam) 3,320• Siyalgir (Islam) 300 Sonar (Hinduism) 10,100• Sonar, Sikh (Sikhism) 40 Sonowar

(Hinduism) 350• Sukli (Hinduism) 40• Sunri, Hindu (Hinduism) 605,000 • Sutradhar,

Hindu (Hinduism) 188,000• Sutradhar, Muslim (Islam) 6,150• Tamang, Eastern (Buddhism) 750• Tamboli, Hindu (Hinduism) 208,000• Tamboli, Muslim (Islam) 86,000• Tanti, Hindu (Hinduism) 86,500• Tanti, Muslim (sam) 430 • Tarafdar (Islam) 3,260 •Tarkhan, Sikh (Sikhism) 1,2700 • Teli (Hinduism) 130,000• Thakuri (Hinduism) 260• Tharu (Hinduism) • Thathera, Hindu (Hinduism) 190 • Tili, Hindu (Hinduism) 75,700 • Tirendaj (Hinduism) 260 • Tiyar (Hinduism) 53,800• Turaiha (Hinduism) 1930 Turi (Hinduism) 16,800 • Uchai (Ethnic Religions) 9,10 • Vaghri,

Hindu (Hinduism) 30• Yadav (Hinduism) 200,000

BARBADOS Indo-Pakistani (Islam) 2,540 • Jew (Judaism) 30

BELARUS Azerbaijani, North (Islam) 5,030• Jew, Eastern Yiddish-Speaking

(Judaism) 16,500• Kazakh (Islam) 2.320• Tatar (Islam) 12,600• Uzbek, Southern (Islam) 3,570

BELGIUM Algerian, Arabic-speaking (Islam) 25,800• Arab, Libyan (Islam) 4,300 Arab, Moroccan (Islam) 161,000• Arab, Tunisian (Islam) 7,530• Jew (Judaism) 30,300• Kurd, Kurmanji (Islam) 27,000• Persian (Islam) 1,650 • Shawiya (Islam) 38.600• South Asian, generic (Hinduism) 9,360• Turk (Islam) 53,200

BELIZE Jew (Judaism) 2860 Burisem Bulba (Ethnic Religions) 1,780• Dendi, Dandawa (Islam) 50,300•Foodo (Islam) 32,400 • Fulani, Gorgal (Islam) 31,400• Fulfulde, Fulani (Islam) 410,000• Gbe, Seto (Ethnic Religions) 29,200 • Gbe, Toli (Ethnic Religions) 228,000 Hausa (Islam) 35,200 • Mandingo, Mandinka (Islam) 7,300 • Sonahai-Vovraboro (Islam) 6,730• Tyenga (Ethnic Reliaions) L780 - Watchi

(Ethnic Religions) 51,700 • Zerma, Dyerma (Islam) 36,800

BERMUDA Jew (Judaism) 20

BHUTAN Adi (Buddhism) 2,410• Assamese (Hinduism) 28,000• Bhotia, Dzongkha (Buddhism)

123,000 • Brokpa, Brokkat (Buddhism) 18,100 • Chali (Buddhism) 1,630 • Dakpa (Buddhism) 1,630 • Dakpakha (Buddhism) 1,500 • Dzala (Buddhism) 24,600 • Gongduk (Buddhism) 2,330 Gurung (Ethnic Religions) 39,300 Indian, generic (Hinduism) 11,200 • Khampa, Eastern (Buddhism) 1,460 Kheng (Buddhism) 65,700 • Kurteop (Buddhism) 16,400 • Lakha (Buddhism) 1,300 • Layakha (Buddhism) 1,320 • Lepcha (Buddhism) 93,500 • Lhop, Dova (Buddhism) 3,520 • Lunape (Buddhism) 980 • Matpa (Buddhism) 32,800 Monpa, Limbu (Buddhism) 1,410 • Nepali, generic (Hinduism) 9,440 • Nupbi (Buddhism) 2,620 •

Nyenpa (Buddhism) 16,400 • Oraon, Kurux (Buddhism) 5,190 • Sharchop (Buddhism)

157,000 • Sherpa (Buddhism) Eastern (Buddhism) 3,270 Tibetan (Buddhism) 4,360 Tseku (Buddhism) 7,110

BOLIVIA Jew (Judaism) 500

BOSNIA-HERZEGOVINA Arab (Islam) 26,300 • Bosniak (Islam) 1,812,000 • Jew (Judaism) 500 • Turk (Islam) 3,590

BOTSWANA Jew (Judaism) 100

BRAZIL Akunsu (Ethnic Religions) • Arara do Acre (Ethnic Religions) 380 • Arara do Rondonia (Ethnic Religions) 320 • Bora, Miranha (Ethnic Religions) 650 • Carib, Galibi do Uaca (Ethnic Religions) 1,930 • Diahoi (Ethnic Religions) 100 • Galibi do

Oiapoque (Ethnic Religions) 60 • Gaviao do Maranhao (Ethnic Religions) 650 • Himarima (Ethnic Religions) 90 • Iapama, Apama (Ethnic Religions) 220 • Isolados do Alto Jutai (Ethnic Religions) 200 • Isolados do Jandiatuba (Ethnic Religions) 300 • Jabuti (Ethnic Religions) 190 • Javge (Ethnic Religions) 1,330 • Jew (Judaism)

97,200 • Juma (Ethnic Religions) 10 • Juriti (Ethnic Religions) 40 • Kabixi (Ethnic Religions) • Kalapalo (Ethnic Religions) 580 • Kantarure (Ethnic Religions) 500 • Karafawya (Ethnic Religions) 50 • Karapoto (Ethnic Religions) 2,200 • Karipuna do Rondonia (Ethnic Religions) 180 • Kaxixo (Ethnic Religions) 310 • Korubo (Ethnic Religions) 500 • Kreje (Ethnic Religions) 30 • Kuruaya (Ethnic Religions) 130 • Latunde (Ethnic Religions) 100 • Mamainde (Ethnic Religions) 140 • Matis (Ethnic Religions) 340 • Mekem (Ethnic Religions) 200 • Metyktire (Ethnic Religions) 90 • Miquelino (Ethnic Religions) 190 • Miriti (Ethnic Religions) 120 • Morerebi (Ethnic Religions) 100 • Nahukwa (Ethnic Religions) 140 • Naua (Ethnic Religions) 430 • Nukuini (Ethnic Religions) 480 • Ofaye (Ethnic Religions) 90 • Paiaku (Ethnic Religions) Oranara (Ethnic Religions) 400 • Papavo (Ethnic Religions) 200 • Pitaguari (Ethnic Religions) 3,910 • Sakiriabar (Ethnic Religions) 100 • Shanenawa (Ethnic Religions) 360 • Sikiana (Ethnic Religions) 30 • Siriano (Ethnic Religions) 70 • Tapayuna (Ethnic Religions) 60 • Tapuia (Ethnic Religions) 160 • Tenharim (Ethnic Religions) 710 • Trumai (Ethnic Religions) 200 • Tsohom-Diapa (Ethnic Religions) 100 • Tumbalala (Ethnic Religions) 1,480 • Tupinamba (Ethnic Religions) 4,770 • Turk (Islam) 5,880 • Wayoro (Ethnic Religions) 90 • Xambioa (Ethnic Religions) 250 •

Yakarawakta (Ethnic Religions) 30• Yepa-Mahsa (Ethnic Religions) 60• Zoe (Ethnic Religions) 420

BRITISH INDIAN OCEAN TERRITORY Deaf (Non-Religious)

BRUNEI Bajau, West Coast (Islam) 11,300• Belait, Kiput (Islam) 1,040• Brunei Malay (Islam) 178,000• Dusun, Kadazan (Islam) 28,000• Han Chinese, Min Bei

(Ethnic Religions) 8,940• Melanau, Muka (Islam) 270• Nepalese, Gurkha (Hinduism) 1,470• Punan-Nibong (Ethnic Religions) 60

BULGARIA Adyghe (Islam) 520• Arab (Islam) 4,810• Jew, Bulgarian (Judaism)

2,000• Kurd, Kurmanji (Islam) 190• Pomak (Islam) 70,700• Tatar, Crimean (Islam) 5,660• Turk (Islam) 620,000• Vietnamese (Buddhism) 1,790

BURKINA FASO Algerian, Arabic-speaking (Islam) 17,500 • Bambara, Bamanakan (Islam) 5,500• Ble, Jalkunan (Islam) 1,480• Bobo Madare (Islam) 444,000• Bolon (Islam) 25,700• Bozo, Tieyaxo (Islam) 2,730 Dagaari Dioula, Wala (Islam) 30,800• Dogose, Doghosie (Ethnic Religions) 37,000• Dogoso (Ethnic Religions) 13,100• Dzuun, Samogo (Islam) 21,300• Fulani, Gorgal (Islam) 6520• Fulani, Gurmanche (Islam) 979,000• Fulani, Jelgooji (Islam) 326,000• Fulani, Maasina (Islam) 7,880• Hausa (Islam) 2,490• Jotoni, Jowulu (Ethnic Religions) 1,270• Jula, Dyula (Islam) 305,000 Karaboro, Western (Ethnic Religions) 54,800• Khe (Ethnic Religions)

2,880• Lobi, Lobiri (Ethnic Religions) 528,000• Maninka, Malinke (Ethnic Religions)

136,000• Natoro, Natyoro (Ethnic Religions) 4,440• Pana, Sama (Ethnic Religions) 7,550• Songhai-Humburi Senni (Islam) 183,000• Tenbo, Loron (Ethnic Religions) 3,350• Tuareg, Tamasheg (Islam) 44,400• Vige, Viemo (Ethnic Religions) 12,100• Zerma, Dyerma (Islam) 1,250

BURUNDI Arab (Islam) 2,420• Gujarati (Hinduism) 2,180• Swahili (Islam) 9,300

CAMBODIA Brao (Ethnic Religions) 8,090• **Burmese, Myen** (Buddhism) 4,490• **Cham, Eastern** (Islam) 210• **Cham, Western, Cambodian** (Islam) 314,000• Chong, **Shong** (Buddhism) 10,800• **Han Chinese, Cantonese** (Ethnic Religions) 147,000 **Han Chinese, Hainanese** (Ethnic Religions) 14,200 **Han Chinese, Hakka** (Ethnic Religions) 28,300• **Han Chinese, Mandarin** (Buddhism) 147,000• **Han Chinese, Min Nan** (Ethnic Religions) 70,800• **Han Chinese, Teochew** (Ethnic Religions) 177,000• **Japanese** (Buddhism) 380• **Kaco, Kachok** (Ethnic Religions) 3,370• **Kampuchea Krom** (Buddhism) 242,000• **Khmer Keh** (Ethnic Religions) 5,050• **Khmer, Central** (Buddhism) 12,791,000• **Kravet** (Ethnic Religions) 5,910• **Krung** (Ethnic Religions) 18,700• **Kui, Kuay, Suei** (Buddhism) 37,400• **Lamm, Lmam** (Ethnic Religions) 2,110 **Lao, Laotign Tai** (Buddhism) 17,600• **Malay** (Islam) 15,000• **Mel** (Ethnic Religions) 2,900• **Pear, Eastern** (Ethnic Religions) 1,810• **Sa'och** (Ethnic Religions) 420• **Samre** (Ethnic Religions) 220• **Somray** (Ethnic Religions) 4,130• **Suoy** (Ethnic Religions) 810• **Tampuan** (Ethnic Religions) 31,600• **Thai, Central** (Buddhism) 2,340

CAMEROON Afade (Islam) 6,150 Arab, Shuwa, Baggara (Islam) 169,000• Arab,

Turku (Islam) 8,750• Bassari, Ntcham (Ethnic Religions) 2,050• Buduma (Islam) 350• Fali of Jibu, Ziziliveken (Islam) 3,570• Fali, North (Islam) 34,600- Fulani, Adamawa (Islam) 1,717,000• Fulbe-Gey (Islam) 3,000• Fulbe-Mborero (Islam)

163,000• Giziga, South (Ethnic Religions) 100,000• Hausa (Islam) 288,000• Kanuri, Yerwa, Beriberi (Islam) 122,000• Mandara, Wandala (Islam) 50,800• Mazagway (Islam) 24,000• Sharwa (Islam) 6,760

CANADA Albanian, Kosovars (Islam) 1,130• Algerian, Arabic-speaking (Islam)

21,000• Arab, Iraqi (Islam) 23,400• Arab, Jordanian (Islam) 4,510• Arab, Kuwait (Islam) 960• Arab, Libyan (Islam) 1,920• Arab, Moroccan (Islam) 29,900• Arab, Northern Yemeni (Islam) 1,160• Arab, Saudi- Najdi (Islam) 1,590• Arab, Shuwa, Baggara (Islam) 660• Arab, Sudanese (Islam) 10,600• Arab, Tunisian (Islam) 6,470• Azerbaijani, North (Islam) 1,570• Bambara (Islam) 650• Bengali (Islam) 36,200• Berber, Kabyle (Islam) 9,950• Bosniak (Islam) 15,700• Burmese (Buddhism) 2,230• Dungan (Islam) 70• Fulfulde, Fulani (Islam) 570• Gujarati (Hinduism) 1,730• Hindi (Hinduism) 48,800• Japanese (Buddhism) 59,500• Jew, Eastern Yiddish-Speaking (Judaism) 54,100• Jew, English Speaking (Judaism) 141,000 • Jew, Israeli (Judaism) 18,400• Khmer, Central (Buddhism) 710• Kurd, Kurmanji (Islam) 6.870• Malay (Islam) 1,920 •Mongol, Khalka (Buddhism) 1,080•

North African, generic (Islam) 43,100• Parsee (Other/Small) 27,200• Pashtun, Southern (Islam) 44,200• Punjabi (Other/Small) 866,000• Sinhalese (Buddhism) 3,980• Somali (Islam) 36,700• Tatar (Islam) 620• Thai, Central (Buddhism) 4,430 Tigre, Eritrean (Islam) 330• Turk (Islam) 24,600 •Wolof (Islam) 1,840 Yugoslav former, generic (Unknown) 69,400

CAYMAN ISLANDS Jew (Judaism) 130

CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC Arab, Shuwa (Islam) 100,000• Arab, Turku (Islam) 4,490• Fertit, Baggara (Islam) 22,400• Fulani, Bagirmi (Islam) 197,000• FulbeMbororo (Islam) 56,100• Hausa (Islam) 31,900 - Runga (Islam) 28,100•CHAD Abu Sharib (Islam) 49, 100• Arab, Shuwa, Baggara (Islam) 1,537,000• Arab, Turku (Islam) 22,400 Babalia (Islam) 7,150 Baggara, Dekakire (Islam) 10,100• Baggara, Hemat (Islam) 16,800 Barein (Ethnic Religions) 7,450• Barma, Bagirmi (Islam) 81,300 Bedouin, Soliman (Islam) 22,700• Bernde (Islam) 5,740• Bideyat, Beri (Islam) 5,450 Bidio (Islam) 35,100• Bilala (Islam) 157,000• Birgid (Islam) 15,200• Boor (Islam) 150• Bua (Ethnic Religions) 14,000• Buduma, Kuri Islander (Islam) 93,700• Bulgeda (Islam) 28,500• Daju of Dar Dadju, Saaronge (Islam) 61,700• Daju, Bokoruge (Islam) 88,900• Dangaleat (Islam) 68,000• Disa (Islam) 3,340• Fanya, Fagnia (Islam) 1,770• Fongoro (Islam) 2,400• Fulani, Adamawa (Islam) 170,000• Fulani, Bagirmi (Islam) 24,000• Fulbe-Mbororo (Islam) 52,200• Fur (Islam) 17,700• Hausa (Islam) 182,000• Jaya (Islam) 4,000• Jegu (Islam) 2,720• Jongor, Dionkor, Migaama (Islam) 28,200• Kajakse (Islam) 24,000• Kanembu (Islam) 717,000• Kanuri, Yerwa, Beriberi (Islam) 119,000• Kendeje (Islam) 2,620• Kenga, Kenge (Islam) 64,400• Kibet

(Islam) 44,500 Kotoko-Kuseri, Mser (Islam)

2,410• Kreda (Islam) 79,900• Kujarge (Islam) 2,460• Kuka (Islam) 87,900• Lagwan,

Kotoko-Logone (Islam) 6,700 • Maba, Mabangi (Islam) 339,000 • Mahamid (Islam) 16,900• Mahwa (Islam) 9,620 Majera (Islam) 3,010• Mararit (Islam) 27,900• Masalit (Islam) 213,000• Malslam, Mandage (Islam) 690• Massalat (Islam) 54,200• Medogo, Medoga (Islam) 22,000• Mesmedje (Islam) 46,700• Mimi, Amdang (Islam) 57,900• Mire (Ethnic Religions) 2,770• Ndam, Dam (Islam) 12,900• Nielim, Mjillem (Islam) 9,370• Runga (Islam) 39,000• Saba (Islam) 1,960• Sarwa (Islam) 3,220• Sinyar, Shamyia (Islam) 17,300• Sungor, Asungor (Islam) 42,600• Surbakhai (Islam) 11,100• Tama (Islam) 14,000• Tama, Erenga (Islam) 111,000• Taram, Temki (Islam) 760• Torom (Islam) 12,400• Tubu, Daza (Islam) 301,000• Tubu,

Teda (Islam) 51,800• Ubi (Islam) 1,880• Zaghawa, Zeghawa (Islam) 94,300• Zan Gula (Islam) 6,700

CHILE Jew (Judaism) 23, 100• Turk (Islam) 770

CHINA A Che (Ethnic Religions) 38,700• A'ou (Ethnic Religions) 2,490• Achang, Husa (Ethnic Religions) 6,8 70• Adi (Ethnic Religions) 1,140• Adu (Non-Religious) 7,540• Ai-Cham (Ethnic Religions) 2,830• Ainu, Aynu (Islam) 7,000• Ake (Ethnic Religions) 1,220• Akha (Ethnic Religions) 219,000• Akto Turkmen (Islam) 2,620•

Aling (Ethnic Religions) 6,640• Alu (Ethnic Religions) 6,530• Aluo (Ethnic Religions)

71,600• Amdo, Hbrogpa (Buddhism) 681,000• Amdo, Rongmahbrogpa (Buddhism) 171,000• Amdo, Rongpa (Buddhism) 148,000• Amdo, Rtau (Buddhism) 91,900• Amis, Ami (Ethnic Religions) 1,870• Angku (Buddhism) 7,460• Ani (Ethnic Religions) 4,970• Ao Biao (Ethnic Religions) 15,700• Aoka (Ethnic Religions) 301,000• Apu (Ethnic Religions) 3000• ASAhei (Ethnic Religions) 10.200• Ati (Ethnic Religions) 15.300• Awu, Northern (Ethnic Religions) 4,250• Axi (Ethnic Religions) 93,300• Ayizi (Ethnic Religions) 690• Azhe (Ethnic Religions) 69.500 Azong (Ethnic Religions) 1,220• Baheng, Lipeng (Ethnic Religions) 6,120 • Baheng, Pa-Hng (Ethnic Religions) 43,900• Bai Yi (Ethnic Religions) 25,400• Baima (Ethnic Religions) 16.1000• Ban Yao (Ethnic Religions) 33,200• Boanuo (Ethnic Religions) 30,100• Bei (Ethnic Religions) 27,500 Beidalao (Ethnic Religions) 23.300• Beidongnuo (Ethnic Religions) 440• Ben (Ethnic Religions) 1,300• Biao Mien

(Ethnic Religions) 30,900• Biao Mien, Shikou (Ethnic Religions) 12,200• Biao-Jiao Mien (Ethnic Religions) 62,200• Bisu (Ethnic Religions) 240• Bit (Ethnic Religions) 790 Bogol (Ethnic Religions) 1,300 Boka (Ethnic Religions) 21,800Bolozi (Ethnic Religions) 2,530• Bonan (Islam) 1,300• Bonan, Tongren (Buddhism) 6,650 Bouyei (Ethnic Religions) 2,587,000• Bugar (Ethnic Religions) 2,720 Bulang, Blang (Buddhism) 96,400• Bunan (Buddhism) 1,970• Bunu (Ethnic Religions) 392,000• Bunun (Ethnic Religions) 1,380• Bunuo (Ethnic Religions) 20,700• Buriat, Chinese (Buddhism) 154,000 Burmese (Buddhism) 24,000• Buyang, Baha (Ethnic Religions)

3,890 Buyang, E'ma (Ethnic Religions) 330• Buyang, Langnian (Ethnic Religions) 330• Cao Lan (Ethnic Religions) 46,400 Changpao (Ethnic Religions) 6,220 Chesu (Ethnic Religions) 7,780• Chin, Asho (Ethnic Religions) 200• Chrame (Buddhism) 46,100• Chuanqing (Buddhism) 919,000• Cun (Ethnic Religions) 88,400 Daizhan (Ethnic Religions) 12,400• Daur (Ethnic Religions) 181,000• Daur, Western (Ethnic

Religions) 6,850• De'ang, Pale, Silver (Buddhism) 9.960• De'ang, Rumai (Buddhism)

5,700• De'ang, Shwe (Buddhism) 7,260• Deng, Darang (Ethnic Religions) 10,300• Deng, Geman (Ethnic Religions) 13,200• Dianbao (Ethnic Religions) 12,800• Diao (Ethnic Religions) 2,540• Digeo (Ethnic Religions) 27,000• Dong, Northern (Ethnic Religions) 1413.000• Dong, Southern (Ethnic Religions) 2,307,000• Dongnu (Ethnic Religions) 282,000• Dongxiang (Islam) 583,000• Doupo (Ethnic Religions) 730• E (Ethnic Religions) 40,400• Eka (Ethnic Religions) 3,060• Enipu (Ethnic Religions) 19,500• Ergong (Buddhism) 70,500• Ersu (Buddhism) 40,400• Ewenki.

Solon (Ethnic Religions) 32,100• Ga Mong (Ethnic Religions) 65,200• Gaiji (Ethnic Religions) 37,000• Gaisu, Southern (Ethnic Religions) 44,600• Gaisu, Western (Ethnic Religions) 1,170• Gao, Gelao (Ethnic Religions) 3,320• Ge (Ethnic Religions) 124,000• Gelao (Ethnic Religions) 683,000• Gepo, Eastern (Ethnic

Religions) 76,000• Gepo, Western (Ethnic Religions) 7,780• Gese (Ethnic Religions) 14,600• Gesu (Ethnic Religions) 14,800• Ghao-Xona, Eastern (Ethnic Religions) 125,000• Ghao-Xong, Western, Red Meo (Ethnic Religions) 1,278,000• Giay, Nhang (Ethnic Religions) 316,000• Golog (Buddhism) 153,000• Groma (Buddhism) 17,400• Guaigun (Ethnic Religions) 490• Guhjali, Wakhi, Tajik (Islam) 12,400•

Guiqiong (Buddhism) 1,500• Hagei (Ethnic Religions) 2,850• Hakka (Non-Religious)

33,294,000• Hakka, Hainan Island (Ethnic Religions) 2,210• Han Chinese, Dan (Ethnic Religions) 4,577,000• Han Chinese, Shaozhou (Non-Religious) 996,000• Han Chinese, Waxiang (Ethnic Religions) 340,000• Han Chinese, Xiang (Non-Religious) 35,853.000• Han Tai (Buddhism) 65,900• Hani (Ethnic Religions) 695,000• Hdzanggur (Buddhism) 5,100• Hezhen, Nanai, Gold (Ethnic Religions) 6.640• Hmong Be (Ethnic Religions) 1,250• Hmong Bua (Ethnic Religions) 62,200• Hmong Dlex Nchab (Ethnic Religions) 19,300 Hmong Leng (Ethnic Religions) 299,000 Hmong Njua, Blue (Ethnic Religions) 50,800• Hmong Shuad (Ethnic Religions) 324,000• Hmong Vron (Ethnic Religions) 5,390• Hmu, Eastern (Ethnic Religions) 544,000• Hmu, Northern (Ethnic Religions) 1,918,000• Hmu, Southern (Ethnic Religions) 778,000• Hongjin Tai (Ethnic Religions) 210,000• Hu (Buddhism) 1,760• Huayao Tai (Buddhism) 83,100• Hui (Islam) 12,583,000• Iu Mien (Ethnic Religions) 1,182,000• Iu Mien, Changping (Ethnic Religions) 27,500• Iu Mien, Hunan (Ethnic Religions) 204,000 Iu Mien, Luoxing (Ethnic Religions) 4,560 Japanese (Buddhism) 6.330 Jew, Chinese (Judaism) 1,500• Jiarong, Chabao (Buddhism) 16,500• Jiarong, Guanyingqiao (Buddhism) 7.260 Jiarong, Shangzhai (Buddhism) 4,70• Jiareng, Sidabao (Buddhism) 6,500 Jiarong, Situ (Buddhism) 189,000• Jiasou (Ethnic Religions) 36,800• Jing, Vietnamese (Ethnic Religions) 29,000• Jino (Ethnic Religions) 26,400• Jino, Buyuan (Ethnic

Religions) 1,500• Kalmyk, Torgut (Buddhism) 176,000 Katso (Ethnic Religions) 7,620 • Kawa, Vo (Ethnic Religions) 85,000• Kazak, Qinghai (Islam) 3,420• Kazakh (Islam) 1,706,000• Keji (Islam) 2,330 Kemei (Ethnic Religions) 1,520• Keriya (Islam) 700• Khakas (Buddhism) 1,860• Khampa, Eastern (Buddhism) 1,463,000• Khampa, Northern (Buddhism) 138,000• Khampa, Western (Buddhism) 245,000 • Khmu (Ethnic Religions) 1,750• Khmu, Puman (Buddhism) 20,200• Kim Mun (Ethnic Religions) 307,000• Kong Ge (Ethnic Religions) 1,690• Kuan, Khuen (Buddhism) 1,500• Kucong (Buddhism) 48,700• Kyakala (Non-Religious) 2,750• Kyerung (Buddhism) 7,670• Kyrgyz (Islam) 218,000• Laba (Ethnic Religions) 276,000• Labapo (Ethnic Religions) 7,670• Lachi (Ethnic Religions) 2,390 • Ladakhi (Buddhism) 3,160• Lahuli, Tinan (Buddhism) 2,900• akkia (Ethnic Religions) 18,500 • Lalu, Xinping (Ethnic Religions) 46,700• Lalu, Xuzhang (Ethnic Religions) 4,870• Lalu, Yangliu (Ethnic Religions) 4,400• Lalo, Jiantou (Ethnic Religions) 36,800• Lalo, Mishaba (Ethnic Religions) 628,000• Lami (Ethnic Religions) 121,000• Laomian (Ethnic Religions) 600• Laowu (Ethnic Religions) 7,050• Lawu (Ethnic

Religions) 23,800• Lemo (Buddhism) 2,520• Lesu (Ethnic Religions) 17,600• Lhoba,

Bogar (Ethnic Religions) 3,940• Lhoba, Yidu (Ethnic Religions) 9,440• Lhomi (Buddhism) 1,550• Li, Bendi (Ethnic Religions) 73,600• Li, Ha (Ethnic Religions) 643,000• Li, Jiamao (Ethnic Religions) 86,100• Li, Meifu (Ethnic Religions) 49,800• Li, Qi (Ethnic Religions) 293,000• Limi (Ethnic Religions) 34,700• Limin (Ethnic Religions) 92,300• Lingao (Ethnic Religions) 714,000• Linghua (Ethnic Religions) 24,900• Lipo, Western (Ethnic Religions) 169,000• Liude (Ethnic Religions) 1,730• Liujia (Ethnic Religions) 4,500• Liwu (Ethnic Religions) 5,080• Long (Ethnic

Religions) 1,590• Longjia (Ethnic Religions) 3,730• Lopi, Shuitian (Non-Religious)

18,100• Lu, Lu Ren (Ethnic Religions) 5,600• Luoluopo, Central (Ethnic Religions) 420,000• Luoluopo, Southeastern (Ethnic Religions) 43,000• Luoluopo, Western (Ethnic Religions) 230,000• Luowu (Ethnic Religions) 27,000• Luzu (Buddhism) 1,130• Malimasa (Buddhism) 550• Manchu (Non-Religious) 13,345,000• Mang (Ethnic Religions) 540• Manmet (Buddhism) 1,610• Manyak (Buddhism) 2,180• Mengwu (Ethnic Religions) 22,300• Menia (Buddhism) 1,450• Miao, Baishi (Ethnic Religions) 15,800• Miao, Changshu (Ethnic Religions) 19,200• Miao, Enshi (Ethnic

Religions) 623,000• Miao, Guiyang Northern (Ethnic Religions) 132,000• Miao, Guiyang Northwestern (Ethnic Religions) 9,330• Miao, Guiyang South Central (Ethnic Religions) 5,440• Miao, Horned (Ethnic Religions) 76,700• Miao, Hua (Ethnic Religions) 721,000• Miao, Huishui Central (Ethnic Religions) 62,200• Miao, Huishui Eastern (Ethnic Religions) 21,800• Miao, Huishui Northern (Ethnic Religions) 110,000• Miao, Huishui Southwestern (Ethnic Religions) 88,100• Miao, Luobohe (Ethnic Religions) 94,400• Miao, Lupanshui (Ethnic Religions) 62,200• Miao, Mashan Central (Ethnic Religions) 1,000• Miao, Mashan Northern (Ethnic Religions) 55,000• Miao, Mashan Southern (Ethnic Religions) 15,600• Miao, Mashan Western (Ethnic Religions) 21,800 • Micha (Ethnic Religions) 1,210• Miguba (Ethnic Religions) 80• Mili (Ethnic Religions) 28,500 Ming (Non-Religious)

14,200 • Minyak (Buddhism) 24,400• Mixisu (Ethnic Religions) 6,120• Mjuniang

(Ethnic Religions) 93,300 • Mo (Ethnic Religions) 21, 800• Monba, Cona (Buddhism)

41,000• Monba, Medog (Buddhism) 7,570• Mongol (Buddhism) 6,947,000• Mongol, Alxa (Islam) 26,400• Mongol, Khalka (Buddhism) 63,300 • Mongol, Khamnigan (Ethnic Religions) 2,390 • Mongol, Sichuan (Buddhism) 33,200• Mongour (Buddhism) 46,800• Mosuo (Buddhism) 52,100• Mozhihei (Ethnic Religions) 6,120 • Muda (Ethnic Religions) 2,800 • Muji (Ethnic Religions) 64,300 Mulao (Ethnic Religions) 249,000 • Mulao Jia (Ethnic Religions) 36,800 • Muzi (Ethnic Religions) 1,760 • Naheng (Ethnic Religions) 1,420• Naju (Buddhism) 1,760 • Namuyi

(Buddhism) 8,090 • Nanjingren (Ethnic Religions) 149,000 • Naru (Ethnic Religions)

14,100 • Naruo (Ethnic Religions) 14,400 • Nasu, Jinghong (Ethnic Religions) 21,800• Nasu, Panxian (Ethnic Religions) 344,000• Nasu, Southern (Ethnic Religions) 125,000• Naxi (Ethnic Religions) 309,000• Naxi, Northern (Buddhism) 3,060 • Naza (Ethnic Religions) 1,590 • Neisu, Central (Ethnic Religions) 34,200• Neisu, Da Hei (Ethnic Religions) 7,670 • Neisu, Xiao Hei (Ethnic Religions) 9,020• Nisu, Jignshui (Ethnic Religions) 438,000 • Nisu, Xinping (Ethnic Religions) 235,000 • Nisu, Yuanyang (Ethnic Religions) 244,000• Nosu, Butuo (Ethnic Religions) 251,000• Nosu, Mangbu (Ethnic Religions) 78,800• Nosu, Shengzha (Ethnic Religions) 1,216,000• Nosu, Tianba (Ethnic Religions) 101,000 • Nosu, Xiaoliangshan (Ethnic Religions) 500,000 • Nosu, Yinuo (Ethnic Religions) 612,000• Nubra (Islam) 630• Numao (Ethnic Religions) 2,120• Nung, Highland Nung (Ethnic Religions) 159,000• Nunu (Ethnic Religions) 58,100• Olot (Ethnic Religions) 2,900• Ongkor (Ethnic Religions) 30• Oroqen (Ethnic Religions) 10,200• Paiwan (Ethnic Religions) 620• Palyu (Ethnic Religions) 14,400• Pana, Phana (Ethnic Religions) 4,770• Paxi (Islam) 1330• Pengzi (Ethnic Religions) 300• Pingdi (Ethnic Religions)

1,348,000• Poluo (Ethnic Religions) 277,000• Popei (Ethnic Religions) 6,010• Pula (Ethnic Religions) 23,800• Pumi (Ethnic Religions) 45,600• Purik (Islam) 69• Puroik (Ethnic Religions) 420• Pusha (Ethnic Religions) 6,380• Puwa (Ethnic Religions) 34,700• Qabiao, Pubiao (Ethnic Religions) 470• Qanu (Ethnic Religions) 13,700• Qiang, Cimulin (Buddhism) 15500• Qiang, Dajishan (Ethnic Religions) 1,400• Qiang, Heihu (Ethnic Religions) 24,900• Qiang, Jiaochang (Ethnic Religions) 29,800• Qiang, Longxi (Ethnic Religions) 5,190• Qiang, Luhua (Buddhism) 2300• Qiang, Mawo (Buddhism) 18,700• Qiang, Mianchi (Ethnic Religions) 24,400• Qiang,

Sonlong (Ethnic Religions) 23,200• Qiang, Taoping (Ethnic Religions) 7,670• Qiang,

Yadu (Buddhism) 35,400• Qiangyi (Ethnic Religions) 12,300• Qixingmin (Buddhism)

5,470• Queyu (Buddhism) 10,100 • Rao (Ethnic Religions) 12,000• Riang, RiangLang (Ethnic Religions) 1,870• Salar (Islam) 137,000• Samadu, Eastern (Ethnic Religions) 720• Samadu, Western (Ethnic Religions,) 9,130• Saman (Ethnic Religions) 3,010• Samei (Ethnic Religions) 33,400• Samtao (Buddhism) 150• Sanda (Ethnic Religions) 1,350• Sani (Ethnic Religions) 121,000• Sanie (Ethnic Religions) 30,500• Sanqiao (Ethnic Religions) 6,330• Shan (Buddhism) 610• She (Ethnic Religions) 982,000• Shenzhou (Ethnic Religions) 4,510• Sherpa (Buddhism) 1,100• Shixing (Buddhism) 3,270• Shui (Ethnic Religions) 508,000• Shui, Yunnan (Ethnic Religions)

10,900• Sogwo Arlg (Buddhism) 45,100• Suan (Ethnic Religions) 300•

Subei (Non-Religious) 2,758,000• Suodi (Ethnic Religions) 225,000• Ta'er (Ethnic Religions) 1,250• Tagu (Ethnic Religions) 4,250• Toai Dam, Black Tai (Ethnic

