# WHAT WOULD A MICHIGAN WITHOUT MUSLIMS LOOK LIKE?

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In Michigan, Muslims make up only 2.75% [1] of the population.
But a Michigan without Muslims would lose...

## MORE THAN 1,600 NEW INVENTIONS

Between 2010 and 2015,
1,638 patents were awarded to Muslims,
making up 4.15% [2] of all awarded patents.

## SOCIAL SERVICES FOR 24,000 FAMILIES IN NEED

In 2015, Muslims served at least 24,000 [3] people
by providing food, health, shelter,
and academic assistance
through social service organizations.

## THE EDUCATION OF 30,000 K-12 STUDENTS

Between 2010 and 2016, 1,107 Muslims
became licensed K-12 educators,
making up 1.22% [4] of all teachers.

## THE CREATION OF 100,000 JOBS

In 2015, Muslims owned 35,835 businesses,
making up 4.18% [5] of all small
businesses in Michigan.

## MEDICAL CARE FOR 1.6MILLION PATIENTS

As of 2016, there are 4,528 Muslim licensed
medical doctors, making up 15.42% [6] of all
licensed doctors.

## THE REPRESENTATION OF 2.3MILLION CONSTITUENTS

Between 2010 and 2016, 15 Muslim elected
officials have served 2.3 million [7] constituents
as county commissioners, judges, city counselors,
state representatives, school board
members, and mayors.

## $5.5BILLION FROM ITS ECONOMY

In 2015 alone, Muslim consumer spending
totaled $5,526,946,500. [9]

## $177MILLION IN CHARITABLE GIVING

In 2015, 3.20% [8] of Muslim consumer
spending went to charity.

TO LEARN MORE ABOUT HOW MUSLIMS ARE CONTRIBUTING TO THE STATE OF MICHIGAN VISIT:
WWW.ISPU.ORG/MAP

# MUSLIMS FOR AMERICAN PROGRESS (MAP) METHODOLOGY & REFERENCES

**The Muslims for American Progress project team conducted quantitative and qualitative data collection and analysis between January and October 2016. Qualitative interviews were conducted with individuals from all eight focus areas: Medicine, STEM, Civics & Democracy, Philanthropy & Nonprofit, Education, Economics, Art & Entertainment, and Sports. A surname analysis[10] was conducted on data sets acquired from the United States Patent and Trademark Office, the Michigan Department of Education (MDE), and from the Department of Licensing and Regulatory Affairs (LARA). Secondary analysis was conducted on economic and population source material from "The Muslim Green: American Muslim Market Study 2014-15" (DinarStandard and AMCC), the Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) Aggregate Expenditures Reports, and the Pew Research Center, 2011, "Muslim Americans: No Signs of Growth in Alienation or Support for Extremism" report.**

[1] This percentage was derived from Dinar Standard. 2015. The Muslim Green: American Muslim Market Study 2014-15. New York: Dinar Standard. (http://www.dinarstandard.com/american-market-2014/); which conservatively estimated the Muslim population in the United States to be 5.7 million as of 2013 and 5-year American Community Survey estimates for Michigan's population in 2015. Bagby, Ihsan. 2011. The American Mosque: Basic Characteristics of the American Mosque and Attitudes of Mosque Leaders. Washington, D.C.: Council on Islamic-American Relations. (http://www.cair.com/images/pdf/The-American-Mosque-2011-part-1.pdf). National Endowment for the Humanities. 2010. "Distribution of Muslim Population in the United States." Muslim Journeys. (http://bridgingcultures.neh.gov/muslimjourneys/items/-show/169#cite).

[2] This percentage was derived from a surname analysis of a United States Patent and Trademark Office registry of all patents awarded to research teams in Michigan; the analysis was performed on the first inventor listed on each patent.

[3] These figures were compiled based on qualitative interviews conducted with social service providers in the state of MI between February and October 2016.

[4] This percentage was derived from a surname analysis of a Michigan Department of Education (MDE) registry of all actively licensed educators in the state; number of students was derived by extrapolation using estimates of classroom size based on a 2015 statewide survey (http://michiganradio.org/post/teachers-tell-us-class-sizes-are-getting-bigger-michigan).

[5] These percentages and figures are based on secondary analysis from Pew Research Center. 2011. Muslim Americans: No Signs of Growth in Alienation or Support for Extremism. Washington, D.C.: Pew Research Center. (http://www.people-press.org/files/legacy-pdf/Muslim%20American%20Report%2010-02-12%20fix.pdf), and the Small Business Administration, Office of Advocacy. 2015. Small Business Profile: Michigan. Washington, D.C.: Small Business Administration. (https://www.sba.gov/sites/default/files/advocacy/MI_0.pdf).

[6] These percentage were derived from a surname analysis of a registry of all currently licensed medical professionals in Michigan provided by the Department of Licensing and Regulatory Affairs (LARA); average doctor-patient data provided from the Physicians Foundation. 2012. A Survey of America's Physicians: Practice Patterns and Perspectives. The Physicians Foundation. (http://www.physiciansfoundation.org/uploads/default/Physicians_Foundation_2012_Biennial_Survey.pdf), and the Medical Group Management Association. 2015. MGMA 2015 Cost and Revenue Report. Medical Group Management Association. (http://www.mgma.com/Libraries/Assets/Industry%20Data/Survey%20Reports/MGMA-2015-Cost-and-Revenue-Report-Based-on-2014-Survey-Data-Executive-Summary-Report.pdf?ext=.pdf).

[7] These figures are based on qualitative interviews conducted between January and October 2016.

[8] These figures are based on data from Dinar Standard. 2015. The Muslim Green: American Muslim Market Study 2014-15. New York: Dinar Standard. (http://www.dinarstandard.com/american-market-2014/), and Bureau of Labor Statistics. 2016. Consumer Expenditures - 2015. Washington, D.C.: Bureau of Labor Statistics. (http://www.bls.gov/news.release/archives/cesan_08302016.pdf).

[9] These figures are based on data from Dinar Standard. 2015. The Muslim Green: American Muslim Market Study 2014-15. New York: Dinar Standard. (http://www.dinarstandard.com/american-market-2014/), and Bureau of Labor Statistics. 2016. Consumer Expenditures - 2015. Washington, D.C.: Bureau of Labor Statistics. (http://www.bls.gov/news.release/archives/cesan_08302016.pdf).

[10] The surname list used in this study was acquired from the Council on American-Islamic Relations (CAIR) and subsequently modified and contained more than 40,000 names. To derive estimates of Muslim presence across each field, this names list was cross-referenced with the collected registries.