Religions) 41,500• Tai Kao (Ethnic Religions) 13,700• Tai Khang, Kang (Buddhism) 38,800• Tai Lue (Buddhism) 736,000• Tai Mao (Buddhism) 394,000• Tai Nua, Chinese Shan (Buddhism) 163,000• Tai Pong (Ethnic Religions) 108,000• Tajik, Sarikoli (Islam) 40,400• Talu (Ethnic Religions) 8,500• Tanglang (Ethnic Religions) 1,250• Tatar (Islam) 7,470• Tatar, Khakass, Yenisei (Buddhism) 1,800• Tebbu, Diebu (Buddhism) 23,300• Teleut (Ethnic Religions) 70• Thami (Buddhism) 550• Tibetan, Boyu (Ethnic Religions) 3,940• Tibetan, Central (Buddhism) 861,000• Tibetan, Gtsang (Buddhism) 695,000• Tibetan, Jone (Buddhism) 155,000• Tibetan, Nghari (Buddhism) 58,100• Tibetan, Shangri La (Buddhism) 94,500• Tibetan, Shanyan (Buddhism) 23,300• Tibetan, Zhugqu (Buddhism) 45,100• Tu (Buddhism) 237,000• Tuerke (Islam) 220• Tujia (Ethnic Religions) 8,882,000• Tulao (Ethnic Religions) 4,770• Tusu (Ethnic Religions) 38,400• Tuvian, Tuva (Buddhism) 3,940• Utsat (Islam) 7,670• Uyghur (Islam) 10,779,000• Uygur, Lop Nur (Islam) 40,400• Uygur, Taklimakan (Islam) 300• Uygur, Yutian (Islam) 64,300• Uzbek, Northern (Islam) 20,000• Wopu (Ethnic Religions) 3,630• Wunai (Ethnic Religions) 11,700• Wutun (Buddhism) 2,880• Xi (Ethnic Religions) 1,610• Xialusi (Ethnic Religions) 3,630• Xiangcheng (Buddhism) 13,200• Xiangtang (Ethnic Religions) 98,500• Xibe (Non-Religious) 216,000• Xibe, Western (Ethnic Religions) 51,800• Xijima (Ethnic Religions) 36,300• Xiqi (Ethnic Religions) 16,200• Xiuba (Ethnic Religions) 1,140• Ya (Ethnic Religions) 61,200• Yakut (Ethnic Religions) 2,640• Yanghuang (Ethnic Religions) 59,100• Yerong (Ethnic Religions) 620• Yiche (Ethnic Religions) 22,700• Yizi (Ethnic Religions) 2,700• Yongchun (Ethnic Religions) 15,600• Yonzhi (Buddhism) 3,820• Youmai (Ethnic Religions) 2,490• Younuo (Ethnic Religions) 20,400• Yugur, Enger (Buddhism) 5,550• Yugur, Saragh (Buddhism) 1,400• Za (Buddhism) 730• Zaiwa, Atsi (Ethnic Religions) 110,000• Zaomin (Ethnic Religions) 43,000• Zhaba (Buddhism) 24,400• Zhuang, Central Hongshuihe (Ethnic Religions) 2,032,000• Zhuang, Dai (Ethnic Religions) 122,000• Zhuang, Eastern Hongshuihe (Ethnic Religions) 2,032,000• Zhuang, Guibei (Ethnic Religions) 1,355,000• Zhuang, Guibian (Ethnic Religions) 864,000• Zhuang, Lianshan (Ethnic Religions) 48,500• Zhuang, Liujiang (Ethnic Religions) 1,326,000• Zhuang, Liuqian (Ethnic Religions) 375,000• Zhuang, Nong (Ethnic Religions) 601,000• Zhuang, Qiubei (Ethnic Religions) 214,000• Zhuang, Yang (Ethnic Religions) 926,000• Zhuang, Yongbei (Ethnic Religions) 1,629,000 •

Zhuang, Yongnan (Ethnic Religions) 1,915,000• Zhuang, Youjiang (Ethnic Religions)

764,000• Zhuang, Zuojiang (Ethnic Religions) 1,596,000 • Zuohe (Ethnic Religions) 6,870

CHINA, HONG KONG Japanese (Buddhism) 15,100 • Nepalese (Hinduism) 13,300• South Asian, generic (Hinduism) 31,300 • Thai, Central (Buddhism) 15,200

CHINA, MACAU Han Chinese, Cantonese (Non-Religious) 465,000• Han Chinese, Mandarin (Non-Religious) 32,100• Sino-Burmese (Buddhism) 23,800• Thai, Central (Buddhism) 710

CHRISTMAS ISLAND Malay (Islam) 290

COCOS (KEELING) ISLANDS Cocos Islander, Kukus (Islam) 370

COLOMBIA Carabayo, Macusa (Ethnic Religions) 160 • Guaviare Macusa, Macu (Ethnic Religions) 410 • Jew (Judaism) 2,700 • Yari (Ethnic Religions) 740

COMOROS Arab (Islam) 590 • Comorian, Mwali (Islam) 37,900 • Comorian, Ndzwani (Islam) 323,000 • Comorian, Ngazidja (Islam) 368,000 • Deaf (Islam) • Makua, Makhuwa-Meetto (Islam) 10,800 • Malay (Islam) 780 • Swahili (Islam) 1,000

CONGO, DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF Arab (Islam) 20,300 • Jew, French (Judaism) 100 • South Asian, generic (Judaism) 144,000 • Swahili, Central (Islam) 40,700

CONGO, REPUBLIC OF THE Chinese, generic (Ethnic Religions) 340 • Hausa (Islam

8,180 • Japanese (Buddhism) 360

COSTA RICA Jew (Judaism) 3,230

COTE D'IVOIRE Arab, Libyan (Islam) 14,300 • Bambara, Bamanakan (Islam) 986,000 • Banda, Nafaha (Islam) 80,800 • Bondoukou Kulango (Ethnic Religions) 1,000 • Bozo (Islam) 15,900 • Fulani (Islam) 409,000 • Fulani, Maasina (Islam) 1,570 • Hausa (Islam) 18,000 • Indo-Pakistani (Hinduism) 13,800 • Jeri Kuo (Islam) 31,700 • Jula, Dyula (Islam) 276,000 • Jula, Koyaga (Islam) 71,800 • Jula Odienne (Islam) 126,000 • Karaboro (Ethnic Religions) 6,900 • Khisa (Islam) 7,700 • Koro, Koro Jula (Islam) 49,200 • Kulango, Bouna (Ethnic Religions) 206,000 • Lobi, Lobiri

(Ethnic Religions) 231,000 • Loma (Ethnic Religions) 2,870 • Malinke, Ivorian (Islam)

856,000 • Malinke, Mau (Islam) 245,000 • Maninka (Islam) 23200 • Maninka, Forest (Islam) 16,400 • Necho (Ethnic Religions) 13,300 • Ngan, Nguin (Ethnic Religions) 4,800 • Senoufo, Dyimini (Islam) 137,000 • Senoufo, Niarafolo-Niafola (Ethnic Religions) 54,900 • Senoufo, Palaka (Ethnic Religions) 10,900 • Senoufo, Shempire

(Ethnic Religions) 133,000 • Senoufo, Tyelibe (Islam) 39,400 • Soninke, Sarakole (Islam) 158,000 • Vagla, Vagala, Sitigo (Ethnic Religions) 11 • Wassulu (Islam)

22,400 • Wolof (Islam) 13,800 • Worddougou (Islam) 98,400

CROATIA Bosniak (Islam) 20,600 • Jew (Judaism) 1,700 • Turkb (Islam) 300

CUBA Indo-Pakistani (Hinduism) 34,400 • Jew (Judaism) 500

CYPRUS Cypriots, Turkish (Islam) 238,000 • Jew, Greek (Judaism) 250 • Sinhalese (Buddhism) 6,910

CZECH REPUBLIC Arab (Islam) 300 • Bosniak (Islam) 2,290 • Chinese, generic (Ethnic Religions)

5,330• Jew, Czech (Judaism) 3,900• Kazakh (Islam) 3,810• Mongol, Khalka (Buddhism) 6,410 • Uzbek, Northern (Islam) 2,030

DENMARK Arab, Iraqi (Islam) 12,700 • Chinese, generic (Ethnic Religions) 5,200 • Jew, Danish (Judaism) 6,400 • Kurd, Kurmanji (Islam) 1,000• Punjabi (Islam) 1,040• Somali (Islam) 16,200 • Turk (Islam) 31,200 • Urdu (Islam) 3,220

DJIBOUTI Afar (Islam) 406,000• Arab, Omani (Islam) 43,700 • Arab, Yemeni (Islam)

67,100• Deaf (Islam)• Indo-Pakistani (Hinduism) 1,810• Sonmali, Issa (Islam) 352,000

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC Japanese (Buddhism) 1960 • Jew, German (Judaism) 100

ECUADOR Jew (Judaism) 900 • Tsachila (Ethnic Religions) 2,740

EGYPT Abaza, Arabized (Islam) 1,700• Adyghe (Islam) 11,500• Albanian, Shqip (Islam) 24,200• Algerian, Arabic-speaking (Islam) 1,615,000• Arab, Gulf (Islam)• Arab, Libyan (Islam) 330,000• Arab, Sudanese (Islam) 4,286,000• Arab, Yemeni (Islam) 160,000• Baharia, Bahariya (Islam) 24,200• Bedouin, Eastern Bedawi (Islam) 879,000• Beja, Bedawi (Islam) 80,800• Berber, Siwa (Islam) 31,500• Fur (Islam) 3,280• Gypsy, Domari (Islam) 266,000 •Gypsy, Halebi (Islam) 1,247,000• Indo-Pakistani (Hinduism) 4,040• Jew, Egyptian Speaking (Judaism) 100 • Kharga, Selima (Islam) 27,800• Nubian, Arabized (Islam) 444,000• Nubian, Dongolawi

(Islam) 908,000 • Nubian, Fedicca-Mohas (Islam) 326,000• Tuareg, Algerian (Islam) 22,400 • Turk (Islam) 40,400

EL SALVADOR Jew (Judaism) 100• Turk (Islam) 610

EQUATORIAL GUINEA Hausa (Islam) 14,700 • Indo-Pakistani (Hinduism) 740

ERITREA Afar (Islam) 234,000 • Arab, Sudanese (Islam) 98,100• Arab, Yemeni

(Islam) 107,000 • Beja, Hedareb (Islam) 219,000 • Nara, Nialeitic (Islam) 95,200 •

Rashaida (Islam) 44,500 • Somali (Islam) 73,000 • Tigre (Islam) 1,307,000

ESTONIA Azerbaijani, North (Islam) 860 • Jew, Eastern Yiddish-Speaking (Judaism)

1,800• Kazakh (Islam) 130• Lezgian (Islam) 120• Tatar (Islam) 2,530 • Uzbek, Southern (Islam) 130

ETHIOPIA Afar (Islam) 1,425,000• Arab, Yemeni (Islam) 22,800• Arbore, Erbore (Ethnic Religions) 7,370• Argobba (Islam) 151,000• Birale (Ethnic Religions) 90• Chara (Ethnic Religions) 14,200• Gujarati, Indo-Pakistani (Hinduism) 1,800• Hamer-Banna (Ethnic Religions) 73,300• Hararí, Adere (Islam) 34,300• Jew, Israeli (Judaism) 10• Karo, Kerre (Ethnic Religions) 2,240• Kebena (Islam) 56,800• Oromo, Jimma (Islam) 84,700• Oromo, Kereyu (Islam) 34,900• Oromo, Yeju (Islam) 84,700 Reshiat, Daasanach (Ethnic Religions) 51,800• Shabo (Ethnic Religions)

740• Silti (Islam) 1,013,000• Somali (Islam) 5,197,000• Suri (Ethnic Religions) 30,000• Topotha, Toposa (Ethnic Religions) 9,970• Tsamai (Ethnic

Religions) 21,600• Turkana (Ethnic Religions) 33,100• Weyto (Islam) 1,630• Wolane (Islam) 86,600

FIJI Bengali (Islam) 21,700• Bhojpuri Bihari (Hinduism) 25,900• Gujarati (Hinduism) 23,800• Urdu (Islam) 4,360

FINLAND Arab, Iragi (Islam) 8,140 • Jew, Finnish (Judaism) 1,140• Kurd, Kurmanji

(Islam) 6,100• Somali (Islam) 9,970 • Tatar (Islam) 810 •Thai, Central (Buddhism) 4,070• Turk (Islam) 4,170

FRANCE Algerian, Arabic-speaking (Islam) 1,258,000 • Arab, Moroccan (Islam) 631,000• Arab, Tunisian (Islam) 244,000• Bambara (Islam) 44,000• Bengali (Islam) 31,200• Berber, Imazighen (Islam) 157,000• Berber, Kabyle (Islam) 692,000• Berber, Riffian (Islam) 126,000• Cham, Western, Tjam (Islam) 1,090• Comorian, other (Islam) 94,500• Fulani (Islam) 31,500• Giay, Nhang (Ethnic Religions) 100• Gujarati (Hinduism) 1,060• Han Chinese, Mandarin (Non-Religious) 37,800• Hmong, White (Ethnic Religions) 10,900• Lu Mien (Ethnic Religions) 2,180•

Japanese (Buddhism) 12,100• Jew, French (Judaism) 484,000• Jola-Fonyi, Diola

(Islam) 100• Khmer, Central (Buddhism) 69,200• Khmu (Ethnic Religions) 520 Kurd,

Kurmanji (Islam) 81,800• Lao (Buddhism) 18,900• Maninka (Islam) 62,900• Moor (Islam) 18,900• Pashtun, Northern (Islam) 37,800• Persian (Islam) 62,900• Shawiya (Islam) 189,000• Soninke, Sarakole (Islam) 9,440• Tay (Ethnic Religions)

1,890• Tuareg (Islam) 25,200• Tukulor, Pulaar (Islam) 100• Turk (Islam) 227,000• Wolof (Islam) 39,500

FRENCH GUIANA Jew, French (Judaism) 150

GABON Arab (Islam) 3,040 Bandoumu, Minduumo (Ethnic Religions) 5,360• Fulani (Islam) 6,150• Hausa (Islam) 9,110

GAMBIA Bambara, Bamanakan (Islam) 7,960• Deaf (Islam)• Fulakunda, Fulani (Islam) 301,000• Hausa (Islam) 8,380• Jahanka (Islam) 4,050• Kasanga, Haal (Ethnic Religions) 500 Khasonke, Xasonke (Islam) 1,670• Mandinka, Sose (Islam) 737,000• Maninka (Islam) 3,730• Maninka, Mori (Islam) 16,800• Maswanka, Kunante (Islam) 1,670 • Moor (Islam) 25,100• Soninke, Sarakole (Islam) 176,000•

Susu, Soso (Islam) 3,350 • Tukulor, Pulaar (Islam) 5,710• Wolof (Islam) 225,000

GEORGIA Avar (Islam) 3,920• Azerbaijani, North (Islam) 267,000• Batsi, TsovaTush (Islam)

3,140• Chechen (Islam) 570• Jew, Georgian (Judaism) 3,200 Koazakh (Islam) 2,440• Kurd, Yezidi (Islam) 17,200• Laz, Lazuri (Islam) 1,680• Lezgian (Islam) 3,350 Tajik (Islam) 1,110• Tatar (Islam) 3,800 Turk (Islam) 2,850 Uzbek Northern (Islam) 1,210

GERMANY Adyghe, Kabardian (Islam) 2,090• Algerian, Arabic-speaking (Islam) 228,000• Arab, Moroccan (Islam) 45,900• Arab, Tunisian (Islam) 26,200• Bhojpuri Bihari (Hinduism) 16,900• Bosniak (Islam) 285,000• Chechen (Islam) 990• Japanese (Buddhism) 24,400• Jew, German (Judaism) 70,000• Jew, Western

Yiddish-Speaking (Judaism) 49,300• Kazakh (Islam) 40,800• Kurd, Kurmanji (Islam)

537,000• Pashtun Northern (Islam) 32,500• Persian (Islam) 97,600• Punjabi (Islam)

16,300• Shawiya (Islam) 36,800• Turk (Islam) 2,196,000 • Urdu (Islam) 17,500• Za Alevica (Islam) 5,000

GHANA Akyode, Gikyode (Ethnic Religions) 12,400• Arab (Islam) 2,390• Banda,

Ligbi (Islam) 17,900• Bimoba, Moba (Ethnic Religions) 233,000• Chala (Ethnic Religions) 3,570• Dagomba (Islam) 866,000• Fulani, Maasina (Islam) 11,800•

Gonja, Ngbanyito (Islam) 268,000• Han Chinese, Mandarin (Non-Religious) 1]190 - Hausa (Islam) 224,000• Indo-Pakistani (Hinduism) 9,540• Jula, Dyula (Islam) 23,900• Kamara (Ethnic Religions) 5,950• Kantosi (Islam) 2,740• Mamprusi, Manpelle (Ethnic Religions) 256,000• Nabra, Nabt (Ethnic Religions) 54,900• Nanumba, Nunun (Ethnic Religions) 55,300• Songthai-Koyraboro (Islam) 7,160• **Talega, Talni** (Ethnic Religions) 45,300• **Wala, Waali** (Islam) 164,000• **Zema**, Dysr (Islam) 7,160

GIBRALTAR Indo-Pakistani (Hinduism) 330 • Jew (Judaism) 600

GREECE Arab, Iraqi (Islam) 7,520• Indo-Pakistani (Hinduism) 19,400• Japanese (Buddhism) 1,140• Jew, Greek (Judaism) 3,130• Jew, Spanish (Judaism) 1,370• Persian (Islam) 10,500• Pomak (Islam) 98,000• Punjabi (Other/Small) 11,400•

Turk (Islam) 159,000• Urdu (Islam) 39,900

GUATEMALA Jew (Judaism) 900

GUINEA Badyara, Badyctrin (Islam) 8,890• Baga Binari (Islam) 5,640• Baga Fore, Black Baga (Islam) 7,080 •Baga Mandouri (Islam) 4,890• Bambara (Islam) 3,610 Deaf (Ethnic Religions)• Fula Jalon (Islam) 3,989,000• Fulakunda (Islam) 4,680• Jahanka (Islam) 28,800• Jula, Dyula (Islam) 2,880• Kakabe (Islam) 4,350• Kuranko (Ethnic Religions) 86,500• Landoma (Islam) 20,800• Lele (Ethnic Religions) 39,700• Limba, East (Islam) 840• Limba, West (Ethnic Religions) 1,440• Mandeni, Mmani (Islam) 33,600• Maninka (Islam) 2,450,000• Maninka, Konyanka (Islam) 201,000• Maninka, Sankaran (Islam) 81,700• Mano, Mah (Ethnic Religions) 101,000• Many, Mandingo (Islam) 63,700• Mikifore (Islam) 14,400• Nalu (Islam) 8,410• Susu (Islam) 1,129,000•

Tukulor, Pulaar (Islam) 1,440• Wamei, Konyagi (Ethnic Religions) 14,100• Wassulu (Islam) 97,300• Yalunka (Islam) 91,300

GUINEA-BISSAU Badyara, Badyaranke (Islam) 4,700• Balanta, Mane (Islam) 23,500• Ejamat, Jola-Felupe (Ethnic Religions) 21,900• Fula Jalon (Islam) 1,320• Fulakunda, Peul (sam) 272,000• Jahanka (Islam) 6,600• Jola-Fonyi (Islam) 5,970• Jola, Bayot (Ethnic Religions) 2,250• Kasanga, Haal (Ethnic Religions) 640• Mandingo, Mandi (Islam) 154,000• Maninka, Western (Islam) 13,200• Nalu (Islam)

9,060• Soninke, Serahuli (Islam) 4,600• Susu (Islam) 3,850• Wolof (Islam) 6,600

GUYANA Jew (Judaism) 60• Urdu (Islam) 3,860

HAITI Jew, French (Judaism) 250

HONDURAS Jew (Judaism) 440 Turk

HUNGARY Bosniak (Islam) 58,900 • Jew, Hungarian (Judaism) 48,600

ICELAND Thai, Northeastern (Buddhism) 570

INDIA Abdul (Islam) 31,300• Achoari (Hinduism)• Ad Dharmi (Hinduism) 1,190,000• Adari (Hinduism)• Adaviar (Hinduism) 70• Addapu Singa (Hinduism)• Addock (Hinduism)• Adhori (Hinduism)• Adi Baugar (Hinduism)• Adi Kshatriya (Hinduism)• Adiyani (Hinduism) 30,400• Adodia (Hinduism)• Agarn (Hinduism)

785,000• Agani (Hinduism) 470• Agaria, Hindu (Hinduism) 195,000• Agaria, Muslim (Islam) 14,300• Agar (Hinduism) 480• Ager (Hinduism) 23,300• Aghori (Hinduism) 70,100• Aghori Bawa (Hinduism)• Agri (Hinduism) 393,000• Agri Kharyal (Hinduism) 40• Aguri (Hinduism) 473,000• Ahang (Hinduism)• Ahar (Hinduism) 1,481,000• Aheria (Hinduism) 147,000• Ahmadi (Islam) 71,800• Ahom (Hinduism) 938,000• Aiton (Buddhism) 5,790• Ajila (Hinduism) 6,370• Ajna

(Hinduism) 42,300• Akula (Hinduism) 530• Akuru (Hinduism) 90• Alavan (Hinduism)

7,360• Alia (Hinduism) 54,200• Alitkar Salankar (Hinduism) 610• Alkari (Hinduism) 460• Alum (Hinduism)• Alwar (Hinduism) 10• Amat (Hinduism) 213,000• Ambalavasi (Hinduism) 127,000• Amma Kodaga (Hinduism) 1,920• Ammakapa (Hinduism)• Anagi (Hinduism)• Anamuk (Hinduism) 3,580• Anantpanth (Hinduism) 680• Andh (Hinduism) 436,000• Anduran (Hinduism) 2,470• Aneganti (Hinduism)• Angdrek (Hinduism) 6,080• Anjula (Unknown)• Ansari (Islam) 9,923,000• Anuppan (Hinduism) 940• Anwal (Hinduism) 120• Aoghar (Hinduism) 30• Apapanthi (Hinduism) 26,300• Arab (Islam) 1,670• Arain, Hindu (Hinduism) 258,000• Arain, Muslim (Islam) 127,000• Arain, Sikh (Sikhism) 18,500• Arakala (Hinduism) 330• Arakanese, Mag (Buddhism) 33,200• Arakh (Hinduism) 575,000• Arandan (Hinduism) 670• Arasu (Hinduism) 42,100• Aray Mala (Hinduism) 4,520• Arayan (Hinduism) 84,000• Arayavat (Hinduism)• Argali (Hinduism)• Arghun (Islam) 1,090• Arisi (Hinduism)• Arora, Hindu (Hinduism) 3,939,000• Arora, Muslim (Islam) 390•

Arord, Sikh (Sikhism) 459,000• Arunthathiyar (Hinduism) 927,000• Aruva (Hinduism) 22,900• Arvi (Hinduism) 70• Arwa Mala (Hinduism) 91,800• Arya (Hinduism)• Arya Kalaga (Hinduism)• Aryi (Hinduism)• Asari (Hinduism) 6,440• Asili (Hinduism)• Asra (Hinduism)• Assamese Muslim (Islam) 2,700,000• Assame (Sikhism) 980• Astaloki (Hinduism) 80• Atari (Islam) 3,320• Atazri (Hinduism)• Atchyalu (Hinduism)• Atishbaz (Islam) 3,020• Audhelia (Hinduism) 8,50• Awan, Muslim (Islam) 16,200• Awan, Sikh (Sikhism) 190• Ayri (Hinduism) 200• Ayyarakam (Hinduism) 2,130• Babar (Hinduism) 470• Babria (Hinduism) 24,800• Bachhada (Hinduism) 10,600• Badaskar (Hinduism)• Badasuda (Hinduism) Badhai, Hindu (Hinduism) 6,034,000• Badhai, Muslim (Islam) 541,000• Badhi, Hindu (Hinduism) 67,000• Badhi, Muslim (Islam) 30,600• Badhik (Hinduism) 15,000• Badiphul (Hinduism)• Badri (Hinduism) Bic (Hinduism)• Badu (Hinduism)• Badwa (Hinduism) 2,450• Bafan (Islam) 450• Bafinda (Islam) 13,500• Bagata (Hinduism) 164,000• Bagdi (Hinduism) 3,416,000• Bagdi, Sikh (Sikhism) 140• Bagdi, Wagdi (Hinduism) 353,000• Bagga (Hinduism) 490• Baggilu (Hinduism) 1,270• Baghban, Hindu (Hinduism) 544,000• Baghban, Muslim (Islam) 15,600• Bagheti (Hinduism) 35,300• Bagti (Hinduism) 220• Bagwan, Hindu (Hinduism) 240• Bagwan, Muslim

(Islam) 50 Bahai (Other/Small) 19,500• Bahelia, Hindu (Hinduism) 165,000• Bahelia, Muslim (Islam) 21,800• Bahnd, Hindu (Hinduism) 804,000• Bahrupi (Hinduism) 4,010• Bahuskal (Hinduism) 80• Baidya, Hindu (Hinduism) 275,000• Baiga (Hinduism) 522,000• Baira (Hinduism) 10,700• Bairagi, Hindu (Hinduism) 3,154,000• Bairagi, Muslim (Islam) 16,900• Bairagi, Sikh (Sikhism)• Bairwa (Hinduism) 924,000• Baiti (Hinduism) 44,500• Bajania (Hinduism) 29,400• Bajel (Hinduism)• Bajgar (Hinduism) 2,470• Bajgi (Hinduism) 36,800• Bajikar, Hindu (Hinduism) 560• Bajikar, Muslim (Islam) 1,620• Bakad (Hinduism) 1,800• Bakati (Hinduism) 2,480• Bakkarwal (Islam) 19,300• Bakuda (Hinduism) 11,100• Balagai (Hinduism) 14,500• Balahar, Hindu (Hinduism) 9,360• Balahar, Muslim (Islam) 1,880• Balai, Hindu (Hinduism) 2,260,000• Balai, Muslim (Islam) 150• Balasantoshi (Hinduism) 24,900• Balda (Hinduism) Balewar (Hinduism)• Balija, Hindu (Hinduism) 1,474,000• Balija, Muslim (Islam) 890 Baloch, Eastern (Islam) 57800• Baloch, Jatoli (Islam) 60• Baloch, Makrani (Islam) 340• Balti (Islam) 6,690• Balyaya (Hinduism)• Bamba (Islam) 80• Bandhamati, Hindu (Hinduism) 120• Bandhamati, Muslim (Islam) 120• Bandhari (Hinduism) 400• Bandhari Nagar

(Hinduism)• Bandhela (Hinduism) 570• Bandhera (Hinduism) 300• Bandi (Hinduism)

9,620• Bandukhar (Islam) 500• Banerwala (Hinduism) 40• Bangali, Hindu (Hinduism) 74,100• Bangali, Muslim (Islam) 970• Bangar (Hinduism) 80• Bangti (Hinduism) 210• Bania (Hinduism) 27,294,000• Bania, Agarwal (Hinduism) 4,902,000• Bania, Agrahari (Hinduism) 386.000• Bania, Ajudhyabansi (Hinduism) 103,000• Bania, Bais (Hinduism) 132,000• Bania, Barahseni (Hinduism) 109,000• Banig, Barnawar (Hinduism) 74,700• Bania, Bijabargi (Hinduism) 175,000• Bania, Chetti (Hinduism) 690,000• Bania, Dhusar (Hinduism) 246,000• Benis Gahoi (Hinduism) 348,000• Bania, Gandha Banik (Hinduism) 303,000• Bania, Gujar (Hinduism) 246,000• Bania, Jaiswal (Other/Small) 178,000• Bania, Kasar (Hinduism) 74,800• Bania, Kasarwani (Hinduism) 413,000• Bania, Kasaundhan (Hinduism) 499,000• Bania, Khandelwal (Hinduism) 120,000• Bania, Khatri (Hinduism) 205,000• Bania, Khedayata (Hinduism) 64,200• Bania, Komti

(Hinduism) 1,742,000• Bania, Lad (Hinduism)• Bania, Lingayat (Hinduism) 89,000• Bania, Mahajan (Hinduism) 340,000• Bania, Mahesri (Hinduism) 525,000• Bania, Mahur (Hinduism) 89,000• Benin Marwadi (Hinduism) 38,700• Bania, Modh (Hinduism) 102,000• Bania, Nagar (Hinduism) 59,500• Bania, Nima (Other/Small)

118,000• Bania, Oswal (Other/Small) 846,000• Bania, Porwal (Hinduism) 61,000 •

Bania, Rastaogi (Hinduism) 67,800• Bania, Rauniar (Hinduism) 144,000• Soraogi (Other/Small) 106,000• Bania, Srimali (Hinduism) 460,000• Bania, Subarna Banik (Hinduism) 165,000• Bania, Trivarnika Vaisya (Hinduism) 77,700• Bania, Ummad

(Hinduism) 414,000• Bania, Unai (Hinduism) 58,700• Banijiga (Hinduism) 571,000• Banjara, Muslim (Islam) 152,000• Banjara Sikh (Sikhism) 50• Banka (Hinduism) 24,700• Banmanus (Hinduism) 26,100• Banna (Hinduism) 330• Bansi (Hinduism) 1,240• Bansphor, Muslim (Islam), Hindu (Hinduism) 12,700• Barad, Muslim (Islam)• Barahar (Hinduism) 134,000• Baraua (Hinduism) 470• Barda (Hinduism) 17,600• Bardai (Hinduism) 4,710• Baret (Hinduism) 880• Bargi (Hinduism) 10,700•

Bari, Hindu (Hinduism) 592,000• Bari, Muslim (Islam) 130• Baria, Hindu (Hinduism)

289,000• Baria, Muslim (Islam) 790• Bariki (Hinduism) 33,900• Barkar (Hinduism)• Barua (Buddhism) 1,560• Barutogar (Islam) 940• Barwala, Hindu (Hinduism) 93,800• Barwala, Muslim (Islam) 2,210• Barwala, Sikh (Sikhism) 160• Boss, Sankarai (Hinduism) 70• Basith, Hindu (Hinduism) 19,300• Basith, Sikh (Sikhism) 1,880• Basor (Hinduism) 950,000• Basushabar (Hinduism) 1,840• Bathada (Hinduism) 3,890• Bathini (Islam) 60• Bathudi (Hinduism) 252,000• Battal (Hinduism) 340• Batwal, Hindu (Hinduism) 101,000• Batwal, Muslim (Islam) 2,560• Batwal, Sikh (Sikhism)• Bauri (Hinduism) 2,154,000• Bauti (Hinduism) 2,500• Bavcha (Hinduism) 9,700• Bavuri (Hinduism) 6,090• Bawaria, Hindu (Hinduism) 225,000• Bawaria, Muslim (Islam)• Bawaria, Sikh (Sikhism) 37,800• Bawtar (Hinduism) 120• Bayad, Muslim (Islam) 560• Bazigar, Hindu (Hinduism) 697,000• Bazigar, Muslim (Islam) 6,720• Bazigar, Sikh (Sikhism) 109,000• Beda Jangam (Hinduism) 280,000• Bedar, Hindu (Hinduism) 2,231,000• Bedar, Kashmir, Muslim (Islam) 3,590• Bedar, Muslim (Islam) 180• Bedar, Punjab, Hindu (Hinduism) 17,900• Bedia, Hindu (Hinduism) 512,000• Bedia, Muslim (Islam) 1,820• Beelas (Hinduism)• Beg (Islam) 2,080• Begulu (Hinduism) 60• Behara (Islam) 3,300• Behlim (Islam) 7,730• Belama (Hinduism) 23,300• Belavadi (Hinduism)• Belchad (Hinduism)• Beldar, Hindu (Hinduism) 1,783,000• Beldar, Muslim (Islam) 12,000• Bellara (Hinduism) 2,740• Bemaria (Hinduism) 180• Benangi (Hinduism)• Benni (Hinduism) 30• Bentkar (Hinduism)• Berta (Hinduism)• Berua (Buddhism) 1,240• Besua (Hinduism)• Besya, Hindu (Hinduism) 3,280• Besya, Muslim (Islam) 1,300• Bethara (Hinduism) 60• Betora (Hinduism) 360• Bhabra, Hindu (Hinduism) 38,100• Bhabra, Jain (Sikhism) 34,600• Bhabra, Sikh (Sikhism) 1,130• Bhadayi (Hinduism) 3,830• Bhadela (Islam) 13,400• Bhaina (Hinduism) 76,100• Bhakat (Hinduism) 2,510• Bhalla (Hinduism) 3,320• Bhamppta (Hinduism) 35,700• Bhand, Hindu (Hinduism) 31,000• Bhand, Muslim (Islam) 30,900• Bhangi, Muslim (Islam) 129,000• Bhansala (Hinduism) 264,000• Bhansali Vegu (Hinduism) 60•

Bhantu (Hinduism) 23,900• Bhanumati (Hinduism) 6,700• Bhar (Hinduism) 1,983,000• Bharaser (Hinduism)• Bharbhunja, Hindu (Hinduism) 1,162,000• Bharbhunja,

Muslim (Islam) 61,200• Bharewa (Hinduism) 9150• Bharia Bhumia (Hinduism) 339,000• Bhaskar (Hinduism) 940• Bhat, Hindu (Hinduism) 1,285,000• Bhat, Muslim (Islam) 214,000• Bhat, Sikh (Sikhism) 40• Bhathiara, Hindu (Hinduism) 5,990• Bhathiara, Muslim (Islam) 177,000• Bhatia, Hindu (Hinduism) 223,000• Bhatia, Muslim (Islam) 3,240• Bhatia, Sikh (Sikhism) 570• Bhattra (Hinduism)

296,000• Bhatura (Hinduism)• Bhavin (Hinduism) 810• Bhavit (Hinduism) 1,800• Bhil (Hinduism) 14,294,000• Bhil Mina (Hinduism) 60,300• Bhima (Hinduism)• Bhin (Hinduism) 1,410• Bhir (Hinduism)• Bhirai (Islam) 890• Bhisti (Islam) 517,000• Bhogta (Hinduism) 251,000• Bhoi, Hindu (Hinduism) 5,822,000• Bhoi, Muslim (Islam) 11,200• Bhojki (Hinduism) 3,410• Bhoksa (Hinduism) 50,500• Bhopulia (Hinduism) 50• Bhotia, Buddhist (Buddhism) 98,800• Bhotia, Buddhist Tibetan (Buddhism) 3,870• Bhotia, Sikkim (Hinduism) 13,000• Bhoyar (Hinduism) 207,000• Bhuinhar (Hinduism) 943,000• Bhuinmali (Hinduism) 181,000• Bhuiya (Hinduism) 1,917,000• Bhujru (Hinduism)• Bhulia (Hinduism) 131,000• Bhumak (Hinduism) Bhumij (Hinduism) 1,117,000• Bhunar (Hinduism) 280• Bhunjia (Hinduism) 38,300• Bhurtia (Hinduism) 13,800• Bhuyiar (Hinduism) 42,200• Biar, Hindu (Hinduism) 368,000• Biar, Muslim (Islam) 120• Bidakia (Hinduism) 1,090• Bidur (Hinduism) 294,000• Bilaspuri (Hinduism) 930• Billedar (Hinduism) 6,790• Binapatta (Hinduism) 300• Bind (Hinduism) 898,000• Bindla (Hinduism) 21,000• Bingi (Hinduism) Birare (Unknown) Bisati (Islam) 6,550• Bishnoi (Hinduism) 633,000• Bishnupuria (Hinduism) 86,100• Bissoyi (Hinduism) 390• Biswas, Hindu (Hinduism) Biswas, Muslim (Islam) 3,420• Bitopi (Hinduism) 160• Bodh (Buddhism) 34,500• Bodla (Islam) 170• Bohra (Islam) 1,073,000• Bohuka (Hinduism)• Boipari (Hinduism) 14,300• Boisto (Hinduism) Bojgar (Islam) 50• Bola (Hinduism) 3,270• Bolanti (Hinduism) 370• Bolasi (Hinduism) 22,700• Bolodia (Hinduism) 1,940• Bomba (Islam) 1,700• Bondili (Hinduism) 2,500• Bondo Poroja (Hinduism) 10,200• Bonka (Hinduism) 370• Bora, Kuthliya (Hinduism) 630• Boratlika (Hinduism)•

Borewale (Islam)• Boria (Hinduism) 10,400• Bosantiya (Hinduism) 5,190• Bosyo

(Hinduism)• Bot (Hinduism) 2,350• Botaraj (Islam) 510• Botehra (Hinduism) Botia (Hinduism)• Bowri (Unknown)• Boya (Hinduism) 3,711,000• Brahma Kshatriya (Hinduism) 22,200• Brahmachari (Hinduism) 120• Brahman (Hinduism) 57,835,000• Brahman, Acharya (Hinduism) 81,200• Brahman, Anavada (Hinduism)

47,300• Brahman, Anavala (Hinduism) 93,600• Brahman, Ashtashasram (Hinduism)

35,900• Brahman, Audich (Hinduism) 504,000• Brahman, Bagda (Hinduism) 77,600• Brahman, Bengali (Hinduism) 269,000• Brahman, Bhagor (Hinduism) 99,300• Brahman, Bhatt (Hinduism) 52,600• Brahman, (Hinduism) 58,700• Brahman, Bhumihgr (Hinduism) 2,424,000• Brahman, Chakula (Hinduism) 40,600• Brahman, Chaturvedi (Hinduism) 79,000• Brabmoan, Chitpavan (Hinduism) 497,000• Brahman, Daima (Hinduism) 91,600• Brahman, Dakaut (Hinduism)

99,600• Chaturvedi (Hinduism) Brahman, Dakshini (Hinduism) 120,000• Brahman,

Deshastha (Hinduism) 586,000• Brahman, Devarukha (Hinduism) 31,500• Brahman,

Dhiman (Hinduism) 40,400• Brahman, Dravida (Hinduism) 127,000• Brahman, Gangadi (Hinduism) 62,400• Brahman, Gaud Saraswat (Hinduism) 318,000• Brahmon Gaur (Hinduism) 3,415,000• Brahman, Gujar Gaur (Hinduism) 308,000• Brahman, Gujarati (Hinduism) 159,000• Brahman, Halbani (Hinduism) 245,000• Brahman, Haryana (Hinduism) 125,000• Brahman, Iyer (Hinduism) 296,000• Brahman, Jijhotia (Hinduism) 694,000• Brahman, Joshi (Hinduism) 391,000• Brahman, Jyoti (Hinduism) 142,000• Brahman, Kanaujia (Hinduism) 5,654,000• Brahman, Kannada (Hinduism) 464,000• Brahman, Karbadu (Hinduism) 58,100• Brahman, Karhada (Hinduism) 86,400• Brahman, Kashmiri Pandit (Hinduism) 791,000• Brahman, Khandelwal (Hinduism) 329,000• Brahman, Khedawal (Hinduism) 49,000• Brahman, Kosala Nadu (Hinduism) 45,300• Brahman, Maha (Hinduism) 208,000• Brahman, Mahratta (Hinduism) 604,000• Brahman, Maithili (Hinduism) 69,600• Brahman, Malvi (Hinduism) 82,900• Brahman, Marathi (Hinduism) 135,000• Brahman, Mastan (Hinduism) 78,900• Brahman, Mewada (Hinduism) 128,000• Brahman, Modh (Hinduism) 146,000• Brahman, Muttad (Hinduism) 49,000• Brahman, Nagar (Hinduism) 17,000• Brahman, Nambudiri (Hinduism) 96,700• Brahman, Ojha (Hinduism) 59,700• Brahman, Palliwal (Hinduism) 14,000• Brahman, Pancha Dravida (Hinduism) 148,000• Brahman, Parikh (Hinduism) 161,000• Brahman, Purohit (Hinduism) 127,000• Brahman, Pushkarna (Hinduism) 78,000• Brahman, Radhi (Hinduism) 1,629,000• Brahman, Rikhisur (Hinduism) 65,100• Brahman, Sakaldwipi (Hinduism) 516,000• Brahman, Sanadhya (Hinduism) 3,136,000• Brahman, Sankliwal (Hinduism) 49,200• Brahman,

Saraswat (Hinduism) 668,000• Brahman, Sawaria (Hinduism) 5,015,000• Brahman, Sholiar (Hinduism) 46,700• Brahman, Sikh (Sikhism) 111,000• Brahman, Sikhwal (Hinduism) 59,900• Brahman, Srigaud (Hinduism) 113,000• Brahman, Srimali (Hinduism) 68,400• Brahman, Tamil (Hinduism) 524,000• Brahman, Telaganya (Hinduism) 208,000• Brahman, Telugu (Hinduism) 1,071,000• Brahman, Trivedi Mewada (Hinduism) 57,900• Brahman, Utkal (Hinduism) 189,000• Brahman, Vadama (Hinduism) 43,800• Brahman, Vaidik (Hinduism) 181,000• Brahman, Varendra (Hinduism) 248,000• Brahman, Velanadu (Hinduism) 125,000• Brahman, Vyas (Hinduism) 179,000• Brohui (Islam) 50• Brittal Bania (Hinduism) 70,900• Broq-Pa (Buddhism) 12,100• Budor (Hinduism)• Budda (Hinduism)• Budhan, Hindu (Hinduism) 50• Budhan, Muslim (Islam) 2,520• Bukora (Hinduism) 160• Buludegogaru (Hinduism)• Buna, Hindu (Hinduism) 362,000• Bunjahi (Hinduism) Burara (Islam) 210• Burmese (Buddhism) 15,700• Butalu (Hinduism) 300• Buti Telaga (Hinduism)• Byansi (Hinduism) 2,840• Byrepati (Hinduism) Chachati (Hinduism) 4,830• Chadar (Hinduism) 117,000• Chain (Hinduism) 486,000• Chak (Hinduism) 2,980• Chakali (Hinduism) 700• Chaki (Islam) 1,170• Chakkan (Hinduism) 50• Chakketakare (Islam) 10• Chaliyan (Hinduism) 5,760• Chalvadi (Hinduism) 198,000• Chamar (Hinduism) 51,406,000• Chamar, Muslim (Islam) 15,700• Chamar, Sikh (Sikhism) 189,000• Chamboti (Hinduism) 40• Chambukuti (Hinduism) 60• Champa (Buddhism) 11,500• Chamta (Hinduism) 1,160• Chan (Unknown)• Chanal (Hinduism) 26,200• Chandala (Hinduism) 13,300•

Chandhai, Maru (Hinduism) 230• Chandra Vedia (Unknown) Changar (Islam) 2,050• Chapali (Hinduism) 50• Chapota (Unknown)• Chapparband, Hindu (Hinduism) 5,090• Chapparband, Muslim (Islam) 1,570• Chaptegar (Hinduism) 6,750• Charan, Hindu (Hinduism) 284,000• Charan, Muslim (Islam) 160• Charandas (Hinduism) 920• Chardo (Hinduism)• Charg (Hinduism)• Charji (Unknown)• Charumba (Buddhism) 480• Chasadhobi (Hinduism) 86,000• Chatla (Islam) Chaudhari (Hinduism) 10,800• Chaudhari, Hindu (Hinduism) 366,000• Chaudia (Hinduism)• Chauhan (Hinduism) 24,800• Chaupal (Hinduism) 79,600• Chaura (Hinduism) 4,510• Chayakkaran (Hinduism) 37,700• Cheintz (Islam)• Chelpa (Unknown)• Chengazhi Nambiyar (Hinduism) 640• Chenna Dasar (Hinduism) 44,300• Chepang (Hinduism) 1,730• Chero (Hinduism) 170,000• Cherua (Hinduism) 2,200• Cheruman, Hindu (Hinduism) 445,000• Cheruman, Muslim (Islam) 39,400• Chhalapdar (Islam) 300• Chharas (Islam)• Chhetri (Hinduism) 365,000• Chhimba, Hindu (Hinduism) 12,000• Chhimba, Muslim (Islam) 3,300• Chimba, Sikh (Sikhism) 122,000• Chhipa, Hindu (Hinduism) 413,000• Chipa, Muslim (Islam) 78,400• Chhipa, Sikh (Sikhism) 123,000• Chibali (Islam) 300• Chidar (Hinduism) 62,900• Chidimar (Hinduism) 520• Chigar (Hinduism)• Chik, Hindu (Hinduism) 128,000• Chik, Muslim (Islam) 3,130• Chikkakaruni (Hinduism)• Chikkamani (Hinduism)• Chimur (Hinduism)• Chinda (Hinduism) 60• Chingathanar (Hinduism) 210• Chintala (Hinduism)• Chitara (Hinduism) 10,300• Chitrakar, Hindu (Hinduism) 52,300• Chitrakar, Muslim (Islam) 5,550• Chobdar (Hinduism) 6,630• Chodhara (Hinduism) 21,000• Chopemari (Hinduism)• Chotnia (Hinduism)• Choudang (Unknown)• Chudigar (Islam) 950• Chuditya (Hinduism) 5,760• Chudiwala (Islam)• Chundadigira (Islam) 110• Chunpach (Hinduism) 1,070• Chunvalia (Islam) 20,700• Chuppelu, (Hinduism)• Dabgar, Hindu (Hinduism) 122,000• Dabgar, Muslim (Islam) 2,290• Dadhi, Muslim (Islam) 2,090• Dadupanthi (Hinduism) 2,300• Dafer (Islam) 240• Dagi, Hindu (Hinduism) 127,000• Dagi, Muslim (Islam)• Dagi, Sikh (Sikhism) 100• Dahait (Hinduism) 70,900• Daharia (Hinduism) 8,560• Dahez (Unknown) Dahiara, Muslim (Islam) 2,320• Dahur (Hinduism) 13,600• Dai, Hindu (Hinduism) 200• Dai, Muslim (Islam) 10,500• Daityapati (Hinduism) 580• Dakkal (Hinduism) 6,380• Dakpu (Buddhism) 110• Dal (Hinduism) 27,800• Dalu (Islam) 13,100• Dammalia (Hinduism) 6,260• Damor (Hinduism) 60,800• Danchi (Hinduism) Dandasi (Hinduism) 89,900• Dandigan (Hinduism) 560• Dangaito (Hinduism)• Dangashia (Hinduism) 7,730• Dangi (Hinduism) 784,000• Danuwar (Hinduism) 60• Darai (Hinduism) 14,300• Daraiha (Hinduism) 10,900• Darbes (Hinduism)• Dari (Hinduism)• Darjee (Hinduism) 60,200• Daroga, Hindu (Hinduism) 984,000• Daroga, Muslim (Islam)• Daryadasi (Hinduism) 1,200• Darzi, Hindu (Hinduism) 2,700,000• Darzi, Muslim (Islam) 954,000• Darzi, Sikh (Sikhism) 36,900• Daule, Hindu (Hinduism) 6,530• Daule, Sikh (Sikhism) 110• Deha (Hinduism) 21,200• Dehuri (Hinduism)• Dendra (Hinduism)• Dentiya (Hinduism)• Deori (Hinduism) 64,700• Depala (Hinduism) 50• Dera (Hinduism) 3,270• Desali (Unknown)• Desau Bhumij (Hinduism) 2,610• Deshantri (Unknown)• Deshwali, Hindu (Hinduism) 163,000• Deshwali, Muslim (Islam) 6,290• Desil (Islam) 1,010• Devadasi (Hinduism) 19,300• Devadiga (Hinduism) 158,000• Devangri (Hinduism) 45,700• Devendrakulathan (Hinduism) 71,700• Devhar (Hinduism) 15,500• Dewar (Hinduism) 308,000• Dhakad (Hinduism) 707,000• Dhakoda (Hinduism) 15,600• Dhale (Hinduism) 170• Dhangar (Hinduism) 2,627,000•

Dhangri (Hinduism) 17,600• Dhankia (Hinduism) 13,900• Dhanohi (Unknown)• Dhanuk (Hinduism) 3,711,000• Dhanwar (Hinduism) 171,000• Dhaogri (Hinduism) 2,440• Dharhi, Hindu (Hinduism) 24,700• Dharhi, Muslim (Islam) 33,700• Dharkar (Hinduism) 158,000• Dharmashala (Hinduism)• Dharua (Hinduism) 16, 200• Dhavad (Islam) 1,680• Dhemaru (Unknown)• Dhiar (Hinduism) 12,800• Dhimal (Hinduism) 4,510• Dhimar (Hinduism) 1,745,000• Dhobi, Hindu (Hinduism) 12,072,000• Dhobi, Muslim (Islam) 901,000 • Dhobi, Sikh (Sikhism) 8,550• Dhodia (Hinduism) 791,000• Dhola (Hinduism) 520• Dholi, Hindu (Hinduism) 221,000• Dholi, Muslim (Islam) 5,390• Dhor (Hinduism) 155,000• Dhund (Islam) 8,050• Didayi (Hinduism) 7,920• Dimolia (Hinduism)• Diogalo (Hinduism) 40• Divehi, Maldivian (Islam) 1,000•

Dogaralu (Hinduism)• Dohor (Hinduism) 37,700• Dolai (Hinduism) 330• Dolapati

(Hinduism) 7,160• Dolokondiyari (Hinduism) 230• Doluva (Hinduism) 10,900• Dom,

Hindu (Hinduism) 2,239,000• Dom, Muslim (Islam) 173,000• Dom, Sikh (Sikhism) 690• Domal (Islam) 9,290• Domar (Hinduism) 33,300• Dombidasari (Hinduism) 80• Domm (Hinduism) 71,500• Dommadiranka (Hinduism)• Dondia (Hinduism) 60• Dondsena (Hinduism) 100• Donera (Hinduism)• Dora (Hinduism) 7,700• Dosadh, Hindu (Hinduism) 4,886,000• Dosadh, Muslim (Islam) 11,200• Dosali (Hinduism) 1,550• Douri (Hinduism)• Dowaniya (Buddhism) 3,090• Duari (Unknown)• Dubla

(Hinduism) 829,000• Dudekula (Islam) 1,300• Dudhwala (Islam) 2,690• Dulia (Hinduism) 340,000• Dumparaso (Hinduism)• Dura (Hinduism) 2,910• Durgamurgi (Hinduism) 1,100• Dzongkha (Buddhism) 18,500 • Ellamalawar (Hinduism) 21,900• Eluthassan (Hinduism) 43,300• Endra (Hinduism) 100• Eravallan (Hinduism) 7,520• Evtamara (Hinduism) 60• Faqir (Islam) 224,000• Farda (Unknown)• Futgudi (Hinduism)• Gadaria, Hindu (Hinduism) 6,417,000• Gadaria, Muslim (Islam) 3,430• Gaddi (Islam) 606,000• Gadhari (Islam)• Gadhia (Hinduism)• Gagra (Hinduism) 1,620• Gagra (Hinduism)• Gahamandi (Unknown)• Gaine (Hinduism) 410• Galda Konkani (Hinduism) 70• Galiara (Islam) 320• Galleban (Islam) 1,320• Gammalla (Hinduism) 2,260• Ganak (Islam) 190• Ganda (Hinduism) 1,240,000• Gandharb, Hindu (Hinduism) 12,600• Gandharb, Muslim (Islam) 5,130• Gandhi, Hindu (Hinduism) 360• Gandhi, Muslim (Islam) 4,600• Gandhila (Hinduism) 5,810• Gandhmali (Hinduism) 11,600• Gandia, Orissa (Hinduism) 1,220• Gandia, Rajasthan (Hinduism) 5,000• Gandla (Hinduism) 68,300• Ganga Reddi (Hinduism)

190• Gangai (Hinduism) 2,980• Gangakula (Hinduism) 1,269,000• Gangin (Unknown)

Gangota (Unknown)• Gankak (Unknown)• Ganohha (Unknown)• Gantichore (Hinduism) 4,410• Gantisayebulu (Islam)• Gantra (Hinduism) 8,370• Ganz (Islam) 1,210• Gaondi (Hinduism) 1,960• Gara (Buddhism) 790• Garana (Hinduism)•

Garasia (Hinduism) 235,000• Gardi, Hindu (Hinduism) 5,130• Gardi, Muslim (Islam)

220• Garger (Hinduism)• Garmatang (Hinduism) 1,110 • Garoda, Hindu (Hinduism) 140,000•

Garoda, Muslim (Islam) 680• Garpaguri (Hinduism) 29,200• Gatti (Hinduism) 6,430• Gattuvallu (Hinduism)• Gauda (Hinduism) 1,888,000• Gavara (Hinduism) 9,740• Gavri (Hinduism) 1,230• Gawaria (Hinduism) 70,800• Gawli (Hinduism) 15,500• Gayari (Unknwn)• Gayinta (Hinduism) 2,020• Gentramara

(Hinduism)• Ghadasi (Hinduism) 7,810 • Ghadi (Hinduism) 7,440 • Ghai (Hinduism)

360• Ghanchi, Hindu (Hinduism) 108,000• Ghanchi, Muslim (Islam) 15,000• Ghantia (Hinduism) 50• Gharami (Hinduism) 7,490• Gharti (Hinduism) 20,300•

Çhasi, Hindu (Hinduism) 447,000• Ghasi, Muslim (Islam) 470• Ghazi (Islam) 379•

Ghirath, Hindu (Hinduism) 272,000• Ghirath, Muslim (Islam) Ghirath, Sikh (Sikhism) 80• Ghisadi (Hinduism) 16,500• Ghogia (Hinduism) 1,960• Ghosi, Hindu (Hinduism) 292,000• Ghosi, Muslim (Islam) 59,000• Ghusuria (Hinduism) 81,800• Giddikki (Hinduism) 92,800• Gidhiya, Hindu (Hinduism) 1,100• Gidhiya, Muslim (Islam) 850• Giri (Unknown)• Godagali (Hinduism) 7,350• Godari (Hinduism) 4,810• Godatr (Hinduism) 390• Godda (Hinduism) 5,880• Godhi (Hinduism) 1880• Godiya (Hinduism) 12,000• Godra (Hinduism) 5,350• Goggi (Hinduism) 40• Gojulosali (Hinduism) Gokha (Hinduism) 10• Gokha, Hindu (Hinduism) 226,000• Golak (Hinduism) 640• Goley (Hinduism) 10,900• Golla (Other/Small) 165,000• Gond (Hinduism)

14,493,000• Gondaru (Hinduism) 26,400• Gondatti (Hinduism)• Gondhali (Hinduism) 51,300• Gondo Bato (Hinduism)• Gonju (Hinduism)• Gonrhi (Hinduism) 691,000• Gontara (Hinduism) 1,120• Gopal (Hinduism) 35,700• Goriya, Hindu (Hinduism) 309,000• Goriya, Muslim (Islam) 14,900• Gorkhodia (Islam)• Gosain, Hindu (Hinduism) 1,427,000• Gosain, Muslim (Islam)• Gosangi, Hindu (Hinduism) 23,500• Gosangi, Muslim (Islam) 210• Goudu (Hinduism) 15,800• Gowari (Hinduism) 454,000• Gowdali (Hinduism) 12,500• Gowntia (Unknown)• Gratie (Unknown)• Gual (Hinduism) 17,600• Gudala (Hinduism)• Gudheri (Hinduism)• Gudigar (Hinduism) 2,630• Gudiya (Hinduism) 300• Gujar (Hinduism) 6,658,000• Gujar, Muslim (Islam) 441,000• Gujar, Sikh (Sikhism) 41,600• Gujar (Islam) 776,000 • Gulam (Islam) 160• Gumtian (Unknown)• Guna (Hinduism) 1900• Gundi

(Unknown)• Gura (Hinduism) 1770• Gurgunta (Hinduism)• Guria (Hinduism) 662,000• Gurru (Hinduism) 450• Gurung (Hinduism) 128,000• Guttedar (Hinduism)• Gyta (Hinduism) 700• Habura (Hinduism) 1,300• Hadolyaru (Hinduism)• Hadi (-Hinduism) 1,127,000• Hadstulia (Hinduism) 50• Hadwal (Unknown)• Hajam (Islam) 1845,000• Hakki Pikki (Hinduism) 14,400• Halalkhor, Hindu (Hinduism) 17,000• Halalkhor, Muslim (Islam) 410• Halam, Khelma (Hinduism) 70• Halam, Marcephane (Hinduism)• Halam, Ranglong (Hinduism)•

Halam, Rondchar (Hinduism)• Halba (Hinduism) 861,000• Hali (Hinduism) 36,100• Halleer (Hinduism) 10,700• Halwai, Hindu (Hinduism) 1,262,000• Halwai, Muslim (Islam) 163, 000• Halwakki Wakkal (Hinduism) 130,000• Hammal (Islam) 1,500• Hanabar (Hinduism) 75,600• Handi Jogí (Hinduism) 21,800 Hanji (Islam) 70• Hankiya (Unknown) Hanuman (Hinduism)• Harbadkulani (Hinduism) Harishet (Hinduism)• Harjala (Hinduism) 1,230• Harkantra (Hinduism)

23,100• Harni (sam) 400• Hasalaru (Hinduism) 24,600• Hasla, Hindu (Hinduism) 2,890• Hatkar (Hinduism) 281,000• Havomar (Hinduism)• Hawari (Hinduism)• Hazra, Hindu (Hinduism) 3,840• Hela (Hinduism) 56,000• Hijda (Hinduism) 204,000• Hill Pulayan (Hinduism) 96,600• Hill Reddi (Hinduism) 590• Hingora (Islam) Hira (Hinduism) 72,900• Hiranbaj (Hinduism) 350• Ho (Unknown) 1,035,000• Hogalabhatta (Hinduism)• Holar (Hinduism) 1,000• Holaya Dasar (Hinduism) 7,470• Holer (Hinduism) 761,000• Homiar (Hinduism)• Honniyar (Hinduism) 90• Humbler (Hinduism)• Hurkiya (Hinduism) 3,960• Idayan (Hinduism) 60,200• Idu (Hinduism) 14,300• Ilavan (Hinduism) 6,24 6,000• Ilavaniyan (Hinduism) 26,900• Ilavathi (Hinduism) 43,700• Ilayathu (Hinduism) 26,400• Iger (Hinduism) 140• Indo-Burman (Islam) 550• Irika (Hinduism) 620• Irular (Hinduism) 222,000• Iruliga (Hinduism) 9,000• Izabatha (Hinduism) Jad (Buddhism) 2,070• Jadaigi (Hinduism)• Jadam (Unknown)• Jagal Jadho (Hinduism)• Jagari Patur (Hinduism) 100• Jaggali (Hinduism) 1,200• Jaintrapan (Hinduism)• Jalakaduguvallu (Hinduism)

50• Jalavara (Hinduism)• Jalkeot (Hinduism) 43,100• Jallad (Hinduism)• Jambuvulu (Hinduism) 54,200• Jamoria (Unknown)• Janapath (Hinduism)• Janappan (Hinduism) 50• Jangam, Hindu (Hinduism) 1,420• Jangam, Muslim (Islam) 260• Janna (Hinduism) 1,660• Jantri (Hinduism)• Janughanta (Hinduism)1,660• Jaraj, Hindu (Hinduism) 8,660• Jarasadho (Hinduism) • Jarawas (Unknown) 130• Jargi (Hinduism)• Jarrah (Unknown)• at, Ahlawat, Hindu (Hinduism) 106,000• Jat, Bains (Hinduism) 46,600• Jat, Bains, Muslim (Islam) 980• Jat, Bajwa, Hindu (Hinduism) 61,700• Jat, Bajwa, Muslim (Islam) 980 • Jat, Barh, Hindu (Hinduism) 113,000 • Jat, Bhainwal (Hinduism) 54,800• Jat, Bhutta,

Muslim (Islam) 460• Jat, Chahil, Hindu (Hinduism) 1,712,000 • Jat, Chahil, Muslim

(Islam) 2,560• Jat, Chahil, ikh (Sikhism) 81,100• Jat, Chhaddar, Muslim (Islam)

500• Jot, Chima, Hindu (Hinduism) 89,200• Jat, Chima, Muslim (Islam) 1330 • Jat,

Dagar, Hindu (Hinduism) 153,000• Jat, Dalal, Hindu (Hinduism) 151,000• Jat, Dehia (Islam) 3,070• Jat, Dehia, Hindu (Hinduism) 30,000• Jat, Deswal (Hinduism) 78,100• Jat, Dhankar (Hinduism) 52,500• Jat, Dhariwal (Islam) 1,630• Jat, Dhariwal, Hindu (Hinduism) 170,000• Jat, Dhillon (Islam) 1,920• Jat, Dhillon, Hindu (Hinduism) 176,000• Jat, Dhillon, Sikh (Sikhism) 184,000• Jat, Gahlot, Hindu (Hinduism) 112,000• Jat, Gahlot, Muslim (Islam) 2,540• Jat, Ganthwara (Hinduism) 60,000• Jat, Ghatwal, Hindu (Hinduism) 219,000• Jat, Ghatwal, Muslim (Islam) 12,000• Jat, Ghumman, Hindu (Hinduism) 51,000• Jat, Ghumman,

Muslim (Islam) 550• Jat, Gil, Hindu (Hinduism) 252,000• Jat, Gil, Muslim (Islam)

2,730• Jat, Gil, Sikh (Sikhism) 198,000• Jat, Golla (Hinduism) 57,800• Jat, Goraia,

Muslim (Islam) Jat. Gujar (Hinduism) 56,900• Jat, Harral, Sikh (Sikhism) 600• Jat,

Hela, Hindu (Hinduism) 221,000• Jat, Hijra (Hinduism) 65,700• Jat, Hindu (Hinduism) 16,950,000• Jat Hoda (Hinduism) 61,300• Jat, Jakhar, Hindu (Hinduism) 126,000• Jat, Kahlon,

Hindu (Hinduism) 35,900• Jat, Kharal, Hindu (Hinduism) 8,800• Jat, Kharal, Muslim (Islam) 2,160• Jat, Langah (Islam) 1,320• Jat, Makiwal (Hinduism) 54,800• Jat, Mann (Other/Small) 125,000• Jot, Mann, Hindu (Hinduism) 182,000• Jat, Mann, Muslim (Islam) 5,410• Jat, Muslim (Islam) 408,000• Jat, Pachhade, Hindu (Hinduism) 318,000• Jot, Panania (Hinduism) 97,700• Jat, Randhawa (Hinduism) 48,500• Jat, Rathi, Hindu (Hinduism) 135,000•

Jat, Sahi (Islam) 90• Jat, Sohro Hindu (Hinduism) 140,000• Jat, Sangwan, Hindu

(Hinduism) 130,000 • Jat, Sarai, Hindu (Hinduism) 74,800• Jat, Sarai, Sikh (Sikhism) 147,000• Jat, Sart (Hinduism) 35,300• Jat, Sheoran (Hinduism) 90,100• Jat, Sidhu,

Hindu (Hinduism) 361,000• Jat, Sidhu, Muslim (Islam) 3,920• Jat, Sidhu, Sih (Sikhism) 467,000• Jat, Sikh (Sikhism) 10,804,000• Jat, Sindhu (Hinduism) 341,000• Jat, Sindhu, Muslim (Islam) 3,730• Jat, Sindhu, Sikh (Sikhism) 131,000• Jat, Sirohi (Hinduism) 95,100• Jat, Thakurela, Hindu (Hinduism) 117,000• Jat, Varaich, Hindu (Hinduism) 77,200• Jat, Varaich, Muslim (Islam) 1,500• Jat, Vir, Hindu (Hinduism) 74,900• Jat, Virk, Muslim (Islam) 910• Jatapu (Hinduism) 158,000• Jatigar (Islam) 50• Jatikirtuli (Hinduism) Jaunsari (Hinduism) 108,000• Javeri (Hinduism) 1790• Jayapore (Hinduism) 290• Jenna (Hinduism)• Jenu Kuruba (Hinduism) 53,000• Jeoni (Hinduism)• Jew (Judaism) 11,500• Jhalo Malo (Hinduism) 439,000• Jhamral (Hinduism) 7,560• Jhinwar, Hindu (Hinduism) 521,000• Jhinwar, Muslim (Islam) 4,440• Jhinwar, Sikh (Sikhism) 449,000• Jhojha, Hindu (Hinduism) 180,000• Jhojha, Muslim (Islam) 8,550• Jimdar (Hinduism) 71,900• Jirayat (Hinduism) 690• Jogi, Hindu (Hinduism) 3,067,000• Jogi, Muslim (Islam) 95,100• Jogula (Hinduism) 1,430• Jonkhara (Hinduism)• Josi (Hinduism) 220• Joura (Hinduism) 180• Juang (Hinduism) 49,900• Julaha (Hinduism) 841,000• Juneta (Islam) 40• Kabadi (Hinduism) 58,900• Kabutaria (Hinduism) 60• Kachari, Hindu (Hinduism) 66,700• Kachari, Sonwal (Hinduism) 422,000• Kachera, Hindu (Hinduism) 59,400• Kachera, Muslim (Islam) 1,940• Kachhi, Hindu (Hinduism) 5,933,000• Kachhi, Muslim (Islam) 3,070• Kachhia (Islam) 9,750• Kachhia, Hindu (Hinduism) 97,200• Kachi (Hinduism) Kachin (Buddhism) 36,300 • Kadan (Hinduism) 5,890• Kadar (Hinduism) 98,300• Kadera (Hinduism) 42,900• Kadia Kumbhar (Hinduism) 11,200• Kadia, Hindu (Hinduism) 120,000 • Kadia, Muslim (Islam) 8,710• Kadu Kuruba (Hinduism) 101,000• Kaghazi (Islam) 140• Kaghzi (Islam) 700• Kahabia (Hinduism)• Kahalia (Hinduism) 6,550• Kahar (Hinduism) 7,586,000• Kahar, Muslim (Islam) 78,000• Kahar, Sikh (Sikhism) 82,300• Koahrar (Hinduism)• Kaibartta (Hinduism) 1,862,000• Kaikadi (Hinduism)

284,000• Kaikolan (Hinduism) 2,112,000• Kairkari (Hinduism) Kakaigar (Hinduism) 1,180• Kakkalan (Hinduism) 14,900• Kakwara (Hinduism) Kalabaz (Hinduism) 14,100• Kalagara (Hinduism) 3,740• Kalagi (Hinduism)• Kalahandi (Unknown)• Kalal, Hindu (Hinduism) 3,740,000• Kalal, Muslim (Islam) 80• Kalandi (Hinduism)• Kalavayasula (Hinduism)• Kalbelia (Hinduism) 96,800• Kalingi (Hinduism) 255,000• Kalladi (Hinduism) 41,100• Kallan (Hinduism) 1,232,000• Kallasari (Hinduism) 8,090• Kallattu Kurup (Hinduism) 910• Kalota (Hinduism) 61,800• Kalu (Islam) 209,000• Kalwar, Hindu (Hinduism) 3,373,000• Kalwar, Muslim (Islam) 45,100• Kalzu (Hinduism)• Kamad (Hinduism) 12,300• Kamalia (Hinduism) 12,500• Kamar

(Hinduism) 43,700• Kamathi (Hinduism) 196,000• Kambo (Hinduism) 45,700• Kamboh (Other/Small) 220• Kamboh, Hindu (Hinduism) 508,000• Kamboh, Muslim (Islam) 30,300• Kamboh, Sikh (Sikhism) 546,000• Kameng (Hinduism) 90• Kami (Hinduism) 130,000 • Kammara (Hinduism) 121,000• Kamrai (Hinduism) 390 Kamsala (Hinduism) 27,700• Kanggal (Hinduism)• Kanai (Islam) 57,400 • Kanakkan (Hinduism) 246,000• Kanate (Hinduism) 500• Kancha Vakkal (Hinduism) 150• Kanchan (Hinduism) 18,400• Kanda (Hinduism) 2,850• Kandarpa (Hinduism)• Kandra (Hinduism) 18,200• Kandoi (Other/Small) 2,490• Kandra (Hinduism) 714,000• Kandu (Hinduism) 2,028,000• Kanera (Islam)• Kanghera (Hinduism) 60• Kaniyan (Hinduism) 91,200• Kanjar, Hindu (Hinduism) 203,000• Kanjar, Muslim (Islam) 13,700• Kankali (Islam) 40• Kansali (Hinduism) 3,430• Kantabudia (Hinduism) 3,390• Kanugh (Hinduism) 80• Kaora (Hinduism) 371,000• Kapali (Hinduism) 291,000• Kaparia (Hinduism) 144,000• Kapewar (Hinduism) 41,000• Kapu (Hinduism) 14, 838,000• Karadia (Hinduism) 41,800• Karal (Hinduism) 10,300• Karan (Hinduism) 490,000• Karaoli (Hinduism) 4,280• Karasgar (Hinduism) 70• Karenga (Hinduism) 300• Karhada (Hinduism) Karigar (Islam) 110• Karikudumbi (Hinduism)• Karimpalan (Hinduism) 168,009 Karka (Unknown) 700• Karku (Hinduism) 6,320• Karmakar (Hinduism)• Karmali (Hinduism) 128,000• Karnam (Hinduism) 77,400• Karoack (Hinduism) 240• Karua (Hinduism) 5,680• Karumpuram (Hinduism) 110• Karwal (Hinduism) 30,200• Kasai Majhi (Hinduism)• Kasar (Hinduism) 584,000• Kasbati, Hindu (Hinduism) 1,390• Kasbati, Muslim (Islam) 9,820,• Kashan (Unknown)• Kashmiri Muslim (Islam) 7,166,000• Kathikkaran (Hinduism) 550• Kathodi (Hinduism) 314,000• Kathputli Nachanewalg (Hinduism) 40• Katia (Hinduism) 215,000• Katpitia (Hinduism) 120• Katri Rajulu (Hinduism)• Katti Bomaldwaru (Hinduism)• Kattikarla (Hinduism)• Kattunayakan (Hinduism) 76,500• Kavalettinavaru (Hinduism) • Kavara (Hinduism) 55,700• Kavoj (Islam) 380• Kavuthiyan (Hinduism) 29,700• Kavar (Hinduism) 1,007,000• Kayastha (Hinduism) 7,343,000• Kayastha, Muslim (Islam) 150• Kechai (Unknown)• Kela Oddi (Hinduism)• Kela, Muslim (Islam) 140• Kenayor finduism• Kenba (Hinduism)• Kendhu (Hinduism)• Kepmaris (Hinduism) 40• Khadala (Hineuism) 134,000• Khadim (Islam) 350• Khadura (Hinduism) 12,200• Khahilya (Hinduism) • Khairwar (Hinduism) 409,000• Khalini (Hinduism)• Khalpa (Hinduism) 114,000• Kham Zayu (Buddhism) 450• Khamiyang (Buddhism) 1,630• Khandait (Hinduism) 1,677,000• Khangar, Hindu (Hinduism) 351,000• Khangar, Muslim (Islam) 130• Khant (Hinduism) 20,900• Kharadi (Hinduism) 6,770• Kharag (Hinduism)• Kharol (Hinduism) 20,700• Kharot (Hinduism) 3,820• Kharsola (Hinduism) 16,000• Kharva, Hindu (Hinduism) 383,000• Kharva, Muslim (Islam) 600• Kharwar (Hinduism) 500,000• Khas (Hinduism) 67,700• Khasdar (Hinduism) 140• Khaskeli (Islam) 340• Khatbune (Other/Small) 950• Khatgune (Hinduism)•

Khati, Hindu (Hinduism) 1,580,000• Khati, Muslim (Islam) 10,500 • Khatik, Hindu (Hinduism) 2,229,000• Khatik, Muslim (Islam) 28,800• Khatki (Islam) 4,920• Khatri,

Hindu (Hinduism) 2,131,000• Khatri, Muslim (Islam) 47,400• Khatri, Sikh (Sikhism) 305,000 • Khatti Khatti (Hinduism) 1,680• Khatwa (Hinduism) 223,000• Khavar (Hinduism) 128,000• Khemcha (Unknown)• Khendra (Hinduism) 430• Khetauri (Hinduism) 106,000• Khetri (Hinduism) 90• Khodara (Hinduism) 2,890• Khoira (Hinduism) 2,190• Khoja (Islam) 400,000• Kholie

(Unknown)• Khondite Odiya

(Hinduism) 350• Khoruda (Hinduism) 3,040• Khosha (Islam)• Khrodeng Bangni (Unknown)• Khuangsai (Hinduism)• Khulant (Hinduism) 1,520• Khulna (Islam)• Khumra, Hindu (Hinduism) 17,400• Khumra, Muslim (Islam)• Khyang, Hindu (Buddhism) 570• Kichagara (Hinduism) 150• Kichak (Hinduism)• Kidaran (Hinduism)• Kinnaura (Hinduism) 62,900• Kir (Hinduism) 66,800 Kir Nungar (Hinduism)• Kirar (Hinduism) 843,000• Kishanpanchi (Unknown)• Kitaran (Hinduism) 3,230• Kochu Velan (Hinduism) 80• Kodalo (Hinduism) 2.930• Kodar

(Unknown)• Kodava (Hinduism) 128,000• Kodligion (Hinduism) • Kohara (Hinduism) 210• Koibroto (Hinduism) 70• Koilar (Hinduism)• Koiri (Hinduism) 7,287,000• Koiri,

Muslim (Islam) 2,430• Kol (Hinduism) 2,274,000• Kolaga (Unknown)• Kolasa (Hinduism)• Kolavamtulu (Hinduism) 90• Kolayiri (Hinduism) 900• Kolha (Hinduism) 640,000• Kolhati (Hinduism) 25,600• Kali (Hinduism) 12,299,000• Koli Dhor (Hinduism) 389,000• Koli Mahadev (Hinduism) 1,587,000• Koli Malhar (Hinduism) 327,000• Koli of Sind (Hinduism) 67,400• Koli, Muslim (Islam) 9,340• Kollokar (Hinduism) 1,570• Kollara, Karnataka (Hinduism) 260• Kollara, Orissa (Hinduism) 5,300• Kalowar (Hinduism) 275,000• Kolta (Hinduism) 613,000• Kolu (Hinduism)• Kolupulvandlu (Hinduism) 5,810• Komarao (Hinduism) 9,660• Komarpaik (Hinduism) 34,200• Komkar (Unknown) 870• Konai (Hinduism) 130,000• Konda Dhora (Hinduism) 280,000• Konda Kapu (Hinduism) 52,700• Konda Reddi (Hinduism) 152,000 • Kondaito Oddi (Hinduism)• Kondaito Velama (Hinduism)• Konkane (Islam) 720• Konoo (Hinduism) 80 •Konsari (Hinduism) 290• Konwar (Hinduism) 7,780• Kootan (Hinduism) 9,750• Koracha, Caste (Hinduism) 76,000• Koraikar (Hinduism)• Korakanas (Hinduism)• Korama (Hinduism) 154,000• Kori (Hinduism) 245,000• Koria (Hinduism) 1,760• Korku (Hinduism) 863,000• Korona (Hinduism) 760• Korti (Hinduism) 1,170• Korwa (Hinduism) 413,000• Kosalya (Hinduism) 50• Koshti (Hinduism) 1,465,000• Kota (Hinduism) 1,380• Kotal (Hinduism) 32,700• Kotia (Hinduism) 98,500• Kotlodola (Hinduism) 80• Kotwal (Hinduism) 92,600• Koya (Hinduism) 820,000• Koyava (Hinduism) 720• Kraal (Hinduism) 3,880• Krishnavak (Hinduism) 57,600• Kritiria (Unknown)• Kuchbandia (Hinduism) 20,800• Kuda Korava (Hinduism) 1,660

Kudavakkal (Hinduism) 41,500• Kudeli (Hinduism)• Kudiga (Hinduism)• Kudiya (Hinduism) 4,380• Kudumi (Hinduism) 267,000• Kuist (Hinduism)• Kujagara (Hinduism)• Kuki, Khongsai (Hinduism) 1,150• Kulait (Hinduism)• Kulama (Hinduism) 150• Kuli (Hinduism) 10,800• Kumal (Hinduism) 3,190• Kumalia (Hinduism) 360• Kumangar (Islam) 80• Kumhar (Hinduism) 14,496,000• Kumhar Sutaria (Hinduism) 10,600• Kumhar, Muslim (Islam) 66,000• Kumhar, Sikh (Sikhism) 313,000• Kumhiar (Other/Small)• Kumhiar, Hindu (Hinduism) 37,200• Kumhiar, Muslim (Islam) 9,880• Kummari (Hinduism) 1,200• Kunbi (Hinduism) 16,110,000• Kunbi, Muslim (Islam) 520• Kunchatiga (Hinduism) 395,000• Kundavadiga (Hinduism) 860• Kundligar (Hinduism)• Kunnayan (Hinduism)• Kunui (Hinduism) 790• Kuraim

(Hinduism)• Kurariar (Hinduism) 16,700• Kurmi (Hinduism) 17,496,000• Kurmi, Muslim (Islam) 150• Kurol (Hinduism) 5,300• Kurpalta (Hinduism) 4,150• Kuruba (Hinduism) 3,741,000•

Kurukkal (Hinduism) 2,900• Kuruman (Hinduism) 55,400• Kurunga (Hinduism) 6,060• Kuruni (Hinduism) 370• Kusiari (Hinduism) 1,450• Kuspa (Hinduism)• Kusta (Hinduism) 1,840• Kutana (Hinduism) 506,000• Kutuma (Hinduism) 90• Labana, Hindu (Hinduism) 26,900• Labana, Muslim (Islam) 110• Labana, Sikh (Sikhism) 352,000• Ladia (Hinduism) 9,870• Lahangar (Hinduism) 1,400• Lahaula (Hinduism) 3,770• Laheri, Hindu (Hinduism) 69,700• Laheri, Muslim (Islam) 52,000• Lakhera (Hinduism) 177,000• Lakshadweep (Islam) 330• Lama (Buddhism) 670• Lanhavi (Hinduism)• Lashkar (Hinduism) 590• Lek (Unknown)• Leper Hinduism) 1,370• Let (Unknown) 7,740• Liari (Hinduism) 90• Libiri (Hinduism) 40 • Libo (Unknown) 70• Lihu (Unknown)• Linggader (Hinduism) 105,000• Lingader Boreru (Hinduism)• Lingayat (Other/Small) 8,933,000• Lippara (Hinduism)• Lodha (Hinduism) 6,723,000• Lodha, Muslim (Islam) 3,570• Lohana (Hinduism) 534,000• Lohar (Hinduism) 8,821,000• Lohar, Muslim (Islam) 588,000• Lohar, Sikh (Sikhism) 74,500• Loi (Hinduism) 39,400• Lome (Unknown)• Lomi (Buddhism) 450• Lonpa (Buddhism) 160• Lora (Hinduism) 3,380• Lunia, Hindu (Hinduism) 2,962,000• Machala (Hinduism) 820• Machhi, Hindu (Hinduism) 658,000• Machhi, Muslim (Islam) 27,700• Madari (Islam) 54,100• Madasi Kuruva (Hinduism) 3,560• Madderu (Hinduism)• Madhuapit (Islam) 150• Madiga Dasu (Hinduism) 6,910• Magadhi Goral (Hinduism)• Magar (Hinduism) 301,000• Maghaiya (Hinduism) 990• Mahanta (Hinduism) 76,900• Mahapatra (Hinduism)• Mahar, Hindu (Hinduism) Muslim (Islam) 2,450• Mahara (Hinduism) 5,860• Mahawat (Hinduism) 120• Mahishya (Hinduism) 9,485,000• Mahratta (Hinduism) 27,274,000• Mahar, Mahratta Kunbi (Hinduism) 6,820,000• Mahtam, Hindu

(Hinduism) 92.900- Mahtam, Muslim (Islam) 430• Mahtam, Sikh (Sikhism) 658,000•

Mahuria (Hinduism) 7,150• Mahyavanshi (Hinduism) 1,821,000• Maika (Hinduism) 80• Maila (Hinduism) 4,690• Maimal (Islam)• Mairal (Hinduism) 1,080• Maiti (Hinduism)• Majhi (Hinduism) 125,000• Majhwar (Hinduism) 179,000• Majjula (Hinduism) 18,400• Majothi (Islam) 870• Makhmi (Islam) 62,600• Makrani, Hindu (Hinduism) 1,790• Makrani, Muslim (Islam) 26,200• Makrani, Sikh (Sikhism) 300• Makwana, Hindu (Hinduism) 69,700• Makwana, Muslim (Islam) 260• Mal, Hindu (Hinduism) 1,553,000• Mal, Muslim (Islam) 15,100• Mala Chetti (Hinduism) • Mala Dasu (Hinduism) 11,800• Mala Hannai (Hinduism) 70• Mala Jangam (Hinduism) 37,500• Mala Kuravan (Hinduism) 1,620• Mala Malasar (Hinduism) • Mala Masti (Hinduism) 2,370• Mala Pulayan (Hinduism) 67,700• Mala Sale (Hinduism) 134,000• Mala Sanvasi (Hinduism) 4,320• Mala Urali (Hinduism) 5,490• Malai Pandaram (Hinduism) 6,520• Malai Vellala (Hinduism) 210• Malikudi (Hinduism) 10,800• Malakkuravan (Hinduism) 26,400• Malamuthuvan (Hinduism) 40• Malanaickan (Hinduism) 10• Malaneese (Hinduism) 1,120• Malasar (Hinduism) 8900• Malava (Hinduism) 20,300• Malay (Islam)• Malayalar (Hinduism) 860• Malayali (Hinduism) 368,000• Malayan, Caste (Hinduism) 37,100• Malavan, Tribe (Hinduism) 33,400• Malayekandi (Hinduism) 1,460• Maleru (Hinduism) 2,620• Mali (Hinduism) 8,885,000• Mali, Muslim (Islam) 13,400• Mali, Sikh (Sikhism) 4,420• Mallah, Hindu (Hinduism) 2,924,000• Mallah, Muslim (Islam) 63,200• Mallik, Hindu (Hinduism) 570• Malik, Muslim (Islam) 526,000• Mang (Hinduism) 219,000• Manbhav (Hinduism) 24,400• Mandala, Hindu (Hinduism) 1,800• Mandala, Muslim (Islam) 2,230• Mandia (Hinduism) 1,960• Mandogutel (Hinduism) 80•

Mangala (Hinduism) 1,753,000• Mangan (Hinduism) 1,640• Mangli (Hinduism) 980• Manarik (Buddhism) 109,000• Manihar (Islam) 542,000• Maniyani (Hinduism) 750• Maniyattikkaran (Hinduism) 4,600• Mankidi (Hinduism) 1,630• Manng Dhora (Hinduism) 31,200• Mannan, Caste (Hinduism) 10,300• Mannan, Tribe (Hinduism) 131,000• Manne (Hinduism) 81,900• Manula (Hinduism) Mappila (Islam) 8,879,000• Marakkan, Hindu (Hinduism) 8,270• Marakkan, Muslim (Islam) 510• Marija (Hinduism) 12,800• Markala (Hinduism) Markande (Hinduism) 66,100• Maru Kumhar (Hinduism) 2,980• Masan Jogi (Hinduism) 21,000• Mashti (Hinduism) 6,090• Masku (Hinduism) 590• Matak (Hinduism) 570• Matang (Hinduism) 2,437,000• Matangi (Hinduism) 1,390• Matia (Hinduism) 175,000• Matwali (Unknown) Mavalinga (Hinduism)• Mavilan (Hinduism) 33,800• Mawalud (Islam) 210,000• Mawasi (Hinduism) 105,000• Mazhabi (Other/Small) 2,545,000• Meda (Hinduism) 43,600• Megh, Hindu (Hinduism) 2,903,000• Megh, Muslim (Islam) 90• Megh, Sikh (Sikhism) 1,690• Meitei (Hinduism) 1,342,000• Melakkaran (Hinduism) 40• Melikallu (Hinduism) 790• Memon (Islam) 569,000• Meo, Hindu (Hinduism) 243,000• Meo, Muslim (Islam) 726,000• Merat, Hindu (Hinduism) 43,000• Merat, Muslim (Islam) 281,000• Meun (Islam)• Mewar (Hinduism) 1,300• Miana (Islam) 66,800• Mina (Hinduism) 4,609,000• Minka (Hinduism)• Mir (Islam) 36,300• Mirasi, Hindu (Hinduism) 163,000• Mirasi, Muslim (Islam) 35,200• Mirasi, Sikh (Sikhism) 1,980• Mirdas, Hindu (Hinduism) 97,400• Mirdas, Muslim (Islam) 480• Miri (Hinduism) 607,000• Mirzakhani (Islam) 8,980• Mishri (Hinduism) 5,610• Mitha Ayyalvar (Hinduism) 4,500• Mochi, Hindu (Hinduism) 2,266,000• Mochi, Muslim (Islam) 67,300• Mochi, Sikh (Sikhism) 800• Moger (Hinduism) 133,000• Moghal (Islam) 1,601,000• Moghia (Hinduism) 38,780• Mogoda (Hinduism) 50• Molesalam (Islam) 89,300• Molvi (Islam) 33,900• Momba (Buddhism) 4,440• Momna (Islam) 152,000• Mon (Buddhis) 140• Mon of Kashmir (Budphism) 7,230• Mondiwaru

(Islam) 570• Mongar (Unknown)• Moniagar (Hinduism) Monpa (Buddhism) 45,400• Monpa, But (Buddhism) 920• Monpǵ Chugpa (Unknown) 890• Monpa, Dirang (Buddhism) 8,260• Monpa, Kalaktang (Buddhism) 1,530• Monpg, Lish (Buddhism) 2,530• Moodi (Hinduism)• Morlyadi (Hinduism)• Mosiri (Hincaism) 80• Mourya (Hinduism) Mowar (Hinduism) 3,650• Mudayan (Hinduism)• Mudhar (Hinduism) 170• Mudugar (Hinduism) 1,730• Mukeri, Hindu (Hinduism) 60• Mukeri, Muslim (Islam) 28,300• Mukha Dhora (Hinduism) 43,100• Mukkari (Hinduism) 820• Mukkuvan, Hindu (Hinduism) 145,000• Mukkuvan, Muslim (Islam) 2,370• Muli (Hinduism) 19,400• Mundala (Hinduism) 32,800• Mundapotta (Hinduism) 1,810• Munnewar (Hinduism) 540• Munnur (Hinduism) 1,077,000• Murao, Hindu (Hinduism) 2,360,000• Murao, Muslim (Islam) 60,700• Murasing (Hinduism) 230• Murhid (Hinduism)• Muriya (Hinduism) Musahar, Hindu (Hinduism) 2,639,000• Musari (Hinduism) 3,400• Muskhan (Hinduism) 1,140• Mussali (Islam) 8,280• Musti Chenchu (Hinduism) 1,650• Muthan (Hinduism) 6,090• Muthuvan (Hinduism) 23,600• Mutrasi (Hinduism) 1,287,000• Muttatu (Hinduism)• Mutwa (Hinduism) 1,130• Muvvari (Hinduism)• Na (Unknown) 1,500• Naar (Hinduism) 220• Nabhik (Hinduism)• Nadkal (Unknown)• Nagar (Hinduism) 133,000• Nagarchi, Hindu (Hinduism) 146,000• Nagarchi, Muslim (Islam) 70• Nagartha (Hinduism) 45,700• Nagarulu (Hinduism) 5,960• Nagasapu (Hinduism) 1,790• Nagavasulu (Hinduism) 5,440• Nai (Hinduism) 1,122,000• Nai, Sikh (Sikhism) 335,000• Naikadaya (Hinduism) 220• Naikda (Hinduism) 2,517,000• Naiko (Hinduism) 150•

Naikwadi (Islam) 320• Nair (Hinduism) 6,889,000• Nairy (Hinduism) 440• Naita (Islam) 52,500• Naksia (Hinduism) 5,540• Nalakeyava (Hinduism) 7,950• Nalavadi (Hinduism)• Nalavamsam (Hinduism) 2,170• Nalband (Islam) 4,880• Naliya, Hindu (Hinduism) 12,400• Naliya, Muslim (Islam) 2,790• Nalkadaya (Hinduism) 2,750•

Namasudra, Hindu (Hinduism) 4,876,000• Namasudra, Muslim (Islam) 2,120• Namdagur (Islam) 1,020• Nanakshahi (Other/Small) 1,790• Nanbai (Islam) 59,900• Nandiwale (Hinduism) 730• Nargir (Islam) 1,210• Naribut (Hinduism) 3,580• Naroda (Hinduism) 38,200• Narsanna (Hinduism) 540• Nat, Hindu (Hinduism) 428,000• Nat, Muslim (Islam) 132,000• Nat, Sikh (Sikhism) 80• Natakani (Hinduism)• Nau Buddh (Buddhism) 7,594,000• Navait (Islam) 52,400• Navda (Hinduism)• Navithan (Hinduism) 697,000• Nayadi (Hinduism) 85,400• Nayor (Hinduism)• Nekua (Hinduism)• Nerali (Unknown)• Neria (Unknown)• Nethagiri (Hinduism) 540• Newah (Hinduism) 174,000• Neyyala (Hinduism) 15,800• Nichar (Hinduism) 530• Nikari, Muslim (Islam) 52,400• Nitham (Hinduism)• Node (Islam) 3,370• Nodha (Hinduism)• Nodya (Hinduism)• Nungar (Islam)• Nyaria (Islam) 2,970• Odiya (Hinduism) 64,700• Omanatya (Hinduism) 38,500• Ondipuli (Hinduism)• Onge (Unknown) 150• Oochan (Hinduism) 850 Oriya (Hinduism) 31,900• Osludia (Hinduism) 90• Padannan (Hinduism) 8,220• Padhano (Hinduism) 70• Padharia (Hinduism) 24,300• Padiar (Hinduism) 1,260• Pagadai (Hinduism) 27,000• Pagativeshagallu (Hinduism) 440• Pagi (Hinduism) 510• Paharia (Hinduism) 14,700• Paidi (Hinduism) 12,200• Paik (Hinduism) 192,000• Pailadar (Hinduism)• Paimda (Hinduism) 1,790• Pajabgar (Islam) 2,100• Pakhimara (Hinduism) 320• Pakhiwara (Islam) 120• Palaung Wa (Buddhism)• Paliya (Hinduism) 204,000• Paliyan (Hinduism) 10,400• Palliyar (Hinduism) 2,820• Palluvan (Hinduism) 6,200• Pambada (Hinduism) 4,180• Pamidi (Hinduism) 6,920• Pan (Hinduism) 1,518,000• Panan (Hinduism) 202,000• Panar (Islam) 1,560• Pandaram (Hinduism) 25,400• Pandavakulam (Hinduism)• Panditattan (Hinduism) 9,540 Pandittan (Hinduism) 320• Pando (Hinduism), 860• Pangul (Hinduism) 19,200• Pangwala (Hinduism) 18,100• Panika (Hinduism) 99,000• Panikkan (Hinduism) 35,300• Panisavan (Hinduism) 130• Paniyan (Hinduism) 99,200• Panka (Hinduism) 34,500• Pankhiya (Islam) 660• Pannadi (Hinduism) 19,100• Panniandi (Hinduism) 5,300• Pantanti (Hinduism) 33,700• Pao (Hinduism) 107,000• Pap (Hinduism) 13,500• Ppamelara Konkani (Hinduism) 50• Parala (Hinduism) 490• Pardhan (Hinduism) 365,000• Pardhi (Hinduism) 281,000• Parenga (Hinduism) 6,850• Parhaiya (Hinduism) 64,700• Pari (Hinduism)• Parja (Hinduism) 595,000• Parsee (Other/Small) 80,400• Pashtun, Northern (Islam) 1,108,000• Pasi, Hindu (Hinduism) 7,440,000• Pasi, Muslim (Islam) 14,200• Patari (Hinduism) 22,500• Patelia (Hinduism) 167, 000• Patharwat (Hinduism) 32,500• Pathiyan (Hinduism) 18,300 Pathynaickan (Hinduism) 210• Patial (Hinduism) 800• Patlia (Hinduism) 43,400• Patni Jamat (Islam) 1,340• Patni, Hindu (Hinduism) 246,000• Patni, Muslim (Islam) 60• Patnulkaran (Hinduism) 960• Patralu (Hinduism) 114,000•

Patramela (Hinduism) 4,580• Patro (Hinduism) 4,250• Patvekari, Hindu (Hinduism) 21,600• Patvekari, Muslim (Islam) 750• Patwa, Hindu (Hinduism) 241,000• Patwa, Muslim (Islam) 4,050• Pawaria, Hindu (Hinduism) 16,600• Pawaria, Muslim (Islam) 42,600• Perka (Hinduism) 194,000• Perna, Hindu (Hinduism) 2,560• Perna, Muslim (Islam) 170• Persian (Islam) 12,400• Perumal

Makkukkaran (Hinduism) 1,290• Perumannan (Hinduism) 75,000• Peshakar (Islam) 1,190• Pherera (Hinduism) 3,440• Phri (Hinduism) 310• Phudgi (Hinduism) 8,180• Phutdhar (Unknown)• Pichakuntla (Hinduism) 41,600• Pindara (Islam) 63,100• Pinjara (Islam) 3,236,000• Pod (Hinduism) 2,967,000• Pohul (Islam) 3,190• Pomla (Hinduism) 2,480• Ponthai Nocte (Unknown) 300• Porasa (Hinduism) 70• Poraya (Hinduism)• Prabhu (Hinduism) 22,500• Prabhu Kayastha (Hinduism) 249,000• Prabhu Patane (Hinduism) 55,600• Prannathi (Hinduism) 430• Prusti (Hinduism)• Pulayan, Hindu (Hinduism) 1,292,000• Pulayan, Vetuvan (Hinduism) 1,060• Pundari Hinduism 240,000• Puran (Hinduism) 990• Purig-Pa (Islam) 39,900• Puthirai Vannan (Hinduism) 41,900• Putliwale (Islam) 820• Qalaigar (Islam) 860• Qarol (Islam) Qassab (Islam) 1,070,000• Qazi (Islam) 469,000 • Quam-e-Punjab (Islam) 75800• Hindu (Hinduism) 981,000• Rabari, Muslim (Islam) 1,020• Rachband (Hinduism) 4,550• Raddi (Hinduism) 143,000• Raigar (Hinduism) 865,000• Raighatwal (Unknown) Rainudas (Hinduism) 290• Rajako (Hinduism)• Rajannalu (Hinduism) 870 • Rajbansi (Hinduism) 4,771,000• Rajbansi Koch (Hinduism) 62,200• Rajbansi, Muslim (Islam) 2,460• Rajbhar (Hinduism) 61,700• Rajdhop (Hinduism) 3,690 • Raji (Hinduism) 3,090• Rajna (Hinduism) 470• Rajpur (Hinduism) 48,500• Rajput (Hinduism) 43,558,000• Rajput Ponwar (Islam) 71,400• Rajput, Agnivansi (Hinduism) 196,000• Rajput, Awan (Islam) 12,900• Rajput, Bachgoti (Hinduism) 164,000• Rajput, Baghel (Hinduism) 161,000• Rajput, Bais (Islam) 106,000• Rajput, Baria (Islam) 2,060• Rajput, Bhale Sultan (Islam) 58,300• Rajput, Bhatti (Islam) 14,300• Rajput, Chauhan (Islam) 304,000• Rajput, Garewal (Islam) 10,900• Rajput, Janjua (Islam) 9580• Rajput, Joia (Islam) 7,090• Rajput, Mandahar (Islam) 6,430• Rajput, Muslim (Islam) 2,442,000• Rajput, Nau (Islam) 275,000• Rajput, Pundir (Islam) 139,000• Rajput, Saithwar (Hinduism) 502,000• Rajput, Sikh (Sikhism) 783,000• Rajput, Wattu (Islam) 970• Raju (Hinduism) 505,000• Rajwar (Hinduism) 558,000• Rakhal (Hinduism) Ramdasia, Hindu (Hinduism) 79,000• Ramdasia, Muslim (Islam) 3,130• Ramdasia, Sikh (Sikhism) 484,000• Ramgarhia (Other/Small) 5,810• Ramo (Unknown) 1,160• Ramoshi (Hinduism) 261,000• Rana (Hinduism) 890• Ranabhat (Hinduism) 3,190• Rancho (Hinduism) Raneyar (Hinduism) 5,210• Rangaswami (Hinduism) 2,330• Rangrez, Hindu (Hinduism) 312,000• Rangrez, Muslim (Islam) 285,000• Rangrez, Sikh (Sikhism) 80• Raniparaj (Hinduism) 90• Rantho (Hinduism) 780• Rasua (Islam) 970• Ratal (Hinduism) 7,410• Rathia, Hindu (Hinduism) 689,000• Rathia, Muslim (Islam) 29,500• Rathodia (Hinduism) 560• Rauniyar (Unknown)• Rautia (Hinduism) 108,000• Ravalia (Hinduism) 481,000• Ravindu (Hinduism) 420• Ravulo (Hinduism) 23,700• Ravuto (Hinduism)• Rawal, Hindu (Hinduism) 162,000• Rawal, Muslim (Islam) 40• Rawat (Hinduism) 640,000• Raya Rawat (Hinduism) 2,080• Rayeen, Hindu (Hinduism) 1,440• Rayeen, Muslim (Islam) 913,000• Raysipotra (Islam) 560• Razu (Hinduism) 466,000• Reddi Dhora (Hinduism) 7,940• Reddiyar (Unknown)• Rehar (Hinduism) 80,600• Relli (Hinduism) 157,000• Rigzong (Buddhism) 2,380• Rohar (Unknown) Rona (Hinduism) 2,720• Rosa (Hinduism) 33,300 • Royma (Islam) 340• Rumi (Hinduism) 90• Rumwala (Unknown) Runjalavallu (Hinduism) 220• Rusiwatt (Unknown) Sabakhia (Hinduism) 2,150• Sabalia (Islam) 860• Sabar (Hinduism) 4,830• Sadhana Surulu (Hinduism) Sagar (Hinduism) 13,700• Sagarbanshi (Hinduism) 166, 000• Sahari (Hinduism) 60• Saharia (Hinduism) 670,000• Sahi (Hinduism) 1,670• Sahisia (Islam) 8,700• Saini, Hindu (Hinduism) 642,000• Saini, Muslim (Islam) 19,200• Saini, Sikh (Sikhism) 661,000• Sakunapakshollu (Hinduism) 2,310• Salat, Hindu (Hinduism) 19,100• Salat, Muslim (Islam) 630• Sali (Hinduism)

932,000• Saloi (Hinduism) 2,930 • Salotri (Unknown)• Saltangar (Islam) 210• Salvi (Hinduism) 55,900• Samagara (Hinduism) 93,700• Samanthan (Hinduism) 46,100• Samasi (Hinduism) 1,880• Sanauriya (Hinduism) 6,440• Sandhai (Islam) 1,390• Sanei (Hinduism) 1530• Sangar (Hinduism) 28,300•

Sangar, Muslim (Islam) 60• Sangtarash (Hinduism) 4,730• Sanhai, Hindu (Hinduism)

4,190• Sanhai, Muslim (Islam) 420• Sanhal (Hinduism) 1,280• Sankara (Hinduism) 71,000• Sansi (Islam) 180• Sansi, Hindu (Hinduism) 277,000• Sansi, Sikh (Sikhism) 3,700• Sansoi (Hinduism) 3,420• Santia (Hinduism) 10, 400• Santia, Muslim (Islam) 180• Saonta (Hinduism) 4,790• Sapari (Hinduism) 1,190• Sapati (Hinduism) 100• Sapiada (Islam) 160• Sapru (Hinduism) 1,600• Sarabara (Unknown)• Sardar, Hindu (Hinduism) 3,370• Sardar, Muslim (Islam) 1,400• Sarekari (Hinduism) 280• Sarera, Hindu (Hinduism) 36,100• Sarera, Sikh (Sikhism) 94,400• Sargara (Hinduism) 43,000• Sarige (Hinduism)• Sarki (Hinduism) 38,600• Saryara, Hindu (Hinduism) 17,100• Saryara, Muslim (Islam) 1,640• Sasura (Hinduism)• Satani (Hinduism) 367,000• Sathar (Hinduism) Sathwara, Hindu (Hinduism) 68,000• Sathwara, Muslim (Islam) 50• Saun (Islam) 300• Sauntia (Hinduism) 80,500• Saur (Hinduism) 232,000• Sayankulam (Hinduism) 870• Sayyid (Islam) 7,017,000• Sazawal

(Hinduism)• Segidi (Hinduism) 91,500• Sekera (Hinduism) 340• Semman (Hinduism)

4,660• Senatal (Hinduism)• Sentinelese (Unknown) 40• Seok (Hinduism) 1,610• Servagara (Hinduism) 40• Shabi (Islam) 1,640• ShafiSam Shah (Hinduism) 5,820• Shaikh (Islam) 76,298,000• Shakhsaz (Islam) 1,950• Shan (Buddhism) 430• Shankudiva (Hinduism) Sharadakani (Hinduism)• Shari (Hinduism) 340• Shastragokar (Hinduism)• Shemalia (Hinduism) 560• Shenva, Muslim (Islam) 310• Sherdukpen (Buddhism) 4,390• Shera (Buddhism) 51,900• Shertang (Unknown)• Shikari Rajput (Hinduism) 700• Shinligar (Hinduism) 5,050• Shivanaga (Hinduism)• Shorgar, Hindu (Hinduism) 1,010• Shorgar, Muslim (Islam) 3,720• Shudar (Hinduism)• Siddi, Muslim (Islam) 8,510• Sidhria (Hinduism) 1,280• Sikligar, Hindu (Hinduism) 93,700• Sikligar, Muslim (Islam) 42,000• Šikligar, Sikh (Sikhism) 6,000• Silawat, Hindu (Hinduism) 61,600• Silawat, Muslim (Islam) 1,560• Sillekayatha (Hinduism) 20,500• Silpkar, Hindu (Hinduism) 977,000• Silpkar, Muslim (Islam) 470• Sindhi Mohana (Islam) 590• Sindhi, Muslim (Islam) 16,100• Sihdhi Sama (Islam) 1,090• Sindhi Samon (Islam) 91,500• Sindhi Satia (Hinduism) • Sindhi Sumra (Islam) 29,500• Sindhollu (Hinduism) 5,930• Sindhuria (Hinduism) 770• Singalu (Hinduism) 40• Singiwala (Hinduism) 6,480• Singpho (Buddhism) 11,400• Sinhalese (Buddhism) 3,570• Sipai (Islam) 120• Sipi (Hinduism) 25,100• Sirkiband (Hinduism) 45,700• Sirvi (Hinduism) 294,000• Sishtakarnam (Hinduism) 880• Sitaria (Hinduism) 70• Siyal (Hinduism) 30,700• Siyalgir, Hindu (Hinduism) 6,80• Siyane (Unknown)• Slanthia (Hinduism)• Soboro (Hinduism) 1210• Sofi (Islam) 1020• Soiri (Hinduism) 83,700• Solaha (Hinduism) 100• Soligar (Hinduism) 9,330• Soligaru (Hinduism) 33,400• Solokondia (Hinduism)• Somvanshi (Hinduism) 413,000• Sonar (Hinduism) 7,209,000• Sona, Muslim (Islam) 30,400• Sonar, Sikh (Sikhism) 188,000• Sonjhara (Hinduism) 15,000• Sonowar (Hinduism) 7,400• Sonr (Hinduism) 104,000• Soria (Hinduism) 1,230• Sounti (Hinduism) 135,000• Sowan (Unknown)• Sowsalbha

(Hinduism)• Srehde (Hinduism)• Sudh, Hindu (Hinduism) 45,700• Sudh, Muslim (Islam)• Sudh, Sikh (Sikhism) 4,850• Sudha (Hinduism) 52,700• Sudha, Saiva Shivachka (Hinduism) Sudhan (Islam) 19,800• Sugandhi (Hinduism)• Sukiya (Hinduism) 1,900• Sukli (Hinduism) 57,400• Sulia (Hinduism)• Sumapuvalli (Hinduism) 290• Sunnak (Islam) 210• Sunri, Hindu (Hinduism) 825,000• Sunri, Muslim (Islam) 13,700• Supakar (Hinduism)• Sutar Lohar (Hinduism) 8400• Suthrashahi (Unknown)• Sutradhar, Hindu (Hinduism) 412,000• Sutradhar, Muslim (Islam) 34,000• Swangla (Hinduism) 9,430• Syamalo (Hinduism) Tachavire (Hinduism) 50• Taga Bhat (Unknown)• Taga, Hindu (Hinduism) 516,000• Taga, Muslim (Islam) 187,000• Tagwale (Hinduism) 280• Tai (Islam) 17,700• Tai Shan (Buddhism) 2,800• Tajilk (Islam)• Tak (Hinduism) 1,790• Takari (Islam) 460• Talkute (Hinduism) 80• Tamadia (Hinduism) 820• Tamboli, Hindu (Hinduism) 1,71,000• Tamboli, Muslim (Islam) 134,000• Tamil Hindu (Hinduism) 2,190• Tamil Muslim (Islam) 2,861,000• Tamudia (Hinduism) 5,910• Tana (Hinduism)• Tangsa, Bolak (Unknown)• Tangsa, Hawai (Unknown) 590• Tangsa, Katin (Buddhism) Tangsa, Longin (Unknown)• Tangsa, Lowang (Unknown)• Tangsa,

Phongle (Unknown) 450• Tangsa, Sangwal (Hinduism) 60• Tangsa, Taisen (Buddhism)• Tankar (Hinduism) Tanla (Hinduism) 74,600• Tanti, Hindu (Hinduism) 4,175,000• Tanti, Muslim (Islam) 2,990• Tarakhehas (Islam) 14,900• Targala, Hindu (Hinduism) 34,400• Targala, Muslim (Islam) 100• Taria (Hinduism) 4,300• Tarkhan Bharai (Unknown)• Tarkhan, Hindu (Hinduism) 762,000• Tarkhan, Muslim (Islam) 13,300• Tarkhan, Sikh (Sikhism) 1,054,000• Tatka (Hinduism) 60• Tausa (Unknown)• Tawaif, Hindu (Hinduism) 8,000• Tawaif, Muslim (Islam) 108,000• Telakali Oddi (Hinduism)• Teli (Hinduism) 17,130,000• Teli, Muslim (Islam) 1,616,000• Teli, Sikh (Sikhism) 250• Teressa (Hinduism) 3,110• Thai Chanhari (Buddhism)• Thakali (Hinduism) 920• Thakar (Hinduism) 79,200• Thakkar (Hinduism) 581,000• Thakor, Pardeshi (Hinduism) 2,600• Thakuri (Hinduism) 40,600• Thakuria (Islam) 9,660• Thalaraj (Hinduism)• Thami (Hinduism) 1,650• Thandan (Hinduism) 248,000• Thandan Palalkkad (Hinduism) 5,940• Thanpati (Hinduism)• Thantapulayan (Hinduism) 8,900• Thanu (Hinduism) Tharu (Hinduism) 390,000• Therua (Hinduism) 2,200• Thathera, Hindu (Hinduism) 304,000• Thathera, Muslim (Islam) 3,800• Theba (Islam) 670• Thiyya (Hinduism) Tholuva Naicker (Hinduism)• Thori (Hinduism) 798,000• Thoti, Caste (Hinduism) 22,300• Thoti, Tribe (Hinduism) 5,930• Thoubalkonou (Hinduism) 1,490• Tibetan (Buddhism) 148,000• Tili, Hindu (Hinduism) 937,000• Tirendaj (Hinduism) 140• Tirgar, Hindu (Hinduism) 15,700• Tirgar, Muslim (Islam) 520• Tirmali (Hinduism)

13,000• Tiruvalluvar (Hinduism) 2,500• Tiwa (Hinduism) 348,000• Tiya (Hinduism)

460,000• Tiyaatunni (Hinduism) 430• Toda (Hinduism) 1,650• Tohala, (Hinduism) 2,460• Tongewalle (Unknown)• Torasa (Hinduism)• Tsong (Unknown)• Tulabhina

(Hinduism) 9,980 Tulu (Hinduism) 81• Turaiha (Hinduism) 293,000• Turi (Hinduism)

365,000• Turi Barot (Hinduism) 9,380• Turk (Islam) 270• Turkmen (Islam) 270•

Tuvar (Islam) Udupula (Hinduism) 2,410• Ujia (Hinduism) 28,000• Ulema, Hindu (Hinduism)

710• Ulema, Muslim (Islam) 3,630• Ulema, Sikh (Sikhism)• Ulladan (Hinduism) 19,200• Urikkara Naicker (Hinduism)• Usta (Islam) 1,180• Ustologi (Hinduism) 60• Uthrasi (Hinduism)• Vadavakulam (Hinduism)• Vaddar, Hindu (Hinduism) 3,307,000• Vaddar, Muslim (Islam) 3,930• Vaddar, Sikh (Sikhism) 130• Vaghri, Hindu (Hinduism) 541,000• Vaghri, Muslim (Islam) 20,600• Vajluthedan (Hinduism)• Vakkaliga (Hinduism) 5,884,000• Valan (Hinduism) 76,400• Valanchian (Hinduism) 5, 250• Vallan (Hinduism) 880• Vanati (Hinduism) 4,500• Vanjara (Hinduism) 855,000• Vanniyan (Hinduism) 1,295,000• Varli (Hinduism) 1,055,000• Vasthamaru (Hinduism)• Vasudev (Hinduism) 11,600• Vathiriyana (Hinduism) 730• Velakkithalanayan (Hinduism) 314,000• Velama (Hinduism) 436,000• Velan (Hinduism) 85,700• Velip (Hinduism) 380• Vellan Chettiar (Hinduism)• Vellayan Kuppam Veluthonathunayar (Hinduism)• Veluthadanayar (Hinduism) 179,000• Vetakkaran (Hinduism) 5,070• Vettiyan (Hinduism) 4,310• Vettuvan (Hinduism) 179,000• Viramushti (Hinduism) 41,100• Vishnu Koravanji

(Hinduism) Viswakarma (Hinduism) 7,790,000• Voliyali (Hinduism)• Vyapari (Islam)

790• Walang (Buddhism) 450• Wandhara (Hinduism) 1,740• Wattal, Hindu (Hinduism) 470• Watta, Muslim (Islam) 5,680• Waza (Islam) 1,020• Yadav (Hinduism) 56,539,000• Yadav, Muslim (Islam) 7,610• Yakthunabr (Unknown)• Yara (Hinduism) Yatagiri (Hinduism) 220• Yatla (Hinduism) 440• Yavane (Hinduism)• Yedu Kulam (Hinduism)• Yenadi (Hinduism) 690,000• Yennarijel (Hinduism)• Yentamara (Hinduism) Yerava (Hinduism) 31,400• Yerukula (Hinduism) 562,000• Yetangi (Hinduism) 190• Yetl (Hinduism)• Yetrich (Hinduism)• Yite (Hinduism) 280• Yuarulau (Hinduism)• Zamral (Hinduism) 7,660• Zarekari (Islam) 650• Zargar, Hindu (Hinduism) 19,700• Zargar, Muslim (Islam) 3,740• Zargar, Sikh (Sikhism) 1,550

INDONESIA Aceh (Islam) 3,916,000• Aji (Islam) 15,000• Alas (Islam) 80,000• Ampanang (Ethnic Religions) 34,600• Aneuk Jamee (Islam) 65,000• Anus (Unknown) 340• Arab, generic (Islam) 245,000• Ayamaru, Brat (Ethnic Religions) 28,500• Badui (Ethnic Religions) 23,600• Baduy (Ethnic Religions) 20,000• Bahonsuai (Islam) 270• Bajau (Islam) 162,000• Bakumpai (Islam) 160,000• Balaesan (Islam) 6,620• Baliaga, Highland Bali (Hinduism) 54,000• Balinese (Hinduism) 3,519,000• Bangka (Islam) 340,000• Banjar (Islam) 4,126,000• Baras (Islam) 340• Bati (Islam) 4,760• Bawean (Islam) 90,700• Bavono (Islam) 120• Belide (Islam) 75,000• Belitung (Islam) 100,000• Bengkulu (Islam) 73,700 •

Bentong (Islam) 28,800• Berqu Islam) 20,000• Besemah (Islam) 330,000• Betawi

(Islam) 5,000,000• Bintauna (Islam) 9,540• Bolango (Islam) 27,000 • Bolano (Islam)

3,140• Bonerate (Islam) 13,000• Budong-Budong, Tangkou (Islam) 100• Bugis (Islam) 5,913,000• Bukit (Ethnic Religions) 640• Bukit (Ethnic Religions) 79,600•

Bungku (Islam) 36,500• Buol (Islam) 96,000• Campalagian (Islam) 66,000• Cia-Cia,

South Butonese (Islam) 87,300• Dampelas (Islam) 12,000• Daya (Islam) 80,000• Dayak, Pasir (Islam) 150,000• Dayak, Tidung (Islam) 51,900• Diuwe (Islam) 10• Dondo (Islam) 15,100• Duri

(Islam) 128,000• Dusan, Kwijqu (Ethnic Religions) 9,170• Enim (Islam) 120,000• Enrekang,
 Maiwa (Islam) 70,000• Gane (Islam) 4,540• Gayo (Islam) 354,000• Geser-Gorom (Islam)
 32,000• Gorap (Ethnic Religions) 1,270• Gorontalo (Islam) 1,011,000• Han Chinese, MinNan
 (Ethnic Religions) 1,337,000• Haruku (Islam) 24,700• Hindi (Hinduism) 80,900• Hitu (Islam)
 16,000• Huaulu (Ethnic Religions) 420• Ile Ape (Islam)• Jambi (Islam) 1,037,000• Java Banten
 (Islam) 280,000• Java Banyumasan (Islam) 8,000,000• Java Mananegara (Islam) 18,000,000•
 Java Osing, Banyuwangi (Islam) 300,000• Java Pesisir Kulon (Islam) 4,500,000• Java Pesisir
 Lor (Islam) 33,000,000• Java Serang (Islam) 500,000• Jew, Indonesian (Judaism) 200• Jofotek-
 Bromnya (Unknown) 210• Kaidipang (Islam) 28,800• Kaili Ledo (Islam) 343,000• Kaili Unde
 (Islam) 28,000• Kaimbulawa (Islam) 2,430• Kalao (Islam) 710• Kangean (Islam) 10,000•
 Kanum, Smarky (Islam) 90• Kaur (Islam) 40,000• Kayan, Kayan River (Ethnic Religions) 3,190•
 Kayan, Mahakam (Ethnic Religions) 1,860• Kayan, Mendalam (Ethnic Religions) 2,380• Kayu
 Agung (Islam) 20,000• Kehu (Islam) 110• Kerinci (Islam) 260,000• Ketum (Ethnic Religions)
 1,020• Kikim (Islam) 80,000• Kioko (Islam) 1,300• Kluet (Islam) 50,000• Kodeoha (Islam) 1,960•
 Komering (Islam) 450,000• Komodo (Islam) 810• Komyandaret (Ethnic Religions) 350• Konjo
 Coastal (Islam) 200,000• Konjo Pegunungan (Islam) 150,000• Koroni (Islam) 660•
 Kota Bangun Kutai (Islam) 127,000• Kubu, Orang Darat (Ethnic Religions) 13,600•
 Kulisusu (Islam) 22,000• Kumberaha (Islam) 3,760• Kutai (Islam) 230,000• Kware
 (Islam) 110• Kwinsu (Unknown) 530• Lamalera (Unknown)• Lampung Abung (Islam) 180,000•
 Lampung Pesisir (Islam) 500,000• Lampung Pubian (Islam) 100,000•
 Lampung Sungkai (Islam) 90,000• Lampung Way Kanan (Islam) 40,000• Land Dayak,
 Sanggau (Islam) 10,000• Lematang (Islam) 275,000• Lembak (Islam) 208,000• Lembata, West
 (Unknown)• Liabyku (Islam) 1,300• Lintang (Islam) 190,000• Lolak (Islam) 3,360• Loloan-Malay
 Bali (Islam) 29,500• Lubu (Ethnic Religions) 47,700• Luwu (Islam) 290,000• Madura (Islam)
 7,907,000• Makassar (Islam) 2,130,000• Makian Barat (Islam) 40,000• Makian Timur (Islam)
 30,000• Malay (Islam) 2,845,000• Malay, Ketapang (Islam) 180,000• Malay, Larantuka, Ende
 (Islam) 21,600• Malay, Papuan (Islam) 158,000• Malay, Pontianak (Islam) 310,000• Malay, Riau
 (Islam) 1,825,000• Malay, Sambas (Islam) 450,000• Malay, Sumatera Utara (Islam) 2,000,000•
 Malimpung (Islam) 6,200• Mamak, Talang (Islam) 23,000• Mamasa, Southern, Pattae' (Islam)
 51,500• Mamuju (Islam) 61,000• Mandailing (Islam) 1,100,000• Mandar (Islam) 475,000• Mbojo
 (Islam) 730,000• Minangkabau, Padang (Islam) 6,462,000• Momina (Unknown) 240• Moronene,
 Maronene (Islam) 43,700• Muko-Muko (Islam) 50,000• Muna (Islam) 300,000• Murkim (Islam)
 110• Musi (Islam) 600,000• Nasal (Unknown) 6,400• Ogan (Islam) 150,000• Palembang (Islam)
 3,000,000• Pancana (Islam) 6,630• Pannei (Islam) 11,500• Pasemah (Islam) 536,000• Patani-
 Maba (Islam) 12,500• Pegagan (Islam) 237,000• Pekal (Islam) 35,400• Pendau, Umalasa (Islam)
 3,680• Penesak (Islam) 130,000•
 Penghulu (Islam) 28,800• Podena (Unknown) 220• Punan Aput (Ethnic Religions) 590• Punan

Keriau, Kereho-Uheng (Ethnic Religions) 560• Rahambuu (Islam) 1,520 Rambang (Islam) 140,000• Ranau (Islam) 17,000• Rawas (Islam) 201,000• Rejang (Islam) 350,000• Retta (Islam). Sasak (Islam) 2,702,000• Seit-Kaitetu (Islam)

12,100. Selayar, Salajarese (Islam) 115,000• Semendo (Islam) 230,000• Serawai (Islam) 290,000• Sikhule, Lekon (Islam) 28,500• Simeulue (Islam) 50,000• Simeulue Barat (Islam) 10,500• Sindang Kelingi (Islam) 67,800• Singkil (Islam)

65,000• Straits Chinese, Peranakan (Ethnic Religions) 32,400• Sula (Islam) 80,000• Sumbawa (Islam) 400,000• Sunda (Islam) 32,000,000• Suwawa (Islam) 23,500• Taje, Petapa (Islam) 410• Taluki (Islam) 610• Tamiang (Islam) 40,000• Tausug, Joloano Sulu (Islam) 19,100• Tengger (Hinduism) 80,000• Tereweng (Ethnic Religions) 960• Ternate (Islam) 60,000• Tidore (Islam) 46,000• Toala, East Toraja (Islam) 45,900• Tolaki, Asera (Islam) 850• Tolaki, Konawe (Islam) 302,000• Tolaki, Laiwui (Islam) 260• Tolak, Mekongga (Islam) 65,700• Tolaki, Wiwirano (Islam) 130• Toli-Toli (Islam) 29,100• Tomadino (Islam) 790• Tombelala (Islam) 1,350• Tomini (Islam) 34,900• Topoiyo (Islam) 2,770• Trimuris (Islam) 350• Ulumanda (Islam) 35,700• Umalung (Unknown) 3,280• Vitou (Unknown) 670•

Wakatobi (Islam) 75,000• Waru (Islam) 470• Wawoni (Islam) 29,600• Wolio (Islam) 215,000• Wotu (Islam) 7,110

IRAN Afghani, Tajik (Islam) 353,000• Afshari (Islam) 338,000• Aimaq, Jamshidi (Islam) 27,400• Aimaq, Timuri (Islam) 183,000• Alviri-Vidari (Islam)• Arab, Gulf (Islam) 248,000• Arab, Iranian (Islam) 1,383,000• Astiani (Islam) 23,800• Aynallu, Inallu (Islam) 5,830• Azeri Turk (Islam) 14,657,000• Baharlu (Islam) 8,750• Bakhtiari (Islam) 1,16,000• Baloch, Southern (Islam) 452,000• Baloch, Western (Islam) 671,000• Bashkardi (Islam) 7,930• Brahui, Kur Galli (Islam) 16,800• Deaf (Islam)• Dezfuli (Islam)• Eshtehardi (Islam)• Fars, Northwestern (Islam) 7,840• Fars, Southwestern (Islam) 7,840• Gabri, Dari (Other/Small) 13,100• Galeshi (Islam) 2,480• Gazi (Islam) 7,930• Gilaki (Islam) 4,046,000• Goxarkhani (Islam)• Gujarati (Hinduism) 32,100• Gurani, Hawrami (Islam) 25,900• Gypsy, Domari (Islam) 1,508,000• Harzani (Islam) 31,700• Hazara (Islam) 351,000• Herki (Islam)

19,500 Jadgali (Islam)• Jew, Hulaula (Judaism) 320• Jew, Judeo-Persian (Judaism)

10,100• Kabatei (Islam)• Kajali (Islam)• Karakalpak (Islam) 48,100• Karingani (sam) 19,800• Kazakh (Islam) 5,680• Khalaj (Islam) 47,500• Khoini (Islam)• Khorasani Turk (Islam) 844,000• Khunsari (Islam) 23,800• Koresh-e Rostam (Islam)• Koroshi (Islam) 340• Kurd, Kurmanji (Islam) 443,000• Kurd, Sorani (Islam) 502,000• Kurd, Southern (Islam) 3,38,000• Laki (Islam) 1,107,000• Larestani,

Lari (Islam) 106,000• Lasgerdi (Islam) 1,050• Luri, Northern (Islam) 1,675,000• Luri, Southern (Islam) 912,000• Mamasani (Islam) 113,000• Mandaeen (Other/Small) 7,470• Maraghei (Islam)• Mazanderani (Islam) 4,048,000•

Mogaddam (Islam) 1,170• Mussulman Toat (Islam) 8,510• Nafar, Nafar Turk (Islam)

4,080• Natanzi (Islam) 7,930• Nayini (Islam) 7,930• Parsee (Other/Small) 372,000• Pashtun, Southern (Islam) 140,000• Persian (Islam) 27,723,000• Pishagchi (Islam) 1,170• Punjabi (Other/Small) 32,100• Qajar (Islam) 3,500• Qaragozlu (Islam) 2,330• Qashqai, Kashkai (Islam) 1,750,000• Razajerdi (Islam)•

Romani, Balkan (Islam) 32,100• Rudbari (Islam)• Salchug (Islam)• Sangisari (Islam) 37,600• Semnani (Islam) 62,000• Shahmirzadi (Islam)• Shahrudi (Islam)• Shahsavani (Islam) 152,000• Shikaki (Islam) 26,100• Sivandi (Islam) 7,930• Soi (Islam) 7,930• Sorkhei (Islam) 10,400• Tajik, Tadjik (Islam) 80,200• Takistani (Islam) 357,000• Talysh, Talish (Islam) 139,000• Taromi, Upper (Islam)• Turk (Islam) 7,220• Turkmen, Turkomani (Islam) 2,334,000• Urdu, Islami (Islam) 80,200• Uyghur (Islam) 5,610• Vafsi (Islam) 19,700

IRAQ Adyghe (Islam) 30,600• Arab, Iraqi (Islam) 20,504,000• Azerbaijani, Azeri Turk (Islam) 1,671,000• Bajelani (Islam) 52,700• Deaf (Islam)• Gurani, Hawrami (Islam) 28,000• Gurani, Sarli (Islam) 22,900• Gypsy, Domari, Zott (Islam) 29,900• Han Chinese, Mandarin (Non-Religious) 1,750• Herki (Islam) 32,700• Kurd, Kurmanji (Islam) 3,185,000• Kurd, Sorani (Islam) 3,718,000• Kurd, Southern (Islam)• Luri, Northern (Islam) 89,500• Mandaean (Other/Small) 5,190• Najdi Bedouin (Islam) 1,437,000• Persian (Islam) 365,000• Shabak (Islam) 27,200•

Turkmen (Islam) 358,000• Urdu (Islam) 2,910• Yahudic, Judeo-Iraqi (Ethnic Religions) 210

IRELAND Hindi (Hinduism) 8,110 • Jew (Judaism) 1,200• Urdu (Islam) 2,180

ISLE OF MAN Deaf (Non-Religious) • Jew (Judaism) 70

ISRAEL Adyghe (Islam) 6,760• Adyghe, Kabardian (Islam) 3,220 • Alawite (Islam)

Dzhidi• Jurra, Jew (Non-Religious) 2,250• Arbil, Lishanid Noshan (Ethnic Religions)

3,010• Bedouin (Islam) 182,000• Druze (Other/Small) 132,000• Dutch Udaion (Ethnic Religions) 97,700• Gypsy, Domari (Islam) 1,300• Jew, Bukharic (Judaism) 81,900• Jew, Cochin (Judaism) 14,300• Jew, Dutch (Judaism) 3,010• Jew, Eastern Yiddish-Speaking (Judaism) 376,000• Jew, French (Judaism) 90,200• Jew, Georgian (Judaism) 74,400• Jew, German (Judaism) 97,700• Jew, Hungarian (Judaism) 105,000• Jew, Israeli, Sabra (Judaism) 1,768,000• Jew, Judeo-Berber (Judaism) 3,760• Jew, Kurdistan (Judaism) 45,100• Jew, Kurdit (Judaism)

11,300• Jew, Maghrebi (Judaism) 348,000• Jew, Marathi (Judaism) 13,500• Jew, Persian (Judaism) 4,310• Jew, Polish (Judaism) 397,000• Jew, Portuguese (Judaism) 2,250• Jew, Romanian (Judaism) 403,000• Jew, Russian (Judaism) 988,000• Jew Spanish (Judaism) 213,000• Jew, Tunisian (Judaism) 12,800• Jew, Turkish (Judaism) 52,600• Jew, Yemeni (Judaism) 82,700• Jewish Tot (Judaism) 90,900• Karaite (Ethnic Religions) 30,100• Lishanan (Ethnic Religions) 5,260• Samaritan (Ethnic Religions) 750• Yahudic, Judeo-iraqi (Ethnic Religions)

160,000• Yevanic (Ethnic Religions) 80• Yudi, Tripolita'it (Ethnic Religions) 50,300

ITALY Arab, North African generic (Islam) 550,000• Bengali, Bangladeshi (Islam) 50,000• Bosniak (Islam) 3,590• Japanese (Buddhism) 600 • Jew, Italian (Judaism) 28,400• Kurd, Kurmanji (Islam) 12,000• Mocheno (Unknown) 2,030• Persian (Islam) 1,050• Pomak (Islam) 2,390• Shawiya (Islam) 38,700• Somali (Islam) 52,600

JAMAICA Jew (Judaism) 200

JAPAN Amami-Oshima, Northern (Ethnic Religions) 9,930• Amami-Oshima, Southern (Ethnic Religions) 1,790• Bengali (Islam) 70,100• Deaf (Buddhism) Japanese (Buddhism) 122,413,000• Judeo-Japanese (Ethnic Religions) 50,500• Kikai (Ethnic Religions) 13,000• Kunigami (Ethnic Religions) 4,940• Malay (Islam) 10,100• Miyako, Ryukyuan, Southern (Ethnic Religions) 67,400• Oki-No-Erabu (Ethnic Religions) 3,160• Persian (Islam) 50,500• Punjabi (Islam) 70,700• Ryukyuan, Central (Ethnic Religions) 980,000• Thai, Central (Buddhism) 10,100•

Toku-no-shima (Ethnic Religions) 5,040• Yaeyama (Ethnic Religions) 47,400• Yonaguni (Ethnic Religions) 790• Yoron (Ethnic Religions) 940

JORDAN Adyghe, Kabardian (Islam) 100,000• Arab, Bedouin (Islam) 759,000• Arab,

Iraqi (Islam) 878,000 • Arab, Jordanian (Islam) 1,094,000• Arab, Najdi Bedouin (Islam) 56,400• Arab, Palestinian (Islam) 3,024,000• Azerbaijani, Azeri Turk

(Islam) 4,900• Chechen (Islam) 4,870• Druze (Other/Small) 17,400• Gypsy, Domari, Nuarem 6,180• Kurd, Kurmanji (Islam) 4,620• Tatar, Crimean (Islam) 90• Turkmen (Islam) 6,130

KAZAKHSTAN Adyghe (Islam) 140• Agul (Islam) 100• Albanian, generic (Islam) 50• Altai (Ethnic Religions) 490• Arab (Islam) 570• Avar (Islam) 1,500• Azerbaijani, North (Islam) 84,100• Balkar (Islam) 2220• Buriat, Russian (Buddhism) 590• Chechen (Islam) 34,000• Darginian (Islam) 940• Dungan (Islam) 38,800• Han Chinese, Mandarin (Non-Religious) 3,750• Ingush (Islam) 17,800• Jew, Eastern Yiddish-Speaking (Judaism) 7,210• Kalmyk-oirat (Buddhism) 780• Karachai, Alan (Islam) 1,500• Karakalpak (Islam) 1,600• Kazakh (Islam) 8,636,000• Kumyk (Islam) 690• Kurd, Kurmanji (Islam) 34,000• Kyrgyz (Islam) 11,300• Lak (Islam) 630• Lezgian (Islam) 4,850• Mongolian, Peripheral (Buddhism) 640• Nogai (Islam) 380 • Pashtun, Southern (Islam) 530 Persian (Islam) 3,070• Romani, Sinte, Kazakhstani (Islam) 5,490• Rutul (Islam) 120• Tabassarian (Islam) 320• Tajik (Islam) 27,500• Talysh, Talish (Islam) 740• Tatar (Islam) 268,000• Tatar, Crimean (Islam) 1,080• Tatar, Khakass, Yenisei (Ethnic Religions) 380• Turk (Islam) 82,500• Turkmen (Islam) 1,620 Uyghur, Kashgar Turki (Islam) 226,000• Uzbek, Northern (Islam) 399,000

KENYA Ajuran (Islam) 57,500 • Arab, Kenyan (Islam) 4\,500 + Arab, Omani (Islam)

21,200 • Arab, Yemeni (Islam) 28,000• Aweer (Islam) 7,740• Bengali (Islam)

1,200• Cutchi, Kachchi (Hinduism) 62,400• Dahalo (Ethnic Religions) 2,440• Garreh (Islam) 706,000• Gujarati Creole (Hinduism) 1,600• Gujarati Kenyans (Hinduism) 166,000• Hindi (Hinduism) 5,200• Ilchamus (Ethnic Religions) 33,100• Jew (Judaism) 400• Malakote, Iwana (Islam) 17,100• Marathi (Hinduism) 400• Midgan (Islam) 2,000• Mijikenda, Digo (Islam) 319,000• Munyoyaya (Islam) 1,640•

Nubian, Nubi (Islam) 15,700 Okiek (Ethnic Religions) 80,100• Omotik, Ndorobo

(Ethnic Religions) 35,700 • Orma (Islam) 6,200 • Oromo, Gabbra (Ethnic Religions)

91,200• Oromo, Sakuye (Islam) 27,300• Punjabi (Other/Small) 52,200 Reshiat,

Daasanach (Ethnic Religions) 12,800• Sanye (Islam) 12 800• Segeju (Islam) 4,430• Sindhi (Hinduism) 2,600• Somali (Islam) 2,378,000• Somali Ajuran (Islam) 181,000• Swahil, Bajuni (Islam) 70,400• Swahili, Coastal (Islam) 36,300• Topotha, Donyiro, Toposa (Ethnic Religions) 2,400• Wardei (Islam) 50,900

NORTH KOREA Deaf (Non-Religious)• Han Chinese, Mandarin (Non-Religious) 175,000• Korean (Non-Religious) 24,253,000 • Mongol, Khalka (Buddhism) 7,480

KOSOVO Albanian, Kosovars (Islam) 1,571,000• Bosniak (Islam) 32,600• Deaf (Islam)• Turk (Islam) 6,870

KUWAIT Arab, Iraqi (Islam) 98,600• Aráb, Kuwait (Islam) 1,171,000• Arab, Najdi Bedouin (Islam) 254,000• Arab, Omani (Islam) 14,100• Arab, Yemeni (Islam)

4,430• Khoja (Islam) 2,240• Kurd, Sorani (Islam) 271,000• Mahra, Mehri (Islam) 18,200• Persian (Islam) 18,000• Punjabi (Other/Small) 6,650• Urdu (Islam) 2,220

KYRGYZSTAN Avar (Islam) 1,220• Azerbaijani, North (Islam) 17,300• Balkar (Islam) 1,730• Chechen (Islam) 1,900• Darginian (Islam) 2,930• Dungan (Islam) 58,400•

Gypsy, Domari, Luli (Islam) 3,010• Ingush (Islam) 730• Jew, Eastern Yiddish Speaking (Judaism) 600• Kalmyk-Oirat, Sart-Kalmyk (Buddhism) 6,270• Karachai, Alan (Islam) 2,640• Karokalpak (Islam) 1,050• Kazakh (Islam) 33,200• Kurd, Kurmanji (Islam) 12,900• Kyrgyz (Islam) 3,805,000• Lak (Islam) 280• Lezgian (Islam) 100• Mongol (Buddhism)• Mongol, Khalka (Buddhism) 110• Tajik (Islam) 46,100• Tatar (Islam) 31,500• Tatar, Crimean (Islam) 3,630• Turk (Islam) 39,100• Turkmen (Islam) 2,000• Uyghur (Islam) 48,500 • Uzbek, Northern (Islam) 768,000

LAOS Aheuluan (Buddhism) 2,060• Akeu (Ethnic Religions) 2,690• Akha, Botche (Ethnic Religions) 620• Akha, Chapo (Ethnic Religions) 500• Akha, Eupa (Ethnic Religions) 750• Akha, Kophe (Ethnic Religions) 1,340• Akha, Kopien (Ethnic Religions) 620• Akha, Luma (Ethnic Religions) 3,120• Akha, Lylo (Ethnic Religions) 1,890• Akha, Nuqui (Ethnic Religions) 8,780• Akha, Nutchi (Ethnic Religions) 5,670• Akha, Oma (Ethnic Religions) 1,890• Akha, Pouly (Ethnic Religions) 56,200• Akha, Tchitcho (Ethnic Religions) 1,230• Alak (Ethnic Religions) 4,760• Alu

(Ethnic Religions) 6,150• Arem (Ethnic Religions) 670• Bit (Ethnic Religions) 2,660• Bo (Ethnic Religions) 3,510 Brao (Ethnic Religions) 22,600• Bru, Eastern

(Ethnic Religions) 50,300• Burmese, Myen (Buddhism) 520 • Cali (Ethnic Religions) 16,900• Cham, Western (Islam) 820 Chatong (Ethnic Religions) 670• Chut-May (Ethnic Religions) 210• Chut-Ruc (Ethnic Religions) 210• Chut-Sach (Ethnic Religions) 210• Con (Ethnic Religions) 1,920• Giay, Glay (Ethnic Religions) 6, 220• Halang (Ethnic Religions) 5,370• Halang Doan (Ethnic Religions) 2,730• Han Chinese, Cantonese (Ethnic Religions) 61,500• Han Chinese, Mandarin (NonReligious) 43,000• Hani (Ethnic Religions) 1,510• Hkun, Khuen (Buddhism) 10,700• Hmong Njua, Blue (Ethnic Religions) 195,000• Hmong, White (Ethnic Religions) 228,000 • Hung (Ethnic Religions) 1,760• Hung-Tum (Ethnic Religions)

830• Ir (Ethnic Religions) 5,270 • Iu Mien (Ethnic Religions) 24,100 • Jeng (Ethnic

Religions) 8,720 • Kadu (Ethnic Religions) 270• Kantu (Ethnic Religions) 18,400• Kaseng (Ethnic Religions) 1,430• Katang (Ethnic Religions) 128,000• Kate (Ethnic Religions) 600 • Katu, Eastern (Ethnic Religions) 21,300• Khamet, Lamet (Ethnic

Religions) 22,500• Khlor (Ethnic Religions) 1,500• Khmer, Central (Buddhism) 5,220• Khmu, Keun (Ethnic Religions) 760• Khmu, Lu (Ethnic Religions) 25,000• Khua (Ethnic Religions) 3,850• Kim Mun (Ethnic Religions) 6,040• Kiorr, Angku (Buddhism) 4,100• Kongsat (Ethnic Religions) 120• Kri (Ethnic Religions) 1,000•

Kuan (Ethnic Religions) 3,350• Kui, Kuay, Suei (Buddhism) 61,000• Lao (Buddhism)

2,740,000• Lao Isaan (Buddhism) 7,610• Lao Phuan (Buddhism) 126,000 • Laoseng (Ethnic Religions) 9,620• Laven (Ethnic Religions) 54,400• Lowi (Ethnic Religions) 660• Mal, Khatin, Tin (Ethnic Religions) 31,100• Maleng (Ethnic Religions) ,050 • Mangkong (Ethnic Religions) 3,740• Mlabri (Ethnic Religions) 560• Mon, Muong (Ethnic Religions) 310• Nguan (Ethnic Religions) 32,800• Nguon (Ethnic Religions)

1,540• Nung, Highland Nung (Ethnic Religions) 1,260• Nyahon, Nyaheun (Ethnic

Religions) 6,910• Nyaw, Tai Nyo (Buddhism) 15,000 • O-Du (Ethnic Religions) 250• Oy (Ethnic Religions) 20,100• Pacoh (Ethnic Religions) 17,700• Pala (Ethnic Religions) 5,000• Pana, Phana (Ethnic Religions) 470• Phu Thai (Buddhism) 180,000• Phunoi (Ethnic Religions) 47,800• Pong, Kniang (Ethnic Religions) 1,920• Pouhoy (Ethnic Religions) 250• Poumong (Ethnic Religions) 1,110• Poussang (Ethnic Religions) 2,340• Prai, Phai (Ethnic Religions) 20,100• Rien (Unknown) 6,290• Saek (Buddhism) 21,300• Salao (Ethnic Religions) 870 • Samtao (Buddhism)

2,970• Sapuan (Ethnic Religions) 4,620• Sedang (Ethnic Religions) 980• Shan (Buddhism) 930• Sila (Ethnic Religions) 2,380• Singmoon (Ethnic Religions) 7,330• So (Buddhism) 133,000• So Tri (Ethnic Religions) 27,700• Sou (Ethnic Religions)

2,810• Ta'oih (Ethnic Religions) 41,400• Tahang (Ethnic Religions) 370• Tai Daeng,

Red Tai (Ethnic Religions) 37,100• Tai Dam, Black Tai (Ethnic Religions) 67, 100• Tai Doi (Buddhism) 670• Tai Gapong (Buddhism) 1,300• Tai He (Buddhism) 10,000• Tai Kaleun (Buddhism) 8,110• Tai Kao (Ethnic Religions) 49,200• Tai Khang, Kang (Buddhism) 63,900• Tai Laan (Buddhism) 500• Tai Long (Ethnic Religions) 5,210• Tai Lue (Buddhism) 160,000 • Tai Men (Ethnic Religions) 9,660• Tai Nua, Chinese Shan (Buddhism) 47,000• Tai Pao (Buddhism) 4,430• Tai Peung

(Ethnic Religions) 1,230• Tai Sam (Ethnic Religions) 930• Taket (Ethnic Religions) 550 •Tamoy (Ethnic Religions) 620 Tay Khang (Ethnic Religions) 210• Tay Pong

(Ethnic Religions) 2,640 • Tayten (Ethnic Religions) 370 •Tchaho (Ethnic Religions)

320• Thae (Ethnic Religions) 3,480• Thai, Central (Buddhism) 123,000• Thai, Northern, Tai Wang (Buddhism) 11,200• Tong (Ethnic Religions) 12,300• Trieng, Talieng (Ethnic Religions) 31,000• Xinh Mun, Puoc (Ethnic Religions) 3,760

LATVIA Azerbaijani, North (Islam) 1,600• Jew, Latvian (Judaism) 10,000• Kazakh (Islam) 250• Lezgian (Islam) 230• Tajik (Islam) 90• Tatar (Islam) 2,980• Uzbek, Southern (Islam) 290

LEBANON Alawite (Islam) 124,000• Arab, Iraqi (Islam) 18,000• Arab, Palestinian (Islam) 544,000• Bedouin, Levantine (Islam) 46,300• Druze (Other/Small)

298,000• Jew (Judaism) 1,340• Kurd, Kurmanji (Islam) 23,300• Turk (Islam) 4,450

LESOTHO Han Chinese, Mandarin (Non-Religious) 490

LIBERIA Gola (Islam) 195,000• Maninka, Wangara (Islam) 54,200- Mano, Mah (Ethnic Religions) 224,000• Many, Maningo (Islam) 60,000- Vai, Vy (Islam) 124,000

LIBYA Achdam, Arabized Blacks (Islam) 17,000• Algerian, Arabic-speaking (Islam) 272,000• Arab, Cyrenaican (Islam) 625,000• Arab, Libyan (Islam) 813,000• Arab, Palestinian (Islam) 32,100• Arab, Sudanese (Islam) 227,000• Arab, Tunisian (Islam) 189,000• Awjilah (Islam) 3,600• Bedouin, Fezzan (Islam) 201,000• Bedouin, Kufra (Islam) 26,200• Bedouin, Riyah (Islam) 32,800• Bedouin, Sanusi (Islam) 602,000• Bedouin, Sirtican (Islam) 32,800• Berber, Jalo (Islam) 46,500• Berber, Jofra (Islam) 30,800• Ghadames (Islam) 10,600• Gypsy, Domari (Islam) 38,100• Han Chinese, Mandarin (Non-Religious) 1,970• Jabal Nafusah (Islam) 168,000• Saharawi (Islam) 810• Sawknah (Islam) 5,950• Sinhalese (Buddhism) 12,700• Swahili (Islam) 2,150• Tuareg, Hoggar (Islam) 18,100• Tubu, Teda (Islam)

37,900• Zaghawa (Islam) 9,850• Zuwarah (Islam) 38,100

LIECHTENSTEIN Jew, German (Judaism) 50

LITHUANIA Azerbaijani, North (Islam) 1,260• Jew, Eastern Yiddish-Spedking

(Judaism) 3,800• Karaite, Karaim (Ethnic Religions) 4,840• Kazakh (Islam) 640•

Tajik (Islam) 500• Tatar (Islam) 3,070• Uzbek, Northern (Islam) 1,400

LUXEMBOURG Jew, German (Judaism) 600

MACEDONIA Arab (Islam) 6,270• Balskan Gagauz Turkish (Islam) 2,090• Bosniak (Islam) 17,400• Jew, Serbian Speaking (Judaism) 100• Pomak (Islam) 2,050• Turk (Islam) 79,600

MADAGASCAR Antesaka (Ethnic Religions) 1,261,000• Arab, Yemeni (Islam) 41,100• Comorian, Maore (Islam) 4,170• Comorian, Mwali (Islam) 1,350• Comorian, Ndzwani (Islam) 10,800• Comorian, Ngazidja (Islam) 11, 100• Gujarati,

Karana (Islam) 65,700• Jew, French (Judaism) 310• Korean, North (Non-Religious) 11,800 • Malay (sam) 24,200 • Swahili (Islam) 4,110

MALAWI Cutchi, Kachchi (Islam) 67,100• Gujarati (Hinduism) 43,700 Jew (Judaism) 260• Swahili (Islam) 2,940

MALAYSIA Abai Sungai (Islam) 1,240• Arab (Islam) 13,500• Bajau, Kagayan, Sama Mapun (Islam) 5,420• Bajau, West Coast (Islam) 68,200• Balinese (Hinduism)

5,420• Banjarese, Banjar Malay (Islam) 2,850• Bawean (Islam) 5,700• Bengali (Islam) 27,100• Bisaya, Sabah Bisaya (Islam) 21,000• Bugis, Buginese (Islam) 22,800• Burmese, Myen (Buddhism) 27,100• Che Wong, Siwang (Ethnic Religions) 810• Chitties, Malaaccan Creole Malay (Hinduism) 350• Gujarati (Hinduism) 27,100• Hindi (Hinduism) 54,200• Hui (Islam) 13,500 Illanon (Islam) 16,300• Indonesian (Islam) 839,000• Isan (Buddhism)• lu Mien (Ethnic Religions) 120• Jakun, Djakun (Ethnic Religions) 28,800• Kintaq (Ethnic Religions) 200 • Lahanan

(Ethnic Religions) 710• Lakiput (Islam) 2,800 • Lanoh (Ethnic Religions) 250 • Mah

Meri, Besis (Ethnic Religions) 3,680• Malay, East Malaysia (Islam) 295,000 • Malay,

Peninsular (Islam) 8,897,000• Malay, Riau (Islam) 110,000• Mamak (Islam) 14,000• Melanau, Belanau (Islam) 150,000• Mendriq (Ethnic Religions) 180- Minangkabau, Orang Negeri (Islam) 59,000• Mintil (Ethnic Religions) 90• Molbog (Islam) 7,060• Nepalese (Hinduism) 236,000• Orang Kuala, Duano (Islam) 4,510• Orang Pantai Timur (Islam) 2,340,000• Pashtun, Northern (Islam) 5,420 • Punjabi (Other/Small) 62,000 • Rohingya (Islam) 10.300. Sabum (Ethnic Religions) 1,120• Sakai, Mani (Ethnic Religions) 310 • Sama, Central (Islam) 54,200 Sama, Southern (Islam) 158,000• Semnam (Ethnic Religions) 890• Sinama, Northern (Islam) 5,320• Sindhi (Hinduism) 27,100• Straits Chinese, Baba Creole (Ethnic Religions) 257,000• Tausug, Sulu (Islam) 200,000• Temoq (Ethnic Religions) 710 • Thai, Central (Buddhism) 27,100• Thai, Southern (Buddhism) 3,760 Tonga (Ethnic

Religions) 140 • Tring (Ethnic Religions) 690 • Urdu (Islam) 13,500 • Wolio (Islam) 16,300 • Yakan, Yacan (Islam) 1,090

MALDIVES Arab (Islam) 420 Deaf (Islam) • Gujarati (Hinduism) 640 • Malay (Islam) 260 •
Maldiviqn, Malki (Islam) 31,000

MALI Arab, Saharan (Islam) 215,000• Bambara (Islam) 3,787,000• Banka, Bankagooma (Islam)
6,630• Bedouin, Berabish (Islam) 154,000 • Bozo-Hain (Islam) 229,000• Bozo-Sorogama (Islam)
277,000• Bozo-Tie (Islam) 229,000• Bozo-Tiema Ciewe (Islam) 5,690• Fula Jalon (Islam)
89,700• Fulani, Maasina (Islam) 1,276,000- Fulbe Jeeri (Islam) 66,400 Ganadougou, Gana
(Islam) 135,000• Idaksahak (Islam) 128,000• Jahanka (Islam) 6,480• Jotoni, Jowulu (Ethnic
Religions) 14,400 Jula, Dyula (Islam) 89,700• Kagoro (Ethnic Religions) 37,300• Khasonke
(Islam) 215,000• Maninka (Islam) 179,000• Maninka, Kita (Islam) 1,077,000• Moor (Islam)
446,000• Pana, Sama (Ethnic Relglons) 5,960• Samogho, Duungoma (Islam) 122,000• Senoufo,
Mamara, Bamana (Islam) 1,111,000 Senoufo, Supyire (Ethnic Religions) 638,000• Senoufo,
Syenara (Ethnic Religions) 185,000• Songhai-Humburi Senni (Islam) 23,100• Songhai-Koyra
Chini (Islam) 307,000•

Songhai-Koyraboro (Islam) 1,085,000• Soninkeslam) 1,215,000• Tuareg, Tamajaq (Islam)
341,000• Tuareg, Tamasheq (Islam) 449,000• Tukulor, Pulaa Islam) 224,000 • Wassulu (Islam)
64,300,,Wolof (Islam) 59,800• Yalunka (Islam) 12,900

MALTA Indo-Pakistani (Hinduism) 60• Jew, Maltese (Judaism) 60

MARSHALL ISLANDS Japanese (Buddhism) 410

MAURITANIA Bambara (Islam) 17,300• Bedouin, Berabish (Islam) 52,700• Deaf (Islam)• Duaish,
Idaouich (Islam) 6,930 •Fulakunda, Halpulaar (Islam) 39,000• Imeraguen (Islam) 690• Masna
(Islam) 2080• Moor (slem) 2,971,000• Nemadi, Ikoku (Islam) 350• Soninke, Sarakolè (Islam)
45,100• Tuareg, Tamasheq (Islam)

97,700• Tukulor, Pulaar (Islam) 255,000• Wolof (Islam) 15,100• Wolof, Lebou (Islam) 1,120

MAURITIUS Bhojpuri (Hinduism) 379,000• Gujarati (Hinduism) 2,070• Hindi (Hinduism) 37,600•
Marathi (Hinduism) 7,400• Urdu (Islam) 35,800

MAYOTTE Arab (Islam) 120• Comorian, Maore (Islam) 135,000• Deaf (Islam)•

French (Non-Religious) 1,610• Makonde (Islam) 1,270• Malay (Islam) 120• Shibushi (Ethnic
Religions) 53,400• Swahili (Islam) 6,840

MEXICO Chatino, Yaitepec (Christianity) 3,100• Jew (Judaism) 39,400• Mixe, Tlahuitoltepec
(Ethnic Religions) 6,290• Mixteco, Cacaloxtotec (Christianity) 1,140• Mixteco, Juxtlahuaca
Oeste (Christianity) 29,700• Mixteco, Sinicahua (Ethnic Religions) 1590• Mixteco, Yoloxochitl
(Ethnic Religions) 2,960• Mixteco,

Yucuaue (Christianity) 560 • Nahuatl, Michoacan (Ethnic Religions) 4,030• Nahuatl,

Santa Maria La Alta (Ethnic Religions) 2,840• Nahuatl, Tlalitzlipa (Unknown) 150•

Popoloca, Mezontla (Ethnic Religions) 2,530• Tlapaneco, Tlacoapa (Christianity)

3,990• Zapoteco, Tejalapan (Christianity) 6,340

MICRONESIA, FEDERATED STATES Japanese (Buddhism) 800 •

MOLDOVA Azerbaijani, North (Islam) 2,180• Jew, Eastern Yiddish-Speaking (Judaism) 4,100•
Kazakh (Islam) 920• Tajik (Islam) 490• Tatar (Islam) 2,800•

Tatar, Crimean (Islam) 1,510• Turk (Islam) 10,700• Uzbek, Northern (Islam) 1,150

MONACO Jew, French (Judaism) 590

MONGOLIA Bayad (Non-Religious) 59,200• Buriat, Mongolia (Buddhism) 49,100• Dariganga
(Buddhism) 38,500• Darkhad (Ethnic Religions) 22,300• Deaf

(Buddhism)• Dungan, Khoton (Islam) 5,230• Durbet, Dorwoten (Ethnic Religions) 81,300•
Dzakhchin, Zahchin (Non-Religious) 34,700• Ewenki, Tungus (Ethnic Religions) 1,230• Han
Chinese, Mandarin (Non-Religious) 42,000• Kalmyk-Oirat,

Western Mongul (Buddhism) 256,000• Kazakh, Qazaq (Islam) 156,000• Mongol, Khalka
(Buddhism) 1826,000• Mongolian, Northern (Buddhism) 140,000• Tsaatan (Ethnic Religions)
530• Tuvinian, Uriankhai (Buddhism) 33,500• Uriankhai, Altai

(Buddhism) 7,730• Uuld (Buddhism) 7,620• Uyghur (Islam) 290

MONTENEGRO Bosniak (Islam) 47, 900• Turk (Islam) 630

MOROCCO Algerian, Arabic-speaking (Islam) 4,145,000• Arab, Moroccan (Islam) 13,486,000•
Bedouin, Gil (Islam) 42,700• Bedouin, Yahia (Islam) 100,000• Berber,

Atta (Islam) 133,000• Berber, Drawa (Islam) 440,000• Berber, Filala (Islam) 330,000• Berber,
Ghomara (Islam) 65,700• Berber, Imazighen (Islam) 2,466,000• Berber, Rif (Islam) 1,926,000•
Berber, Tekna (Islam) 550,000• Berber, Uregu (Islam) 65,700• Berber, Warain (Islam) 287,000•
Berber, Zelkara (Islam) 65,700• Deaf (Islam)• Harratine (Islam) 50,000• Izarguien (Islam)
15,900• Jebala (Islam) 1,116,000• Jew, Judeo-Moroccan (Judaism) 2,700• Moor (Islam)
3,019,000• Regeibat (Islam) 34,100• Saharawi (Islam) 219,000• Shawiya (Islam) 23,000• Shilhg,
Southern (Islam) 2,985,000

MOZAMBIQUE Gujarati (Hinduism) 23,700• Hindi, Brahman (Hinduism) 23,700•

Jew, Portuguese (Judaism) 240• Koti (Islam) 91,700• Makhuwa-Moniga (Islam) 242,000•
Makwe (Islam) 27,600• Mwani (Islam) 107,000• Swahili (Islam) 12000

MYANMAR (BURMA) Bengali (Islam) 252,000• Bulang, Blang (Buddhism) 13,400•

Burmese (Buddhism) 26, 937,000• Chak (Buddhism) 19,800• Chaungtha (Buddhism)

164,000• Dainet (Buddhism) 25,600• Danau (Buddhism) 135,000• Gujarati (Hinduism) 31,300• Han Chinese, Cantonese (Buddhism) 140,000• Han Chinese, Hakka (Buddhism) 34,200• Han Chinese, Mandarin (Buddhism) 582,000• Hindi (Hinduism) 17,000• Hui, Panthay (Islam) 8,010• Intha (Buddhism) 91,500• Jew (Judaism) 100• Karen, Black, Pa-O (Buddhism) 756,000• Khampti, Khamti Shan (Buddhism) 68,400• Kiorr, Angku (Buddhism) 10,200• Lao (Buddhism) 22,200• Lashi, Letsi (Ethnic Religions) 30,500• Lui (Buddhism) 190• Malay, Salon (Islam)

24,200• Manipuri, Ponna (Hinduism) 10,400• Moken (Ethnic Religions) 7,590• Mon, Talaing (Buddhism) 717,000• Nepali, generic (Hinduism) 264,000• Norra, Nora

(Ethnic Religions) 6,300• Orisi (Hinduism) 107,000• Palaung, Golden, Shwe (Buddhism) 204,000 • Palaung, Rumai (Buddhism) 139,000 • Palaung, Silver, Pale (Buddhism) 262,000• Palu (Ethnic Religions) 4,500• Phun, Hpon (Ethnic Religions) 390• Punjabi (Hinduism) 14,000• Pyen (Ethnic Religions) 1,130• Rekhine, Arakanese (Buddhism) 1,880,000• Riang, Riang-Lang (Buddhism) 48,800• Rohingya (Islam) 879,000• Shan (Buddhism) 4,084,000• Sino-Rurmesee (Buddhism) 14,800• Tai Doi (Buddhism) 4,560• Tai Khun (Buddhism) 17,000• Tai Lue (Buddhism) 281,000• Tai Nua, Chinese Shan (Buddhism) 97,200• Tamang, Eastern

(Buddhism)• Taungyo, Dawe (Buddhism) 40,700• Tavoyan (Buddhism) 96,500• Thai, Central (Buddhism) 38,700• Tibetan, Deqen, Khampa (Buddhism) 1,020• Welaung

(Ethnic Religions) 9,890• Yangbye, Yangye (Buddhism) 1,094,000• Yaw (Buddhism) 19,300

NAMIBIA Jew (Judaism) 100• Mbalanhu (Ethnic Religions) 250

NEPAL Abdul (Islam) 1,130• Adbas (Hinduism) 7,190• Adibasi (Hinduism) 1810• Achd (Hinduism) 330• Ahar (Hinduism) 5,220• Amat (Hinduism) 9,210• Ansari (Islam) 35,600• Apapanthi (Hinduism) 210• Arakh (Hinduism) 1,000• Arra, Silkh (Sikhism) 190• Asur (Hinduism) 40• Ath Pahartya Ral (Buddhism) 2,830• Awa (Buddhism)• Badaik (Hinduism) 180• Badhai, Hindu (Hinduism) 66,700• Badhai, Muslim (Islam) 4,150• Badhi, Hindu (Hinduism) 3,890• Badhi, Muslim (Islam) 490• Bagdi (Hinduism) 80• Baghban, Hindu (Hinduism) 80• Baghban, Muslim (Islam) 50• Baha'i (Other/Small) 170• Bahelia, Hindu (Hinduism) 140• Bahelia, Muslim (Islam) 940• Bahna, Hindu (Hinduism) 1,220• Bahre Gaunle (Buddhism) 340• Baidya, Hindu (Hinduism) 50• Balragi, Hindu (Hinduism) 267,000• Baloch (Islam) 10• Bangali, Hindu (Hinduism) 14,900• Bania (Hinduism) 152,000• Bania, Agarwal (Hinduism) 27,000• Bania, Agrahari (Hinduism) 5,330• Bania, Ajudhyabansi (Hinduism) 510• Bania, Bais (Hinduism) 530• Bania, Gahoi (Hinduism) 120• Bania, Gandha Banik (Hinduism) 150• Bania, Jaiswal (Hinduism) 170• Bania, Kasarwaní (Hinduism) 230• Bania, Kasaundhan (Hinduism) 9,000• Bania, Khatri (Hinduism) 1,480• Bania, Mahajan (Hinduism) 890• Bania, Mahesri (Hinduism) 1,370• Bania, Mahur (Hinduism) 2,770• Bania, Marwadi (Hinduism) 21,200• Bania, Oswal (Hinduism) 1,000• Bania, Porwal (Hinduism) 850• Banía, Rauniar (Hinduism) 3,360• Bania, Ummad (Hinduism) 630• Bania, Unai (Hinduism) 1,950• Banjara, Hindu (Hinduism) 550• Bankariya (Hinduism) 640• Bansphor, Hindu (Hinduism) 90• Bantar (Hinduism) 45,200• Bardai (Hinduism) 1,930• Bari, Hindu (Hinduism) 34,000• Barwala, Hindu (Hinduism) 50• Bedia, Hindu (Hinduism) 13,000•

Bedia, Muslim (Islam) 1,970 • Beg (Islam) 40 • Beldar, Hindu (Hinduism) 1,090• Bhand, Muslim (Islam) 12,200• Bhangi, Hindu (Hinduism) 1,890• Bhangi, Muslim (Islam) 380• Bhar (Hinduism) 1,980• Bharbhunja, Hindu (Hinduism) 1,230• Bhat, Hindu (Hinduism) 1,240• Bhat, Muslim (Islam) 250• Bhathiara, Muslim (Islam) 40• Bhisti (Islam) 230• Bhoi, Hindu (Hinduism) 179,000• Bhoi, Muslim (Islam) 430• Bhoksa (Hinduism) 230• Bhote (Buddhism) 33,300• Bhotia, Buddhist (Buddhism) 11,300• Bhotia, Kagate, Yehlmo (Buddhism) 5,230• Bhotia, Kutang, Larke (Buddhism) 1,220• Bhotia, Sherpa (Buddhism) 209,000• Bhuinhar (Hinduism) 490• Bhuinmali (Hinduism) 160 • Bhuiya (Hinduism) 80 • Bhuyiar (Hinduism) 1,680• Biar, Hindu (Hinduism) 160• Bind (Hinduism) 29,300• Binjhia (Hinduism) 50• Birjia (Hinduism) 20• Bodo (Hinduism) 3,550• Bote-Majhi (Hinduism) 9,920• Brahman (Hinduism) 3,904,000• Brahman, Acharya (Hinduism) 150• Brahman, Bengali (Hinduism) 1,640• Brahman, Bhumihar (Hinduism) 125,000• Brahman, Gaur (Hinduism) 23,200• Brahman, Halbani (Hinduism) 4,320• Brahman, Hill (Hinduism) 1,262,000• Brahman, Jijhotia (Hinduism) 4,660• Brahman, Joshi (Hinduism) 6,060• Brahman, Jyoti (Hinduism) 1,790• Brahman, Kanaujia (Hinduism) 31,500• Brahman, Khandelwal (Hinduism) 5,320• Brahman, Maha (Hinduism) 2,380• Brahman, Mahratta (Hinduism) 30• Brahman, Ojha (Hinduism) 80• Brahman, Palliwal (Hinduism) 640• Bralhma, Parilth (Hinduism) 320• Brahman, Purohit (Hinduism) 280• Brahman, Pushkarna (Hinduism) 250• Brahman, Radhi (Hinduism) 13,500• Brahman, Rilkhisor (Hinduism) 400• Brahman, Sakaldwipi (Hinduism) 1.500• Brahman, Sanadhya (Hinduism) 3,150 • Brahman, Saraswat (Hinduism) 7,090• Brahman, Sawaria (Hinduism) 26,700• Brahman, Srimali (Hinduism) 110• Brahman, Terai (Hinduism) 30,000• Brahman, Utkal (Hinduism) 1,140• Brahman, Vaidik (Hinduism) 1,460• Brahman, Varendra (Hinduism) 2,500• Brahman, Vyas (Hinduism) 320• Buna, Hindu (Hinduism) 660• Byansi (Hinduism) 1,300• Chain (Hinduism) 190• Chamar (Hinduism) 276,000• Chamar, Muslim (Islam) 460• Chaupal (Hinduism) 350• Chelan (Buddhism)• Chero (Hinduism) 50• Chhairottan (Buddhism) 260• Chhantyal (Buddhism) 1,800• Chhetri (Hinduism) 4,599,000• Chidimar (Hinduism) 18,400• Chik, Baraik (Hinduism) 60• Chik, Hindu (Hinduism) 60• Chimtan (Buddhism) 390• Churaute (Islam) 5,670• Danuwar Rai (Hinduism) 67,900• Darai (Hinduism) 20,800• Darjee (Hinduism) 490,000• Darzi, Hindu (Hinduism) 19,700 • Darzi, Muslim (Islam) 26,200• Dauta (Buddhism) Devhar (Hinduism) 20• Dhanuk (Hinduism) 239,000• Dhanwar (Hinduism) 30• Dharhi, Hindu (Hinduism) 90• Dharhi, Muslim (Islam) 140• Dharkar (Hinduism) 120• Dhimai (Hinduism) 26,300• Dhobi (Hinduism) 83,400• Dhobi, Muslim (Islam) 9,330• Dolpo, Dolpa Tibetan (Buddhism) 5,460• Dom, Hindu (Hinduism) 1,200• Dom, Muslim (Islam) 2,880• Dosadh, Hindu (Hinduism) 209,000• Dura (Buddhism) 6,860• Dzongkha (Buddhism) 370• Faqir (Hinduism) 10• Gadaria, Hindu (Hinduism) 27,600• Gaddi (Islam) 1,450• Gandharb, Hindu (Hinduism) 40 • Gangai (Hinduism) 40,300• Ganghar (Hinduism) 150 • Gatha (Buddhism)• Gharti (Hingism) 148,000•

Ghasi, Hindu (Hinduism) 40j Ghosi, Muslim (Islam) 360• Gond (Hinduism) 330• Gonrhi (Hinduis) 3,010• Goriya, Hindu (Hinduism) 880• Goriya, Muslim (Islam) 60• Gosain, Hindu (Hinduism) 1,530• Gujar (Hinduism) 120• Gujar, Muslim (Islam) 490• Gurung (Buddhism) 723,000• HadtHinduism) 8,060• Hajam (Islam) 45,300• Halalkhor, Hindu (Hinaduişm) 4,740• Halwai, Hindu (Hinduism) 60,900• Halwai, Muslim (Islam) 830• Han Chinese, Mandarin (Buddhism)

650• Hayu (Hinduism) 2,310• Hela (Hinduism) 40• Hudke (Hinduism) 1,480• Jat, Chahil, Sikh (Sikhism)• Jat, Dhillon, Sikh (Sikhism)• Jat, Gil, Sikh (Sikhism)• Jat, Hindu (Hinduism) 590 • Jat, Mann (Other/Small)• Jat, Sarai, Sikh (Sikhism)• Jat, Sidhu, Silkh (Sikhism)• Jat, Sikh (Sikhism) 940• Jat, Sindhu, Sikh (Sikhism)• Jimdar (Hinduism) 1,030• Jogi, Hindu (Hinduism) 1,130• Jogi, Muslim (Islam) 160• Julaha (Hinduism) 70• Kabadi (Hinduism) 1,040 • Kachhi, Hindu (Hinduism) 420• Kadar (Hinduism) 80• Kahar (Hinduism) 36,200• Kahar, Muslim (Islam) 510• Kaibartta (Hinduism) 1,830• Kaike (Buddhism)• Kalal, Hindu (Hinduism) 100 • Kalu (Islam) 720• Kalwar, Hindu (Hinduism) 158,000• Kalwar, Muslim (Islam) 1,200• Kamar (Hinduism) 1,990• Kami (Hinduism) 1,133,000• Kandu (Hinduism) 144,000• Kanjar, Hindu (Hinduism) 440• Kapali (Hinduism) 50• Kaparia (Hinduism) 50• Karmali (Hinduism) 40• Kasar (Hinduism) 60• Kau (Hinduism) Kawar (Hinduism) 11,100• Kawmi (Hinduism) Kayastha (Hinduism) 62,500• Khambu (Hinduism) 7,810• Khandait (Hinduism) 20• Kharia (Hinduism) 1,920• Kharwar (Hinduism) 80• Khas (Hinduism) 2,560• Khati, Hindu (Hinduism) 60• Khatik, Hindu (Hinduism) 1,190 • Khatik, Muslim (Islam) 80• Khatri, Hindu (Hinduism) 190• Khatri, Sikh (Sikhism) 40• Khatwa (Hinduism) 91,200• Khavar (Hinduism) 60• Kisan (Hinduism) 1,090• Koiri (Hinduism) 322,000• Kol (Hinduism) 210• Koli (Hinduism) 3,030• Korwa (Hinduism) 630• Kuchbandia (Hinduism) 360• Kumal (Hinduism) 126,000 • Kumhar (Hinduism) 67,100• Kunwar (Hinduism) 10 • Kurmi (Hinduism) 238,000• Kusunda (Hinduism) 240• Kyerung (Buddhism) 5,470• Laheri, Hindu (Hinduism) 480• Laheri, Muslim (Islam) 450• Loba, Mustang (Buddhism) 450• Lodha (Hinduism) 11,000• Lohar (Hinduism) 151,000• Lohar, Muslim (Islam) 470 • Lohara (Hinduism) 40 • Lunia, Hindu (Hinduism) 81,400 • Magar (Hinduism) 2,166,000• Mahishya (Hinduism) 230• Mahli (Hinduism) 50• Majhi (Hinduism) 89,800 • Majhwar (Hinduism) 270 • Mal, Hindu (Hinduism) 7,980• Mali (Hinduism) 14,300• Mallah, Hindu (Hinduism) 154,000• Malto (Hinduism) 100• Manang, Manangba (Buddhism) 150• Manihar (Islam) 1,960• Markande (Hinduism) 240• Matia (Hinduism) 40• Merat, Muslim (Islam) 100• Mir (Islam) 80• Mochi, Hindu (Hinduism) 70• Mochi, Muslim (Islam) 60•

Moghal (Islam) 1,380• Mugali (Buddhism) 7,850• Mukeri, Muslim (Islam) 230• Murao,

Hindu (Hinduism) 3,090• Musahar, Hindu (Hinduism) 218,000• Nagar (Hinduism) 190• Nagarchi, Hindu (Hinduism) 100• Nai (Hinduism) 118,000• Namasudra, Hindu (Hinduism) 1,340• Nanbai (Islam) 120• Nat, Hindu (Hinduism) 210• Nat, Muslim (Islam) 770• Nau Buddh (Buddhism) 1,290• Newah (Hinduism) 1,621,000• Parja (Hinduism) 80• Pashtun, Northern (Islam) 1,800• Pasi, Hindu (Hinduism) 6,320• Patwa, Hindu (Hinduism) 360• Pawaria, Muslim (Islam) 140• Phri (Hinduism)

1,290• Pinjara (Islam) 22,300• Po (Buddhism)• Pod (Hinduism) 120• Qassab (Islam)

1,410• Qazi (Islam) 14,200• Rajbansi Koch (Hinduism) 1,770• Rajbansi, Tajpuri (Hinduism) 124,000• Rajbhar (Hinduism) 26,600• Rajdhop (Hinduism) 30• Raji (Hinduism) 3,000• Rajput (Hinduism) 60,500• Rajput, Muslim (Islam) 23,300•

Rajput, Saithwar (Hinduism) 1,430• Rajput, Sikh (Sikhism) 300• Rajwar (Hinduism) 90• Rangrez,

Hindu (Hinduism) 60• Rangrez, Muslim (Islam) 230• Raute (Hinduism)

1,260• Rayeen, Muslim (Islam) 4,490• Saharia (Hinduism) 30• Sahisia (Islam) 60• Sarki (Hinduism) 398,000• Sauria Paharia (Hinduism) 70• Sayyid (Islam) 65,900• Shah (Hinduism) 30• Shaikh (Islam) 808,000• Sherpa, Helambu (Buddhism) 18,900• Sikligar, Muslim (Islam) 130• Silpkar, Hindu (Hinduism) 8,580• Siyar (Buddhism) 1,740 Sonar (Hinduism) 202,000• Sunri, Hindu (Hinduism) 108,000•

Surel (Hinduism) 620• Tajpuriya (Hinduism) 17,300 Tamauta (Buddhism)• Tamboli,

Hindu (Hinduism) 2,740• Tamboli, Muslim (Islam) 710• Tangbe (Buddhism) 610• Tanti, Hindu (Hinduism) 100,000• Tawaif, Muslim (Islam) 100• Teli (Hinduism) 371,000• Teli, Muslim (Islam) 2,260• Thakali (Buddhism) 15,900• Thakali Marphali (Buddhism) 2,570• Thakuri (Hinduism) 455,000• Thakuria (Islam) 3,450 •Thami (Hinduism) 28,600• Tharu (Hinduism) 2,018,000• Thathera, Hindu (Hinduism) 440• Tibetan, Bhotia (Buddhism) 9,470• Tibetan, Gtsang (Buddhism) 67,000• Tin Gaule Thakali (Buddhism) 1,140• Tiyar (Hinduism) 560• Tokpegola (Buddhism) 920• Turaiha (Hinduism) 1,650• Turi (Hinduism) 40• Vaddar, Hindu (Hinduism) 30• Yadav (Hinduism) 1,130,000• Yayu (Hinduism) 2,340• Yehlimo (Buddhism) 20

NETHERLANDS Algerian, Arabic-speaking (Islam) 87,500• Arab, Moroccan (Islam) 348,000• Arab, Sudanese (Islam) 1,330• Arab, Tunisian (Islam) 83,300•

Azerbaijani, North (Islam) 100• Berber, Rifi (Islam) 153,000• Jew, Dutch (Judaism)

30,500• Kurd, Kurmanji (Islam) 71,700• Persian (Islam) 30,000• Sarnami Hindi, East Indian (Hinduism) 116,000• Somali (Islam) 15,300• Turk (Islam) 385,000• Yugoslav former, generic (Unknown) 13,200

NETHERLANDS ANTILLES Han Chinese, Cantonese (Ethnic Religions) 1,700• Jew, Dutch (Buddhism) 200 • Sarnami Hindi, East Indian (Hinduism) 650

NEW ZEALAND Jew (Judaism) 7,500• Khmer, Central (Buddhism) 7,590• Malay

(Islam) 2,360• Somali (Islam) 2,160• Thai, Northeastern (Buddhism) 5,230 **NICARAGUA** Jew (Judaism) 620

NIGER Algerian, Arabic-speaking (Islam) 203,000• Arab, Libyan (Islam) 7,800• Arcab, Shuwa, Baggara (Islam) 7,800• Buduma (Islam) 8,130• Deaf (Islam)• Dendi (Islam) 86,200• Fulani, Sokoto (Islam) 702, 000• Fulani, Western (Islam) 511,000• Hausa, Adarawa (Islam) 5,879,000• Hausa, Mauri (Islam) 569,000• Iberogen, Igдалen (Islam) 39,200 - Kanembu (Islam) 21, 100• Kanuri, Bilma (Islam) 26,300• Kanuri, Manga (Islam) 437,000• Kanuri, Tumari (Islam) 62,400• Kanuri, Yerwa (Islam) 125,000• Moor (Islam) 15,600• Songhai-Koyraboro (Islam) 797,000• Tasawag (Islam) 12,500• Tuareg, Air (Islam) 293,000• Tuareg, Algerian (Islam) 115,600• Tuareg, Arabized (Islam) 325,000• Tuareg, Asben (Islam) 14,000• Tuareg, Hoggar (Islam) 31,200• Tuareg, Tamajaq (Islam) 702,000• Tubu, Daza

(Islam) 56,800• Tubu, Teda (Islam) 15,600• Wodaabe (Islam) 20,200• Zerma, Dyerma (Islam) 4,677,000

NIGERIA Afade (Islam) 37,600• Arab, Shuwg, Baggaro (Islam) 257,000• Asu (Islam)

7,530• Bade (Islam) 387,000• Bana, Baza (Islam) 151,000• Banga (Ethnic Religions)

20,200• Barke, Burkanawa (Ethnic Religions) 17,100• Barma, Bagirmi (Islam) 3,850• Beele (Islam) 320• Bokabaru (Islam) 44,600• Bolewa, Bole (Islam) 179,000• Boro-Sorogama (Islam) 16,000• Buduma (Islam) 4,420• Bura, Pabir (Ethnic Religions) 400,000• Busa (Islam) 29,000• Buta-Ningi (Islam) 25,600• Chamba Dirim (Ethnic Religions) 14,100• Cineni (Ethnic Religions) 4,810• Daba, Daba Kola (Ethnic Religions) 1,700• Dass (Islam) 8,490• Dendi, Dandawa (Islam) 2,890• Dong (Ethnic Religions) 7,530• Duguri, Dugurawa (Ethnic Religions) 31,300• Dukawa (Ethnic Religions) 141,000• Duwai (Islam) 16,000• Fali, Bana (Ethnic Religions) 85,900• Fulani, Adamawa (Islam) 1,234,000• Fulani, Haabe (Islam) 2,724,000• Fulani, Sokoto (Islam) 2,71,000• Fulani, Toroobe (Islam) 7,852,000• Fulbe-Mbororo (Islam) 2,404,000• Gamai (Ethnic Religions) 408,000• Geji (Ethnic Religions) 6,510• Gengle (Ethnic Religions) 5,200• Gera, Gerawa (Islam) 329,000• Geruma, Geremawa (Islam) 12,700• Gudu (Islam) 7,600• Guduf, Gudupe (Ethnic Religions) 78,700• Gurumtum, Guruntawa (Islam) 25,800• Gwa (Ethnic Religions) 2,710• Gwandara (Ethnic Religions) 37,800• Han Chinese, Wu (Ethnic Religions) 4,360• Hausa (Islam) 25,391,000• Hausa, North (Islam) 353,000• Iku (Islam) 16,000• Jew (Judaism) 100• Jilbe (Islam) 2870• Kakanda (Islam) 35,300• Kami (Islam) 8,010• Konembu (Islam) 1,600• Kanuri, Manga (Islam) 309,000• Kanuri, Yerwa, Beriberi (Islam) 5,724,000• Karekare, Jalalum (Islam) 303,000• Kitimi (Ethnic Religions) 3,190• Kofa (Ethnic Religions) 1,210• Kupa (Islam) 32,000 •

Kwanka, Kadun (Ethnic Religions) 25,800• Lagwan (Islam) 38,000• Magdhi, Widala (Islam) 3,180• Maguzawa (Islam) 160,000• Mandara, Wandala (Islam) 16,000• Miya, Miyawa (Ethnic Religions) 48,600• Nggwahyi, Ngwaxi (Islam) 8,010• Ngizim, Ngizmawa (Islam) 132,000• Pa'a, Aawa (Islam) 12,900• Puku, Fakanchi (Islam) 56,500• Sanga, Asanga (Ethnic Religions) 28,300• Shanga, Shangawa (Islam) 20,500• Shani (Ethnic Religions) 580• Songhai-Koyraboro (Islam) 326,000• Tiba (Islam) 16,000• Tuareg, Tamajag (Islam) 28,300• Tubu, Teda (Islam) 3,210• Tyenga (Islam) 5,880• Ukwa (Ethnic Religions) 130• Vemgo-Mabas, Visik (Ethnic

Religions) 15,200• Warji, Warjawa (Islam) 107,000• Zerma, Dyerma (Islam) 12,000

NORWAY Arab, Middle East (Islam) 7,330• Bosniak (Islam) 15,400• Indian, generic (Hinduism) 7,450• Jew, Norwegian (Judaism) 1,200• Kurd, Kurmanji (Islam) 4,850• Pashtun, Southern (Islam) 6,810• Persian (Islam) 15,000• Punjabi (Islam) 7,430• Sinhalese (Buddhism) 13,100• Somali (Islam) 18,800• Thai, Northeastern

(Buddhism) 8,110• Tigre, Eritrean (Islam) 2,760• Turk (Islam) 14,700• Urdu (Islam) 28,300

OMAN Arab (Islam) 27,100• Arab, Bahraini (Islam) 15,100• Arab, Dhofari (Islam) 89,500• Arab, Gulf (Islam) 460,000• Arab, Najdi Bedouin (Islam) 27,300• Arab, Omani (Islam) 921,000• Aratb,

Sudanese (Islam) 12,300• Arab, Yemeni (Islam) 13,600• Baloch, Southern (Islam) 434,000• Bathari (Islam) 220• Bengali (Islam) 120,000• Gujarati (Hinduism) 32,700• Han Chinese, Mandarin (Non-Religious) 100• Harasi, Arabized (Islam) 630• Hindi (Ginduism 65,400• Hobyyot (Islam) 120• Kumzari (Islam) 2,360• Luwathiya, Persians (Islam) 6,400• Mahra (Islam) 60,200• Persian (Islam) 76,300• Punjabi (Other/Small) 60,000• Shahari, Geblet (Islam)

34,800• Shihuh, Al-Shihuh (Islam) 15,100• Swahil, Zanzibari, Unguja (Islam) 68,100• Urdu (Islam) 61,300

PAKISTAN Afghan Pawinda (Islam) 4,270• Agaria, Muslim (Islam) 890• Ager, Muslim (Islam) 6,810• Ahmadi (Islam) 77,300• Ansari (Islam) 4,110,000 • Arab (Islam) 5,140• Arain, Muslim (Islam) 9,718,000• Arghun (Islam) 1,340• Arora, Hindu (Hinduism) 10,000• Arora, Muslim (Islam) 221,000• Arora, Sikh (Sikhism) 140• Atishbaz (Islam) 840• Attar (Islam) 480• Awan, Muslim (Islam) 4,783,000• Babar (Islam) 50• Badhai, Hindu (Hinduism) 6,330• Badhai, Musli (Islam) 68,900• Badhi, Muslim (Islam) 2,10• Bafinda (Islam) 99,600• Bagdi, Muslim (Islam) 730• Bagdi, Wagdi (Hinduism) 70• Baghban, Muslim (Islam) 224,000• Bahelia, Muslim (Islam) 920• Bahna, Muslim (Islam) 152,000• Bairagi, Muslim (Islam) 2,920• Bajgar

(Hindusm) 60• Bakhri (Islam) 70• Bakkarwal (Islam) 200• Balai, Hindu (Hinuism) 130• Baloch, Bugti (Islam) 136,000• Baloch, Chandia (Islam) 121,000• Baloch, Eastern (Islam) 6,901,000• Baloch, Gopang (Islam) 114,000• Báloch, Hot (Islam) 44,700• Baloch, Khetran (Islam) 45,400• Baloch, Korai (Islam) 87,500• Baloch, Kulachi (Islam) 43,500• Baloch, Laghari (Islam) 63,300• Baloch, Lashari (Islam) 129,000• Baloch, Magasi (Islam) 76,600• Baloch, Makrai (Islam) 110• Baloch, Mari (Islam) 92,400 • Baloch, Rais (Islam) 53,100 • Baloch, Rakhshani (Islam) 373,000• Baloch, Rind (Islam) 761,000• Baloch, Rind Khosa (Islam) 102,000• Baloch, Sangur (Islam) 87,400• Bangali, Muslim (Islam) 20• Bania (Hinduism) 12,500• Bania, Agarwal (Hinduism) 200• Banjara, Muslim (Islam) 82,400• Bansphor (Islam) 190• Barad, Muslim (Islam) 8,110• Baria, Hindu (Hinduism) 3,110• Baria, Muslim (Islam) 120• Barwala, Hindu (Hinduism) 760• Barwala, Muslim (Islam) 483,000 • Bashgali (Islam) 14,200• Bashkar (Islam) 149,000• Batwal, Muslim (Islam) 100• Bawa Dhed (Hinduism) 610• Bawaria, Hindu (Hinduism) 480• Bawaria, Muslim (Islam) 20,800• Bazigar, Hindu (Hinduism) 50• Bazigar, Muslim (Islam) 4,110• Bedar (Islam) 260• Bedar, Hindu (Hinduism) 1,200• Bedar, Kashmir, Muslim (Islam) 1,230• Bedia, Muslim (Islam) 400• Beldar, Muslim (Islam) 150• Bhabra, Hindu (Hinduism) 320• Bhabra, Muslim (Islam) 490• Bhand, Muslim (Islam) 3,250• Bhangi, Muslim (Islam) 73,100• Bhansala (Hinduism) 1,570• Bharbhunja, Muslim (Islam) 4,190• Bhat, Hindu (Hinduism) 11,900• Bhat, Muslim (Islam) 51,800• Bhathiara, Muslim (Islam) 142,000• Bhatia, Hindu (Hinduism)• Bhatia, Muslim (Islam) 690• Bhil (Islam) 382,000• Bhirai (Islam) 320• Bhisti (Islam) 55,900• Bhoi, Muslim (Islam) 390•

Bhotia, Baltistani (Islam) 34,700• Bhut (Islam) 70• Biar, Muslim (Islam) 890• Bisati (Islam) 250• Bishnoi, Muslim (Islam) 45,500• Bodh (Buddhism) 630• Bodla (Islam) 15,900• Bohra (Islam) 2,730• Brahman (Hinduism) 8,170• Brahman Saraswat (Hinduism) 200• Brahman, Anavala (Hinduism) 320• Brahman, Audich (Hinduism) 1,160 • Brahman, Gaur (Hinduism) 20• Brahman, Maha (Hinduism) 30• Brahman, Modh (Hinduism) 290• Brahman, Pushkarna (Hinduism) 100•

Brahman, Sawaria (Hinduism) 270• Brahui, Jhalawan (Islam) 722,000• Brahui, Kur Gali (Islam) 2,139,000• Brahui, Original Nucleus (Islam) 299,000• Brahui, Rekizai (Unknown) 200• Brahui, Sarawan (Islam) 313,000• Broq-Pa (Buddhism) 5,550• Budhan, Muslim (Islam) 17,600• Burara (Islam) 270• Burusho (Islam) 205,000• Chamar, Muslim (Islam) 188,000• Chamar, Sikh (Sikhism) 780• Champa (Buddhism) 210• Changar (Islam) 301,000• Charan, Hindu (Hinduism) 200• Charan, Muslim (Islam) 650• Chhimba, Hindu (Hinduism) 80• Chhimba, Muslim (Islam) 50,000• Chhipa, Muslim (Islam) 4,390• Chitralli (Islam) 14,800• Chungar (Islam) 140• Dabgar, Muslim (Islam) 1,100• Dagi, Muslim (Islam) 10• Dahur (Hinduism) 5,590• Dahur,

Muslim (Islam) 5,280• Dangaik (Islam) 19,700• Dangi (Islam)• Daroga, Muslim (Islam) 2,210• Darzada (Islam) 12,000• Darzi, Hindu (Hinduism) 8700• Darzi, Muslim (Islam) 341,000• Daudpotra, Muslim (Islam) 6,300• Dehwar (Islam) 55,100• Deshwali, Muslim (Islam) 1,340• Dhangar (Hinduism) 12,200• Dharhi, Muslim (Islam) 4,730• Dhobi (Hinduism) 3,010• Dhobi, Muslim (Islam) 1,050,000• Dhodia (Islam) 5,800• Dholi, Muslim (Islam) 270• Dhund (Islam) 588,000• Dom, Hindu

(Hinduism) 10• Dom, Muslim (Islam) 7,130• Domal (Islam) 8,290• Dubla (Hinduism)

240• Ethiopian Gado (Islam) 70• Faqir (Islam) 29,700• Gabare (Islam) 7,740• Gadaria, Muslim (Islam) 70• Gaddi (Islam) 40,500• Gadra (Islam) 41,700• Gakkhar (Islam) 49,500• Galleban (Islam) 130• Gamit (Hinduism) 3,100• Gandhi, Muslim (Islam) 150• Gara (Buddhism) 1,030• Gardi, Muslim (Islam) 1380• Ghallu (Islam) 120• Ghanchi, Hindu (Hinduism) 1,420• Ghosi, Muslim (Islam) 24,000• Ghulam

(Islam) 17,200• Gidhiya, Muslim (Islam)• Gidri (Islam) 120 • Goriya, Muslim (Islam) 1,470• Gujar (Hinduism) 490• Gujars (Islam) 2,057,000• Gujuri Rajasthani (Islam)

4,233,000• Hajam (Islam) 1,875,000• Halwai, Muslim (Islam) 18,700• Harni (Islam)

12,200• Hazara (Islam) 110,000• Jangam, Muslim (Islam) 660• Jat, Autrah (Islam) 45,200• Jat, Bains, Muslim (Islam) 91,500• Jat, Bajwa, Muslim (Islam) 168,000• Jat, Bhatti (Islam) 62,400• Jat, Bhutta, Muslim (Islam) 82,300• Jat, Chachar (Islam) 51,400• Jat, Chahil, Hindu (Hinduism) 70• Jat, Chahil, Muslim (Islam) 59,100• Jat, Chhadar (Islam) 79,300 • Jat, Chhaddar, Muslim (Islam) 10,000• Jat, Chhina (Islam) 38,600• Jat, Chima, Hindu (Hinduism) 80• Jat, Chima, Muslim (Islam) 242,000• Jat, Dagar, Hindu (Hinduism) 60• Jat, Dehia (Islam) 73,900• Jat, Dehia, Hindu (Hinduism) 360 • Jat, Dhariwal (Islam) 71,600• Jat, Dhariwal, Hindu (Hinduism) 80• Jat, Dhillon (Islam) 10,000• Jat, Dhillon, Hindu (Hinduism) 260• Jat, Gahlot, Hindu (Hinduism) 340• Jat, Gahlot, Muslim (Islam) 406,000• Jat, Ghatwal, Hindu (Hinduism) 70• Jat, Ghatwal, Muslim (Islam) 35,400• Jat, Ghumman, Hindu (Hinduism) 60• Jat, Ghumman, Muslim (Islam) 88,600• Jat, Gil, Hindu (Hinduism) 520• Jat, Gil, Muslim (Islam) 136,000• Jat, Goraia, Muslim

(Islam) 73,300• Jat, Harral, Muslim (Islam) 56,200• Jat, Hinjra (Islam) 79,200•

Jat, Kahlon, Muslim (Islam) 42,700• Jat, Khaira (Islam) 20,700• Jat, Kharral, Hindu (Hinduism)

220• Jat, Kharal, Muslim (Islam) 354,000• Jat, Langah (Islam)

50,000• Jat, Mann, Hindu (Hinduism) 120 • Jat, Mann, Muslim (Islam) 65,300• Jat,

Mulana (Islam) 26,500• Jat, Mundra (Islam) 790• Jat, Murali (Islam) 1,930• Jat, Muslim (Islam) 29,543,000• Jat, Pachhade, Hindu (Hinduism) 60• Jat, Parhar (Islam) 43,800• Jat, Rath, Hindu (Hinduism) 50• Jat, Sahi (Islam) 52,300• Jat, Sahrawat, Hindu (Hinduism) 60• Jat, Sandhel (Islam) 38,800• Jat, Sarai, Hindu (Hinduism) 50• Jat, Sarai Muslim (Islam) 51,700• Jat, Sial (Islam) 64,700• Jat, Sidhu, Hindu (Hinduism) 500• Jat, Sidhu, Muslim (Islam) 134,000 • Jat, Sindhu (Hinduism) 460• Jat, Sindhu, Muslim (Islam) 226,000• Jat, Sipra (Islam) 70,300• Jat, Sumra (Islam) 49,100• Jat, Tahim (Islam) 64,100• Jat, Tarar (Islam) 54,300•

Jat, Varaich, Hindu (Hinduism) 200• Jat,Varaich, Muslim (Islam) 270,000• Jat, Virk, Hindu (Hinduism) 50• Jat, Virk, Muslim (Islam) 150,000• Jatt. Hindu (Hinduism) 170• Jatt, Muslim (Islam) 560,000• Jew (Judaism) 1,150• Jhandir (Islam) 90• Jhinwar, Hindu (Hinduism) 1,720• Jhinwar, Muslim (Islam) 661,000• Jhinwar, Sikh (Sikhism) 20• Jhojha, Muslim (Islam)• Jogi, Hindu (Hinduism)• Jogi, Muslim (Islam) 10,400• Kachhia (Islam) 410• Kachhia, Hindu (Hinduism) 390• Kahar (Hinduism) 90• Kahar, Muslim (Islam) 118,000• Kaibartta (Hinduism) 30• Kajla (Islam) 70• Kakuana (Islam) 70 • Kalal, Muslim (Islam) 13,500• Kalwar, Muslim (Islam) 6,210 • Kamboh, Hindu (Hinduism) 540• Kamboh, Muslim (Islam) 779,000• Kamboh, Sikh (Sikhism) 160• Kanchan, Muslim (Islam) 9,980• Kanera (Islam) 53,900• Kanjar, Muslim (Islam) 7,870• Karal (Hinduism) 240• Karal, Muslim (Islam) 188,000• Kasar, Muslim (Islam) 120• Kashmiri (Islam) 1,170,000•

Katia (Hinduism)• Kayastha (Hinduism) 20• Kazakh (Islam) 30 Kharva, Hindu (Hinduism) 1,170• Khaskeli (Islam) 130• Khatri, Hindu (Hinduism) 670• Khatri, Muslim (Islam) 40• Khatik, Muslim (Islam) 1,630• Khatri, Muslim (Islam) 1,019,000• Khatri, Sikh (Sikhism) 30• Khatkar (Islam) 83,500• Khohanra (Islam) 70• Khoja (Islam) 772,000• Khosha (Islam) 380• Khumra, Muslim (Islam) 2,010• Khusra (Islam) 20• Koiri, Muslim (Islam) 260 Koli (Hinduism) 36,200• Koli Mahadev (Hinduism) 15,500• Koli of Sind (Hinduism) 20,600• Koli of Sind, Muslim (Islam) 24,100• Koli, Muslim (Islam) 68,200• Krammin (Unknown) 20• Kumangar (Islam) 1,120• Kumhar (Hinduism) 6,950• Kumhar, Muslim (Islam) 3,197,000• Kumhiar, Muslim (Islam) 44,500• Kunbi (Hinduism) 11,500• Kunjra (Islam) 28,000• Kutana (Hinduism) 500• Labana, Hindu (Hinduism) 20• Labana, Muslim (Islam) 9,640• Lakhera (Hinduism) 120• Lama (Buddhism) 60• Lassi (Islam) 170,000• Lodha, Muslim (Islam) 820• Lohana (Hinduism) 20• Lohar (Hinduism) 2,380• Lohar, Muslim (Islam) 1,798,000• Lori (Islam) 52,100• Machhi, Muslim (Islam) 2,227,000• Madari (Islam) 44,600 Mahar, Hindu (Hinduism) 10,300• Mahar, Muslim (Islam) 40• Mahishya (Hinduism) 340• Mahratta (Hinduism) 4,430 • Mahratta Kunbi (Hinduism) 14,500• Mahratta, Muslim (Islam)• Mahtam, Hindu (Hinduism) 1,120• Mahtam, Muslim (Islam) 240,000• Mahtam, Sikh (Sikhism)• Mahyavanshi (Hinduism) 950• Makh (Islam) 120• Makhmi (Islam) 94,200• Makrani, Muslim (Islam) &67,500• Mali (Hinduism) 590 • Mali, Muslim (Islam) 68,700• Maliar (Islam) 691,000• Mallah

(Islam) 351,000• Mallik, Muslim (Islam) 14,800 • Mangrik (Budadhism) 48,100•

Manihar (Islam) 59,600• Marija (Hinduism) 220• Marija, Muslim (Islam) 1,450• Matang (Hinduism) 240• Mazhabi (Other/Small) 30 • Med (Islam) 21,100• Megh, Hindu (Hinduism) 41,300• Megh, Muslim (Islam) 46,000• Memon (Islam) 115,000• Meo (Islam) 785,000• Merat, Muslim (Islam) 75,700• Mina (Islam) 230• Mirasi, Muslim (Islam) 1,688,000• Mirzakhani (Islam)• 510 Mochi (Islam) 3,276,000• Moghal (Islam) 1,082,000• Mohajir Muslim (Islam) 422,000• Momna (Islam) 1,290• Mon of Kashmir (Buddhism) 1,080• Murao, Muslim (Islam) 41,500• Mussali (Islam) 2,286,000• Nai (Hinduism) 3,840• Nai, Sikh (Sikhism) 30• Nakib (Islam) 84,800• Namasudra, Hindu (Hinduism) 20• Nanbai (Islam) 1,600• Nat (Islam) 22,900• Nat,

Muslim (Hinduism) 120• Nilabi (Islam) 680• Nungar (Islam) 15,700• Nuristani

(Islam) 3,410• Pakhiwara (Islam) 33,000• Pardhi (Islam) 130• Parsee (Other/Small)

6,700• Pashtun, Northern (Islam) 22,696,000• Patelia (Hinduism) 930• Patwa (Islam) 2,230• Pawaria, Muslim (Unknown) 1,500• Perna (Islam) 10,500• Persian (Islam) 18,900• Pherera, Muslim (Islam) 1,470• Pindara (Islam) 8,510• Pinjara (Islam) 158,000• Pod (Hinduism) 460• Pujari (Islam) 680• Purig-Pa (Islam) 30• Qalandar (Islam) 100• Qarol (Islam) 120• Qassab (Islam) 948,000• Rabari, Muslim (Islam) 7,370• Rajbansi (Hinduism) 310• Rajput, Alpial (Islam) 96,900• Rajput, Gaharwal (Islam) 47,500 • Rajput, Gondal (Islam) 14,000• Rajput, Muslim (Islam) 15,460,000• Rajput, Ragbansi (Islam) 64,800• Rajput, Satti (Islam) 178,000• Rajput, Sial (Islam) 388,000• Rajput, Sikh (Sikhism) 60• Ramdasia, Muslim (Islam) 7,020• Ramdasia, Sikh (Sikhism) 30• Rangrez, Muslim (Islam) 60,000• Rathawa (Hinduism) 4,240• Ravalia (Hinduism) 1380• Rawal, Muslim (Islam) 9,990• Rigzong (Buddhism) 1,340• Romani, Vlack (Islam) 17,200• Saini, Hindu (Hinduism) 360• Saini, Muslim (Islam) 1,410• Saini Sikh (Sikhism)• Sangtarash (Islam) 11,600• Sansi Bhil (Islam) 5,360• Sansi, Hindu (Hinduism) 850 • Santia, Muslim (Islam) 1,380• Sapiada (Islam) 60• Saryara, Muslim (Islam) 1,390• Saun (Islam) 40• Sayyid (Islam)

5,919,000• Shaikh (Islam) 11,491,000 • Shin (Islam) 30,200• Shorgar, Muslim

(Islam) 90• Sikligar (Islam) 3,840• Silawat, Muslim (Islam) 30• Sindhi Khaikheli (Islam)

364,000 • Sindhi Mohana (Islam) 494,000• Sindhi Muslim (Islam) 74,300• Sindhi Sama (Islam) 2,032,000• Sindhi Samon (Islam) 152,000• Sindhi Sumra (Islam) 181,000 • Sonar (Hinduism) 9,030• Sonar, Muslim (Islam) 30000• Sonar, Sikh (Sikhism)• Soroza (Islam) 59,000• Sudhan (Islam) 177,000• Sunri, Hindu (Hinduism) 360• Taga (Islam) 15,900• Talabda (Islam) 70• Talavia (Hinduism) 690• Tamboli, Hindu (Hinduism) 340• Tamboli, Muslim (Islam) 120• Tanaoli (Islam) 604,000• Tanti, Hindu (Hinduism) 300• Tarakhehas (Islam) 20,500• Tarkhan, Hindu (Hinduism) 1,280• Tarkhan, Muslim (Islam) 2,571,000 • Tarkhan, Sikh (Sikhism) 490• Tawaif, Muslim (Islam) 13,600• Teli (Hinduism) 420• Teli, Muslim (Islam) 2,445,000• Thakkar (Hinduism) 4,850• Thathera, Muslim (Islam) 1,360•

Thori (Hinduism) 330• Thori, Muslim (Islam) 2,740• Tibetan (Buddhism) 6,730• Tili, Hindu

(Hinduism) 20• Tirgar, Muslim (Islam) 1,290• Toba (Islam) 1,300• Turi, Muslim (Islam) 3,860• Ulema, Muslim (Islam) 235,000• Vaddar, Hindu (Hinduism) 5,690• Vaddar, Muslim (Islam) 102,000• Vaghri, Hindu (Hinduism) 6,210• Vaghri, Muslim (Islam) 7,130• Varli (Hinduism) 3,630• Viswakarma (Hinduism) 150• Wagha (Islam) 70 • Waiha (Islam) 70• Wakhi (Islam) 43,600• Wattal, Muslim (Islam) 120• Yadav (Hinduism) 7,040• Yadav, Muslim (Islam) 18,400• Yashkun (Islam) 1320• Yidghal (Islam) 7,290• Zamral, Muslim (Islam) 20• Zargar, Muslim (Islam) 6,540

PANAMA Jew (Judaism) 8,000

PAPUA NEW GUINEA Hlia (Ethnic Religions) 30,700 • Jew (Judaism) 830• Nissan (Ethnic Religions) 8,060

PARAGUAY Jew (Judaism) 900

PERU Cujareno (Ethnic Religions) 110• isconahua (Ethnic Religions) 90• Jew

(Judaism) 2,000• Pisabo (Ethnic Religions) 580• Yora, Manu Park Panoan (Ethnic Religions) 440

PHILIPPINES Agta, Alabat Island (Ethnic Religions) 80• Agta, Kabaloan (Ethnic Religions) 760• Alta, Northern, Ditaylin (Ethnic Religions) 490• Arab (Islam) 28,400• Badjao, Bajau (Islam) 113,000• Indo-Pakistani (Hinduism) 3,790• Indonesian (Islam) 47,400• Iranun (Islam) 172,000• Jama Mapun, Bajau Kagayan (Islam) 49,600 Japanese (Buddhism) 3,790• Jew, Tagalog Speaking (Judaism) 100• Kalagan (Islam) 32,500• Kolibugan, Subanon (Islam) 26,100• Maguindanao, Magindanaw (Islam) 1,190,000• Maranao, Lanao (Islam) 1,205,000• Molbog (Islam) 10,400• Sama Bangingi, Northern Sama (Islam) 85,500• Sama Pangutaran (Islam) 44,000• Sama Southern (Islam) 216,000• Tausug, Moro Joloano (Islam) 1,127,000• Yakan, Yacan (Islam) 164,000

PITCAIRN ISLANDS Deaf (Non-Religious)

POLAND Jew, Polish (Judaism) 3,180• Karaite (Ethnic Religions) 200• Tatar (Islam) 4,980

PORTUGAL Arab, Maghrebi (Islam) 6,160• Japanese (Buddhism) 770• Jew, Portuguese (Judaism) 510• Kurd, Kurmanji (Islam) 150

PUERTO RICO Jew (Judaism) 1,500

QATAR Arab, Najdi Bedouin (Islam) 37,400• Arab, Qatar (Islam) 259,000• Arab, Saudi-Hijazi (Islam) 18,000• Arab, Sudanese (Islam) 37,400• Baloch, Southern (Islam) 37,400• Persian (Islam) 270,000• Urdu (Islam) 19,000

REUNION Comorian, Maore (Islam) 550• Gujarati (Hinduism) 21,000• Swahili (Islam) 24,400• Urdu, Muslim (Islam) 840

ROMANIA Chinese, generic (Ethnic Religions) 11,500• Jew, Romanian (Judaism)

9,700• Nogai, Nogay (Islam) 10,600• Pomak (Islam) 23,000• Tatar, Crimean (Islam) 21,900• Turk (Islam) 30,000

RUSSIA Abaza (Islam) 37,500• Adyghe (Islam) 120,000• Agul, Aguly (Islam) 27,800• Ainu (Ethnic Religions) 1,690• Akhvakh, Axvax (Islam) 5,930• Albanian, Tosk (Non-Religious) 300 • Altai, Oirot (Ethnic Religions) 66,200• Andi, Qwannab (Islam) 21,700• Arab, Uzbeki (Islam) 10,900• Archin, Archintsy (Islam) 100• Avar, Dagestani (Islam) 748,000• Azerbaijani, North (Islam) 61,000• Balkar (Islam) 81,700• Baloch, VWestern (Islam) 280• Botlikh (Islam) 4,230• Chamalin (Islam) 4,930• Chechen, Nohchi (Islam) 1,345,000• Chelkans (Ethnic Religions) 840• Chulym (Islam) 610• Darginian, Dargwa (Islam) 504,000• Daur (Ethnic Religions)• Didoi (Islam) 6,660• Dungan (Islam) 800• Ginukh, Hinukh (Islam) 490• Godoberi (Islam) 100• Han Chinese, Mandarin (Non-Religious) 34,600• Hunzib (Islam) 1,930• Indo-Pakistani (Hinduism) 4,940• Ingush, Galgai (Islam) 407,000• Jakata,

Jati (Islam) 46,400• Japanese (Buddhism) 790• Jew, Georgian (Judaism) 100• Jew,

Russian (Judaism) 214,000• Jewish Tat, Judeo-Tat (Judaism) 2,960• Kalmyk-Oirat,

Western Mongul (Buddhism) 172,000• Kapuchin (Islam) 2,810• Karachai, Alan (Islam) 150,000• Karaite, Karaim (Ethnic Religions) 400• Karakalpak (Islam) 1,980• Karatin, Karatai (Islam) 6,770• Kazakh (Islam) 656,000• Khanti, Ostyak (Ethnic Religions) 29,100• Khvarshin, Khwarshi (Islam) 100• Kumandins (Ethnic Religions) 3,040• Kumyk, Kumuk (Islam) 418,000 • Kurd, Kurmanji (Islam) 19,800• Kvanadin, Bagulal (Islam) 6,230• Kyrgyz (Islam) 31,600• Lak, Laki (Islam) 155,000• Lezgian, Lezghi (Islam) 407,000• Mongol, Khalka, Mongolian (Buddhism) 2,960• Nanai, Gold (Ethnic Religions) 11,900 • Negidal, Nizovsk (Ethnic Religions) 790• Nenets, Yurak Samoyed (Ethnic Religions) 41,900• Nogai (Islam) 89,900• Orochi, Orichen (Ethnic Religions) 890• Orok (Ethnic Religions) 400• Pashtun, Northern (Islam) 9,880• Persian (Islam) 3,950• Rutul, Rutal (Islam) 29,600• Soyot (Buddhism)• Tabassaran, Ghumghum (Islam) 130,000• Tojik (Islam) 120,000• Talysh, Talish (Islam) 2,550• Tatar (Islam) 5,492,000• Tatar, Crimean (Islam) 3,950• Tindin, Tindi (Islam) 6470• Tofalar (Ethnic Religions) 700• Tsakhur, Coxur (Islam) 9,880• Tubalars (Ethnic Religions) 1,530• Turk (Islam) 92600• Turkmen, Turkoman (Islam) 33,100• Tuvans-Todzhans (Buddhism) 980• Tuvinian, Uriankhai (Buddhism) 236,000• Uyghur (Islam) 2,950• Uzbek, Nothem (Islam) 123,000

RWANDA Arab (Islam) 2,250• Gujarati, Indians (Hinduism) 1,090• Swahili (Islam) 15,700

SAUDI ARABIA Adyghe, Kabardian (Islam) 22,500• Arab, Bedouin (Islam) 1,095,000• Arab, Omani (Islam) 112,000• Arab, Saudi (Islam) 815,000• Arab, Saudi-Hijazi (Islam) 8,782,000• Arab, Saudi-Najdi (Islam) 11,709,000• Arab, Sudanese (Islam) 138,000• Arab, Tihami (Islam) 126,000• Arab, Yemeni (Islam) 197,000• Baloch, Southern (Islam) 14,000• Bengali (Islam) 28,100• Cham, Western (Islam) 140• Hindi (Hinduism) 140,000• Hui (Islam) 28,100• Indonesian

(Islam) 84,200• Mahra; South Arabic (Islam) 33,700• Malay (Islam) 14,000• Persian (Islam) 197,000• Punjabi (Islam) 674,000• Rohingya (Islam) 80,200•

Shahara (Islam) 53,400• Somali (Islam) 59,000• Turk (Islam) 28,100• Urdu (Islam) 626,000• Uyghur (Islam) 7,430

SENEGAL Arab (Islam) 26,600• Badyara, Badyaranke (Islam) 2,040 Bambara,

Bamanakan (Islam) 86,500• Bandial (Islam) 12,800• Bedik, Budik (Ethnic Religions) 4,140• Duaish, Zenaga (Islam) 2,340• Ejaimat, Jola-Felupe (Islam) 2,390• Fula

Jalon (Islam) 165,000• Fulakunda (Islam) 1,599,000• Fulbe Jeeri, Fula Toro (Islam) 599,000• Jahanka (Islam) 45,300• Jola-Gusilay (Islam) 17,000• Jola-Her (Islam) 14,600• Jola-Hulon (Islam) 1,550• Jola-Kwatay (Islam) 6,840• Jolas Mlomp (Islam) 5,950• Jola, Bayot (Ethnic Religions) 17,700• Jola, Falor, Palor (Islam) 11,500• Khasonke (Islam) 9,930• Mandingo, Mandinka (Islam) 737,000• Maninko (Islam) 35,100• Maninka, Malinka (Islam) 465,000• Moor (Islam) 128,000• Serer-Safen, Safi (Islam) 122,000• Soninke, Serahuli (Islam) 268,000• Susu, Soso (Islam)

35,100v• Tukulor, Pulaar (Islam) 933,000• Wolof (Islam) 4,684,000• Wolof, Lebou (Islam) 171,000• Yalunka, Dialonke (Islam) 10,700

SERBIA Adyghe (Islam) 2,360• Arab, Lebanese (Islam) 18,900• Bosniak (Islam)

141,000• Gorani (Islam)• Jew, Serbian Speaking (Judaism) 1,400• Turk (Islam) 41,700

SEYCHELLES Gujarati (Hinduism) 280• Hindi (Hinduism) 280• Swahili (Islam) 90

SIERRA LEONE Bom, Bum (Ethnic Religions) 6,350• Bullom, Northern Bullom (Islam)

9,500• Fula Jalon (Islam) 226,000• Fulani, Krio (Islam) 60,800• Gola, Gula (Islam) 1,900• Indo-Pakistani (Hinduism) 11,400• Kissi, Northern (Ethnic Religions) 58,600• Kuranko, Koranko (Ethnic Religions) 332,000• Loko, Landogo (Ethnic Religions) 157,000• Maninka, Mandingo (Islam) 135,000• Susu, Soso (Islam)

139,000• Temne-Banta (Islam) 53,500• Vai, Vey (Islam) 22,700• Yalunka, Yalun Soso (Islam) 39,600

SINGAPORE Arab, Egyptian (Islam) 10,500• Bazaar Low Malay Creole (Islam) 52,600• Bengali (Islam) 2,680• Buginese (Islam) 15,800• Burmese, Myen (Buddhism)• Gujarati (Hinduism) 3,310• Han Chinese, PuXian (Ethnic Religions) 18,400• Hindi (Hinduism) 12,700• Hui, Dungan (Islam) 20,400• Indonesian (Islam) 52,600• Japanese (Buddhism) 37,700• Jew (Judaism) 300• Madurese, Boyanese (Islam) 27,400• Malay (Islam) 690,000• Malay-Indonesian, English-Speaking (Islam) 26,300• Malay, Riau (Islam) 15,800• Palembang (Islam) 15,800• Punjabi (Other/Small) 24,200• Sindhi (Hinduism) 9,410• Sinhalese, Cingalese (Buddhism) 22,600• Straits Chinese, Baba Creole (Ethnic Religions) 18,700• Thai, Central (Buddhism) 56,300

SLOVAKIA Jew, Italian (Non-Religious) 2,600•

SLOVENIA Bosniak (Islam) 86,300

SOMALIA Afar (Islam) 55,100• Arab (Islam) 1,100• Arab, Omani (Islam) 22,000• Arab, Yemeni (Islam) 60,600• Aweer (Islam) 170• Baloch, Southern (Islam) 5,510•

Dabarre (Islam) 36,500• Deaf (Islam)• Digil-Rahawin (Islam) 810,000• Garre (Islam)

165,000• Indo-Pakistani (Hinduism) 5,510• Jiiddo (Islam) 40,500• Mushunguli (Islam) 51,300• Oromo, Southern (Islam) 53,800• Somali (Islam) 8,044,000• Swahili, Bantu (Islam) 28,100 • Tunni (Islam) 40,500 •

SOUTH AFRICA Bhojpuri Bihari (Hinduism) 47,900• Hindi (Hinduism) 383,000• Jew (Judaism) 70,800• Malay, Cape (Islam) 268,000• Urdu (Islam) 249,000

SOUTH SUDAN Ageer (Ethnic Religions) 19,500 • Aja (Islam) 300• Arab, Mongallese (Islam) 38,600• Banda, Togbo-Vara (Islam) 2,420• Baygo (Islam)• Berti (Islam)• Fulani, Ambororo (Islam)• Gule (Islam• Jumjum (Ethnc Religions)• Koma, Central.(Ethnic Religions)• Maaban (Ethnic Religions) 69,700• Narim, Lariminit (Ethnic Religions) 7,650• Njalgulgule (Islam) 2,270• Tennet (Ethnic Religions) 6,28

SPAIN Arab, Lebanese (Islam) 64,500• Arab, Maghrebi (Islam) 505,000• Japanese

(Buddhism) 2,150• Jew (Judaism) 1,000• Jew, Spanish (Judain) 940• Kurd,

Kurmanji (Islam) 860•

SRI LANKA Adi Dravida (Hinduism) 1,003,000• Agamudaiyan (Hinduism) 13,000 • Ahmadi (Islam) 60 • Ambalavasi (Hinduism) 489,000• Arab (Islam) 870• Baloch, Southern (Islam) 790• Banica (Hinduism) 70,600• Bania, Agarwal (Hinduism) 14,900• Bania, Mahajan (Hinduism) 960• Bania, Mahesri (Hinduism) 1,400• Banig, Porwal (Hinduism) 1,340• Bohra (Islam) 1,390• Brahman (Hinduism) 65,600 Burmese (Buddhism) 440• Divehi, Maldivian (Islam) 120• Fagi Hinduism) 980• Han Chinese, Mandarin (Buddhism) 400• Japanese (Buddhism) 160• Jat, Hindu (Hinduism) 310• Javanese (Islam) 50• Jew (Unkhown) 20• Khoja (Islam) 50• Kunbi (Hinduism) 160• Kuravan (Hinduism) 1,060• Madari (Islam) 380• Mahratta (Hinduism) 290• Malay, Javar (Islam) 49,200• Malayali (Unknown) 19,100• Mappila (Islam) 350• Maravan (Hinduism) 89,800• Memon (Islam) 1,370• Moghal (Islam) 10• Parsee (Other/Small) 940• Pashtun, Southern (Islam) 1,470• Persian

(Islam) 50• Rajput (Hinduism) 130• Rodiya (Buddhism) 6,200• Sayyid (Islam) 10•

Shaikh (Islam) 90• Sindh Muslim (Islam) 310• Sinhalese, Singhalese (Buddhism) 11,123,000• Somali (Islam) 20• Sri Lankan Moor (Islam) 1,131,000• Tai Shan, Buddhist (Buddhism) 50• Tamil Hindu (Hinduism) 4,088,000• Vaddar, Hindu

(Hinduism) 11,000• Veddah (Unknown) 240• Vellalan (Hinduism) 252,000• Viswakarma (Hinduism) 93,000 • Waggai (Hinduism) 2,840

SUDAN Acheron (Unknown) 10,400• Afitti, Ditti (Islam) 9,150• Amri (Islam) 70,600• Arab,

Maghrebi (Islam) 219,000• Arab, Shuwa, Baggara (Islam) 90,200• Arab, Yemeni (Islam) 22,800• Awlad Hassan (Islam) 114,000• Awlad Mana (Islam) 55,000• Baggara, Habbania (Islam) 318,000• Baggara, Messiria (Islam) 515,000• Baggara, Selim (Islam) 55,900• Batahin (Islam) 230,000• Baygo (Islam) 1,030• Bederia (Islam) 810,000 • Beja, Bedawi (Islam) 1,995,000• Beja, Bisharin (Islam) 31,400• Beja, Hadendoa (Islam) 62,700• Berti (Islam) 277,000• Bideyat (Islam) 9,690• Birgid, Arabized (Islam) 134,000• Burun, Arabized (Islam) 120,000• Burun, Lange (Islam) 41,000• Dair, Thaminyi (Islam) 2,440• Daju, Dar Fur (Islam) 88,300• Daju, Dar Sila (Islam) 68,800• Dar Hamid (Islam) 648,000• Debri, Wei (Islam) 1,990• Delen, Warki (Islam) 10,700• Dilling, Arabized (Islam) 68,800• Dubasiyin (Islam) 95,500• El Hugeirat (Islam) 60• Eliri, Nding (Islam) 7,360• Fa-c-Aka, Aka (Ethnic Religions) 890• Fertit, Baggara (Islam) 1,000• Fezara, Juhayna (Islam) 284,000• Fongoro, Gele (Islam) 2,130• Fulani, Sudanese (Islam) 183,000• Fungor,

Ko (Ethnic Religions) 5,420• Fur, Forok (Islam) 985,000• Gaam, Ingassana (Islam)

92,800• Garko, Kithonirishe (Islam) 26,200• Gawamaa, Jawamaa (Islam) 838,000• Ghulfan (Islam) 32,500• Ghulfan, Arabized (Islam) 40,800• Gimma, Jam'a (Islam) 139,000• Guhavna (Islam) 1,743,000• Gule (Islam) 2,020• Gulud (Islam) 28,600• Gumuz, Shanqilla (Islam) 78,800• Hamar (Islam) 387,000• Hasania (Islam) 615,000. Hausa (Islam) 664,000• Hawawir (Islam) 208,000• Husseinat (Islam) 146,000•

Jumjum, Berin (Ethnic Religions) 69,600• Kababish (Islam) 357 000• Kadaru (Islam)

8,270• Kadaru, Arabized (Islam) 43,000• Kanga, Kufo (Islam) 14,000• Kanuri, Yerwa (Islam) 312,000• Karko, Arabized (Islam) 22,800• Katla, Akalak (Islam) 28,700• Kawahia, Fezara (Islam) 835,000• Keiga (Islam) 8,160• Keiga Jirru (Islam) 4,210• Kerarish (Islam) 40,800• Kimr, Gimr (Islam) 139,000• Kineenawi (Islam) 27,300• Koma, Central (Ethnic Religions) 23,500• Lafofa (Islam) 810• Lahawin (Islam) 1,168,000• Logorif, Liguri (Islam) 6,020• Lomon (Islam) 97,900• Maalia (Islam) 103,000• Maba, Borgu (Islam) 22,600• Manasir (Islam) 60,300• Mandala

(Ethnic Religions) 27,500• Mararit., Abivi (Islam) 30,200• Mararit, Arabized (Islam)

92,800• Masakin, Dagik (Ethnic Religions) 54,700• Masalit (Islam) 243,000• Midob, Tidda Arobized Islam) 80,400• Midobi, Tid-n-Aal (Islam) 76,300• Mimi, Amdang

(Islam) 1,000• Molo, Malkan (Islam) 180• Moro Hills (Islam) 9,880• Ngile, Masakin (Ethnic Religions) 81,900• Nubian, Dongolawi (Islam) 254,000• Nubian, FediccaMohas (Islam) 129,000• Nyiman, Ama (Islam) 142,000• Nyimana, Argbized (Islam) 132,000• Rashaida (Islam) 101,000• Rizeigat (Islam) 299,000• Rubatab (Islam) 60,300• Rufaa, Rufaiyin (Islam) 495,000• Sheilierebized Islam) 845,000• Shatt (Islam) 30,400• Sherifi (Islam) 168,000• Shukria (Islam) 198,000• Sokoro, Tunjur (Islam) 1,720• Sungor (Islam) 17,900• Tagale, Arabized (Islam) 90,200• Tagoy, Tagoi (Islam) 23,500• Tama (Islam) 64,500• Temain, Ronge (Islam) 14,700• Temein, Arabized (Islam) 37800 Tigre, Xasa (Islam) 17,200• Tima, Lomorik (Islam) 4,510• Tingal, Lajakja (Islam) 17,200• Tira, Arabized (Islam) 16,000• Togole,

Tegale (Islam) 72,100• Tubu, Teda (Islam) 8,590• Tukam (Islam) 4,300• Tulishi (Ethnic Religions) 16,500• Tulishi, Kamdang (Ethnic Religions) 7,190• Tumma, Sengali (Ethnic Religions) 41,100• Tungur (Islam) 197,000• Turum (Ethnic Religions) 2,120• Umm Heitan (Ethnic Religions) 23,100• Wali (Islam) 10,400• Wali Arabized (Islam) 47,300• Warnang, Werni (Ethnic Religions) 4,570• Yazeed (Islam) 388,000• Zaghawa, Arabized (Islam) 123,000• Zaghawa, Thene Ielom) 222,000

SURINAME Jew, Dutch (Judaism) 200

SWAZILAND Comorian, Maore (Islam) 700

SWEDEN Arab, Moroccan (Islam) 5,670• Bosniak (Islam) 55,000• Jew, Swedish (Judaism) 15,000• Kurd, Kurmanj (Islam) 10,500• Mandaean (Other/Small) 5,020•

Somal (Islam) 16,100• Tibetan (Buddhism) 920• Turk (Islam) 24,500

SWITZERLAND Bosniak (Islam) 118,000• Jew, French (Judaism) 17,600• Kurd, Kurmanji (Islam) 7,720• Thai, Central (Buddhism) 7,760• Tibetan, Zhongdian (Buddhism) 320• Turk (Islam) 45,600

SYRIA Adyghe, Kabardian (Islam) 42,400• Alawite (Islam) 1,280,000• Arab, Iraqi (Islam) 60,200• Arab, Najdi Bedouin (Islam) 1,484,000• Aro (Islam) 14,200,000• Bedouin, Levantine (Islam) 86,500• Druze (Other/Small) 474,000• Gypsy, Domari, Zott (Islam) 40,200• Jew, Syrian (Judaism) 100• Kurd, Kurmanji (Islam) 1,661,000•

Persian (Islam) 20,100• Turk (Islam) 60,200• Turkmen, Turkoman (Islam) 132,000

TAIWAN Han Chinese, Halda (Ethnic Religions) 4,217,000• Han Chinese, Holo (Ethnic Religions) 13,313,000• Hui (Islam) 55,900• Japanese (Buddhism) 8,320• Jew, Mandarin Speaking (Judaism) 100• Malay (Islam) 1,600• Mongol, Khalka

(Buddhism) 5,940• Thai, Central (Buddhism) 85,100• Tibetan (Buddhism) 450• Uyghur (Islam) 210

TAJIKISTAN Aimaq, Hazara (Islam) 7,300• Arab, Tajiki (Islam) 1,120• Arab, Uzbeki (Islam) 1,220• Azerbaijani, North (Islam) 4,720• Deaf (Islam) Guhjali, Wakhi (Islam) 26,300• Gypsy, Domari, Churi-wali (Islam) 2,380• Hazara (Islam) 7,300• Jew, Bukharic (Judaism) 10• Kazakh (Islam) 15,100• Kyrgyz (Islam) 84,700• Lak (Islam) 1,850• Parsee (Other/Small) 10,600• Parya (Islam) 3,110• Pashtun, Southern (Islam) 30,000• Persian (Islam) 55,900• Sanglechi, Eshkashimi (Islam) 1,310• Shughni, Shugnan-Rushan (Islam) 96,000• Tajik (Islam) 4,594,000•

Tatar (Islam) 95,800• Tatar, Crimean (Islam) 9,570• Turk (Islam) 1,020• Turkmen, Turkoman (Islam) 27,200• Uyghur (Islam) 750• Uzbek, Northern (Islam) 1,589,000• Yagnob, Yagnobi (Islam) 12,400• Yazgul, Yazgulam (Islam) 7,000

TANZANIA Alagwase, Chasi (Ethnic Religions) 39,600• Arab (Islam) 340,000• Aramanik (Ethnic

Religions) 3,860• Assa (Ethnic Religions) 480• Comorian, Maore (Islam) 12,300• Cutchi, Kachchi (Hinduism) 47,600• Datooga, Barabaig (Ethnic Religions) 119,000• Digo (Islam) 171,000• Gujarati (Hinduism) 348,000• Han Chinese, Mandarin (Non-Religious) 71,800• Hindi (Hinduism) 47,600• Jew, Swahili Speaking (Judaism) 310• Kami (Islam) 22,200• Kisankasa (Ethnic Religions) 9,070• Machinga (Islam) 69,900• Makwe (Islam) 12,500• Mediak (Ethnic Religions) 7,000• Mosiro (Ethnic Religions) 7,000• Ndengereko (Islam) 146,000• Ndonde, Mawanda (Islam) 17,800• Ngindo (Islam) 428,000• Okiek (Ethnic Religions) Ongamo, Ngasa (Ethnic Religions) 5,700• Punjabi (Other/Small) 47,600• Rufiji, Ruihi (Islam) 389,000• Segeju (Islam) 13,700• Shirazi (Islam) 685,000• Somali (Islam) 47,600•

Sonjo (Ethnic Religions) 38,300• Suba-Simbiti (Unknown) 104,000• Swahili (Islam) 732,000• Swahili-Pemba (Islam) 2,030• Swahili, Bajuni (Islam) 16,500• Swahili,

Tumbato (Islam) 59,200• Swahili, Zanzibari (Islam) 9,510• Tatoga, TaturuGisamjang (Ethnic Religions) 9,510• Zaramo, Zalamo (Islam) 873,000

THAILAND Aheu Luang (Buddhism) 880• Bengali (Islam) 34,800• Bisu, Mbisu (Ethnic Religions) 1,330• Bru, Western (Ethnic Religions) 24,200• Bulang, Khon Do (Buddhism) 1,380• Burmese, Bama (Buddhism) 72,000• Cham, Western, Tjam (Islam) 4,620• Chong, Shong (Budadhisim) 580• Deaf (Buddhism)• Han Chinese, Min Dong (Ethnic Religions)• Huay (Buddhism) 600• Hui, Panthay (Islam) 8,230• lu

Mien (Ethnic Religions) 45,000• Japanese (Buddhism) 14,400• Jew, Thai Speaking

(Judaism) 200 • Khamet, Lamet (Ethnic Religions) 150• Khmer, Central (Budahism)

64,800 Khmer, Northern (Buddhism) 1,182,000• Khmu (Ethnic Religions) 35,000• Kintaq Negrito, Kenta (Ethnic Religions) 140• Kui, Kuay, Suei (Buddhism) 418,000 • Lao (Buddhism) 18.800-Lao Ga (Buddhism) 2,090 Lao Krang (Buddhism) 57,800 Lao Lom (Buddhism) 28,600• Lao Ngaew (Buddhism) 34,700• Lao Phuan (Buddhism) 209,000• Lao Song, Song (Buddhism) 36,000• Lao Ti (Buddhism) 230• Lao Wieng (Buddhism) 57,300• Lawa, Eastern/Northern (Buddhism) 8,300• Lua, East Pua Pray (Ethnic Religions) 7,000• Mal, Khatin, Tin (Ethnic Religions) 4,920• Malay, Kedah (Islam) 7,200• Malay, Melaju (Islam) 720,000• Malay, Pattani (Islam) 1,045,000• Mlabri, Yumbri (Ethnic Religions) 430• Moken (Ethnic Religions) 2,880 Mon, Talaing (Buddhism) 120,000• Mpi (Buddhism) 1,020• Nyahkur, Chaobon (Ethnic Religions) 1,610• Nyaw, Yo (Buddhism) 61,300• Nyeu, Yeu (Ethnic Religions) 210• Nyong, Yong (Buddhism) 14,000• Palaung, Silver, Pale (Buddhism) 6,220• Phu Thai (Buddhism) 491,000• Phunoi (Ethnic Religions) 14,400• Punjabi (Other Small) 622,600• Rohingya (Islam) 76,500• Saek, Sek (Buddhism) 13,000• Sakai, Mani (Ethnic Religions) 330• Samtao (Buddhism) 120• Shan Tai Long (Buddhism) 99,300• Sinhalese (Buddhism) 72,000 • So (Buddhism) 73,200• So Tri (Ethnic Religions) 7,100• Tai Bueng (Buddhism) 6,520• Tai Dam, Black Tai (Ethnic Religions) 760• Tai Gapong (Buddhism) 2,190• Tai Kaleun, Kaleung (Buddhism)

8,760• Tai Khun Buddhism) 7,000• Tai Lue (Buddhism) 91,600• Tai Mao (Buddhism)

110• Tai Wang (Buddhism) 8,760• Tavoyan (Buddhism) 550• Thai Islam, Central (Islam) 2,613,000• Thai Islam, Southern (Islam) 1,297,000• Thai, Central (Buddhism) 20,158,000• Thai, Khorat (Buddhism) 559,000• Thai, Northeastern, Lao Isan (Buddhism) 18,423,000• Thai, Northern (Buddhism) 7,369,000• Thai, Southern (Buddhism) 5,105,000• Thai, Tak Bai (Buddhism) 21,900• Ugong, Lawa (Buddhism) 580• Urak Lawoi (Ethnic Religions) 4,190 • Urdu (Islam) 7,200 • Ya (Ethnic Religions) 430

TOGO Akaselem, Chamba (Islam) 52,600 Bago (Islam) 9,380• Dagomba (Islam)

9,230• Fulfulde, Benin-Togo (Islam) 83,700• Hausa (Islam) 13,900• Lama, Lamba

(Ethnic Religions) 206,000• Mamprusi (Ethnic Religions) 12,300

TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO Jew (Judaism) 640• Sarnami Hindi, East Indian (Hinduism) 503,000

TUNISIA Algerian, Arabic-speaking (Islam) 252,000• Arab, Tunisian (Islam)

9,797,000• Bedouin, Arad (Islam) 47,400• Bedouin, Gafsa (Islam) 34,700• Bedouin,

Jerid (Islam) 92,400• Deaf (Islam)• Duwinna (Islam) 4,520• Ghadames (Islam) 2,880• Jerba (Islam) 104,000• Jew, Tunisian (Judaism) 1,000• Matmata (Islam) 9,450• Shawiya (Islam) 45,100• Tamezret (Islam) 3,540• Taoujjout, Nafusi (Islam) 1,050• Zawa (Islam) 630

TURKEY Abaza (Islam) 12,000• Abkhaz (Islam) 42,600• Adyghe (Islam) 308,000• Adyghe, Kabardian (Islam) 1,035,000• Arab, Iraqi (Islam) 507,000• Arab, Lebanese (Islam) 1,290,000• Azerbaijani, Azeri Turk (Islam) 526,000• Balkan Gagauz Turkish (Islam) 407,000• Bosniak (Islam) 98,300• Chechen (Islam) 7,160• Deaf (Islam)• Gajal, Gadzhal (Islam) 16,000• Gypsy, Domari, Yuruk (Islam) 30,600• Han Chinese, Mandarin (Non-Religious) 36,800• Hemshin (Islam) 19,700• Herki (Islam) 37,800• Hertevin (Islam) 1,130• Jew, Spanish (Judaism) 12,900• Jew, Turkish (Ucoism) 9,700• Karakalpak (Islam) 71,600• Kazakh, Qazaqi (Islam) 7,360• Kumyk (Islam) 1,430• Kurd, Kurmanji (Islam) 7,919,000• Kurd, Turkish-speaking (Islam) 5,732,000• Kyrgyz (Islam) 1,740• Laz, Lazuri (Islam) 147,000• Persian (Islam) 602,000• Pomak (Islam) 342,000• Romani, Balkan (Islam) 64,500• Shikaki (Islam) 22,700• Tatar (Islam) 25,100• Tatar, Crimean (Islam) 97,100• Turk (Islam) 51,301,000• Turkmen, Turkoman (Islam) 1,410• Urdu (Islam) 21,500• Uyghur (Islam) 790• Uzbek, Southern (Islam) 3,680• Zaza-Alevica (Islam) 179,000• Zaza-Dimli (Islam) 1,125,000

TURKMENISTAN Avar (Islam) 820• Azerbaijani, North (Islam) 52,100• Baloch, Western (Islam) 35,800• Brahui (Islam) 1,920• Chechen (Islam) 790 + Darginian (Islam) 2,540• Deaf (Islam)• Jew, Eastern Yiddish-Speaking (Judaism) 200• Karakalpak (Islam) 4,780• Kazakh (Islam) 138,000• Kurd, Kurmanji (Islam) 6,850• Kyrgyz (Islam) 990• Lak (Islam) 3,810• Lezgian (Islam) 16,300• Pashtun, Northern (Islam) 1,960• Persian (Islam) 1,900• Tabassaran (Islam) 210• Tajik (Islam) 4,910• Tatar (Islam) 61,200• Turkmen, Trukhmeny (Islam) 4,011,000• Uyghur (Islam)

2,040• Uzbek, Northern (Islam) 479,000

UGANDA Arab, Lebanese (Islam) 9,820• Gujarati, Ugandan (Hinduism) 301,000• Hindi, Ugandan (Hinduism) 3,740• Nubian, Nubi (Islam) 34,600• Ploins Bira (Ethnic Religions) 1,310• Swahili (Islam) 3,270

UKRAINE Abaza (Islam) 120• Adyghe (Islam) 620• Agul, Aguly (Islam) 100• Albanian, Tosk (Non-Religious) 3,090• Avar (Islam) 1,400• Azerbaijani, North (Islam) 42,100• Balkar (Islam) 190• Chechen (Islam) 2,690• Darginian (Islam) 1,500• Dungan (Islam) 120• Even, Lamut (Ethnic Religions) 100• Han Chinese, Mandarin (Non-Religious) 2,070• Ingush, Galgai (Islam) 430• Jakata, Jati (Islam) 27,100• Jew, Eastern Yiddish-Speaking (Non-Religious) 71,500• Kalmyk-Oirat (Buddhism) 300• Karachai, Alan (Islam) 180• Karaite (Ethnic Religions) 1,120•

Kazakh (Islam) 5,160• Kumyk (Islam) 670• Kurd, Kurmanji (Islam) 1,950• Kyrgyz (Islam) 1,050• Lak (Islam) 950• Lezgian (Islam) 4,060• Nogai (Islam) 360• Orochi,

Orichen (Ethnic Religions) 270• Orok (Ethnic Religions) 900• Pashtun, Southern (Islam) 940• Persian (Islam) 390• Tabassarian (Islam) 910• Tajik (Islam) 3,970• Talysh, Talish (Islam) 120• Tatar (Islam) 68,400• Tatar, Crimean (Islam) 232,000• Turk (Islam) 8,250• Turkmen (Islam) 3,460• Uyghur (Islam) 180• Uzbek, Northern (Islam) 1,500• Yukaghir, Chuvan (Ethnic Religions) 210

UNITED ARAB EMIRATES Arab, Gulf (Islam) 90,000• Arab, Iraqi (Islam) 38,200 Arab, Omani (Islam) 326,000• Arab, Saudi-Hijazi (Islam) 199,000• Arab, Sudanese (Islam) 79,200• Arab, Yemeni (Islam) 55,300• Baloch, Southern (Islam) 565,000• Bedouin, Gulf (Islam) 744,000• Bengali (Islam) 237,000• Gypsy, Nawari (Islam) 55,400• Gypsy, Zott (Islam) 55,400• Japanese (Buddhism) 15,800• Malay (Islam) 23,700• Nepali, generic (Hinduism) 136,000• Pashtun, Central, Afahani (Islam) 406,000• Pashtun, Northern (Islam) 79,200• Pashtun, Southern (Islam) 63,600• Persian (Islam) 396,000• Punjabi (Islam) 238,000• Shihuh (Islam) 16,200• Somali, Issa (Islam) 141,000• Swahili (Islam) 12,000• Telugu (Hinduism) 301,000• Thai, Central (Buddhism) 11,100 Turk (Islam) 1,700• Urdu (Islam) 12,000

UNITED KINGDOM Arab, Moroccan (Islam) 31,400• Arab, Yemeni (Islam) 31,400• Bengali, Bangla-Bhasa (Islam) 314,000• Berber, Imazighen (Islam) 2,930 Berber, Kabyle (Islam) 3,130• Burmese (Buddhism) 13,200• Cypriots, Turkish (Islam) 32,000• Gujarati (Hinduism) 314,000• Han Chinese, Wu (Ethnic Religions)• Hindi (Hinduism) 485,000• Jew (Judaism) 292,000• Kashmiri (Islam) 125,000• Kurd, Kurmanji (Islam) 25,100• Malay, Malaysian (Islam) 50,800• Mandaean (Other/Small) 1,010• Parsee (Other/Small) 87,800• Pashtun, Northern (Islam) 94,100• Pashtun, Southern (Islam) 94,100• Persian (Islam) 80,300• Punjabi (Other/Small) 562,000• Punjabi, Western (Islam) 250,000• Sindhi (Hinduism) 27,000• Somali (Islam) 93,600• Sylhetti Bengali (Islam) 113,000• Thai, Southern (Buddhism)• Tigre, Eritrean (Islam) 15,700• Turk (Islam) 56,000• Urdu (Islam)

188,000• Yahudic Judeo-Iraqi (Ethnic Religions) 6,270

UNITED STATES Adyghe (Islam) 3,310• Adyghe, Kabardian (Islam) 3,580• Algerian, Arohling

(Islam) 23,900• Arab, Najdi (Islam) 5,590• Arab, Saudi-Hijazi (Islam) 5,590• Arab, Sudanese (Islam) 1,240• Arab, Yemeni (Islam) 5,010• Arapaho (Ethnic Religions) 7,020• Assamese (Hinduism) 190• Azerbaijani, North (Islam) 160• Baggara, Arab, Shuwa (Islam) 2,240• Balkar (Islam) 570• Bengali (Islam) 159,000• Berber, Imazighen (Islam) 130• Bisaya, Sabah Bisaya (Islam) 13,500• Bosniak (Islam) 10,000• Brao (Ethnic Religions) 100• Burmese, Myen (Buddhism) 18,000• Cham, Western (Islam) 3,120• Fulani, Western (Islam) 11,700• Gujar (Hinduism) 243,000• Han Chinese, Wu (Ethnic Religions)• lu Mien (Ethnic Religions) 116,900• Jew (Judaism) 4,432,000• Jew, Bukharic (Judaism) 52,000• Jew, Eastern Yiddish-Speaking (Judaism) 187,000• Jew, Israeli (Judaism) 203,000• Jew, Russian (Judaism) 386,000• Jew, Spanish (Judaism) 150• Jew, Spanish speaking (Judaism) 14,700• Kashmiri Muslim (Islam) 220 • Khamet, Lamet (Ethnic Religions) 90• Khmer, Cambodian (Buddhism) 188,000• Khmu (Ethnic Religions) 2,210• Kurd, Kurmanji (Islam) 49,700• Kurd, Sorani (Islam) 8,570• Malay (Islam) 8,260• Maldivian (Islam) 30• Mandaean (Other/Small) 1,770• Maninke (Ethnic Religions) 11,400• Marathi (Ethnic Religions) 33,700• Mon, Talaing (Buddhism) 390• Mongol (Buddhism) 1,410• Nepalese (Hinduism) 8,380• Okinawan (Ethnic Religions) 13,300• Oriya (Hinduism) 1,080• Parsee (Other/Small) 78,000•

Pashtun, Northern (Islam) 48,500• Phu, Thai (Buddhism) 52,700• Sindhi (Hinduism)

5,680• Sinhalese (Buddhism) 11,500• Somali (Islam) 62,600• Tai Lue (Buddhism) 4,260• Tajik (Islam) 140• Tatar (Islam) 10,400• Tay (Ethnic Religions) 620• Thai, Central (Buddhism) 140,000• Thai, Southern (Buddhism)• Tibetan, Central (Buddhism) 4,560• Tuareg, Algerian (Islam) 50• Urdu (Islam) 286,000• Uyghur

(Islam) 950• Uzbek, Northern (Islam) 24,900

URUGUAY Jew (Judaism) 17,500

UZBEKISTAN Adyghe (Islam) 300• Arab, Uzbeki (Islam) 3,930• Avar (Islam) 1,080• Azerbaijani, North (Islam) 62,400• Balkar (Islam) 690• Chechen (Islam) 1,420• Darginian (Islam) 2,850• Deaf (Islam)• Dungan (Islam) 1,900• Gypsy, Domari, Luli (Islam) 11,100• Han Chinese, Mandarin (Non-Religious) 1,150• Indo-Pakistani

(Hinduism) 1,060• Ingush (Islam) 670• Jew, Bukharic (Judaism) 4,500• JudeoCrimean Tatar (Ethnic Religions) 560• Kalmyk-Oirat (Buddhism) 730• Karachai, Alan (Islam) 460• Karakalpak, Black Hat (Islam) 514,000• Kazakh (Islam) 1,136,000• Kumyk (Islam) 1,000• Kurd, Kurmanji (Islam) 2,580• Kyrgyz (Islam) 246,000• Lak (Islam) 3,950• Lezgian (Islam) 4,320• Nogai, Nogay (Islam) 160• Parsee (Other/Small) 5,150• Parya (Islam) 1,020• Pashtun, Northern (Islam) 2,330• Persian (Islam) 34,800 •Tabassarian (Islam) 640• Tajik (Islam) 1,312,000• Tatar (Islam) 658,000• Tatar, Crimean (Islam) 156,900• Turk, Meskhetian (Islam) 149,000• Turkmen, Turkoman (Islam) 171,000• Uyghur (Islam) 50,300• Uzbek, Northern (Islam) 21,840,000

VENEZUELA Jew (Judaism) 12,000• Turk (Islam) 29,100• Yuana, Yuwana (Ethnic Religions) 820

VIETNAM Akha (Ethnic Religions) 1,500• Alu (Ethnic Religions) 3,550• Arem (Ethnic Religions) 120• Bouyei, Bo Y (Ethnic Religions) 1,790• Cham, Eastern (Ethnic Religions) 80,000• Cham, Western (Islam) 28,600• Chut (Ethnic Religions) 4,380• Coong (Ethnic Religions) 2,200• En (Unknown) 230• Gelao, Green (Ethnic

Religions) 1780• Gelao, Red (Ethnic Religions) 180• Gelao, White (Ethnic Religions,

180• Giay, Nhang (Ethnic Religions) 56,200• Han Chinese, Cantonese (Ethnic Religions) 116,000• Han Chinese, Mandarin (Non-Religious) 1,157,000• Hani

(Ethnic Religions) 20,000• Hargi, Bahnar Cham (Ethnic Religions) 40,600• Hmong

Do (Ethnic Religions)• Hmong Don (Ethnic Religions) Hmong Shua (Ethnic Religions)

2,260• Hmong, Watery, Na-Meo (Ethnic Religions) 1,250• Hung (Ethnic Religions) 440• Indonesian (Islam) 4,040• Katu, Eastern (Ethnic Religions) 57,700• Khang (Ethnic Religions) 5,890• Khmer, Central (Buddhism) 1,207,000• Khmu (Ethnic Religions) 64,290• Khua (Ethnic Religions) 4,920• Kim Mun (Ethnic Religions) 195,000• Lachi (Ethnic Religions) 10,500• Lochi, White (Ethnic Religions) 2,130• Laghuu (Unknown) 330• Laha (Ethnic Religions) 6,510• Lahu shi, Yellow Lahu (Buddhism) 7,860• Lao (Buddhism) 176,000• Maleng (Ethnic Religions) 240• Mang (Ethnic Religions) 3,050• Mantsí (Unknown) 1,210• Muong (Ethnic Religions) 1302,000• Ngai (Ethnic Religions) 1,530• Nguon (Ethnic Religions) 3,280• Nung, Highland Nung (Ethnic Religions) 980,000• Pacoh, Rive Van kieu (Ethnic Religions) 600• Phula, Phukha (Ethnic Religions) 10,300• Qabico (Ethnic Religions) 340• Rengao (Ethnic Religions) 17,600• San Diu (Ethnic Religions) 143,000• Shui, Sui (Ethnic Religions) 130• Sila (Ethnic Religions) 960• Ta'oieh (Ethnic Religions) 20,900• Tai Daeng, Red Tai (Ethnic Religions) 154,000• Tai Dam, Black Tai (Ethnic Religions) 767,000• Tai Do (Ethnic Religions) 330• Tai Don, White Tai (Ethnic

Religions) 307,000• Tai Hang Tang (Ethnic Religions) 11,000• Tai Lue (Buddhism) 5,680• Tai Thanh (Ethnic Religions) 22,000• Tay (Ethnic Religions) 1,691,000• Teay Sa Pa (Ethnic Religions) 330• Tay Tac (Unknown)• Tho (Ethnic Religions)

78,300• Thu Lao (Ethnic Religions) 220• Tsun-Laa (Ethnic Religions) 12,600• Xinh

Mun, Puoc (Ethnic Religions) 20,600

VIRGIN ISLANDS (U.S) Jew (Judaism) 300

WEST BANK GAZA Adyghe (Islam) 3,640• Arab, Palestinian (Islam) 3,711,000• Arab, Syrian (Islam) 21,400• Bedouin, Levantine (Islam) 17,100• Deaf (Islam)•

Gypsy, Domari, Nawar (Islam) 8,570• Jew, Israeli (Judaism) 290,000• Samaritan (Ethnic Religions) 850

WESTERN SAHARA Arab, Moroccan (Islam) 8,220• Bedouin, Arosien (Islam) 7,120• Bedouin, Tajakant (Islam) 5,480• Berber, Tekna (Islam) 110,000 • Deaf (Islam)• Imragen (Islam) 21,900•

Izarguien (Islam) 32,900• Moor (siom) 49,300• Regeibat (Islam) 71,200• Saharawi (Islam) 239,000

YEMEN Akhdam, Arabized Blacks (Islam) 264,000• Arab, Gulf (Islam) 8,300• Arab, Hadrami (Islam) 435,000• Arab, Iraqi (Islam) 34,200• Arab, Omani (Islam)

186,000• Arab, Southern Yemeni (Islam) 5,788,000• Arab, Sudanese (Islam) 452,000• Arab, Tihami (Islam) 4,413,000• Deaf (Islam)• Hobyot (Islam)• IndoPakistani (Hinduism) 266,000• Jew, Yemeni (Judaism) 200• Mahra (Islam) 96,300•

Malay (Islam) 53,200• Persian (Islam) 39,900• Socotran (Islam) 15,000• Somali (Islam) 984,000• Yemeni, Northern (Islam) 11,380,000

ZAMBIA Gujarati (Hinduism) 22,700• Han Chinese, Mandarin (Non-Religious) 26,700• Jew (Judaism) 1,820• Swahili (Islam) 24,000

ZIMBABWE Han Chinese, Mandarin (Non-Religious) 1,350• Jew (Judaism) 390• Marathi (Ethnic Religions) 5,400.

TOTAL UNREACHED PEOPLE GROUPS: 7,253

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