

## 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. Over 100 60-minute 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<sup>i</sup> 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.

### “An America Without Muslims” MAP Key Findings

In Michigan, Muslims make up only 2.75%<sup>ii</sup> 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%<sup>iii</sup> of all patents awarded during that time frame.

#### Social services for at least 24,000<sup>iv</sup> families in need

In 2015 alone, Muslims served 24,000 people by providing food, health, shelter, and academic assistance through social service organizations.

#### The Education of 30,000<sup>v</sup> K-12 students

Between 2010 and 2016, 1,107 Muslims became licensed K-12 educators, making up 1.22% of all teachers. According to a 2015 survey of 680 teachers across the state of MI, the average classroom size is made up of 27 children. Based on the number of currently licensed teachers, multiplied by the average classroom size, Muslim teachers educate approximately 30,000 K-12 students each year. This is a conservative estimate and does not take into account Middle and High school teachers that teach multiple classes per day.

#### The creation of 100,000 jobs

*Number of Michigan Muslim owned business:* In 2015, Muslims owned an estimated **35,835** businesses in Michigan, making up 4.18%<sup>vi</sup> of all small businesses in the state. According to the 2011 PEW Research Study, “Muslim Americans: No Signs of Growth in Alienation or Support for Extremism,” 20% of American Muslims are self-employed or own a small business. To calculate the estimated number of Muslim owned businesses in MI, we looked at the total estimated number of Michigan Muslims (273,734<sup>vii</sup>), multiplied by the percentage of American Muslims that are over 18 years of age (65.45%<sup>viii</sup>), to arrive at the number of adults in MI (179,172), multiplied by the PEW percentage of Muslim self-employed or small business owners (20%).

*Number of Jobs Created:* According to the 2016 Small Business Profile compiled by U.S. Small Business Administration, 20%<sup>ix</sup> of small business in MI have employees, which means that 7,167, or 20%, of the 35,835 Muslim-owned business in the state have employees. To calculate the estimate of the number of people these 7,167 businesses employ, we multiplied this number by the average number of employees a MI small business employs (10.38) = **74,394**, plus the remaining self-employed Muslims (28,668), equals **103,062** jobs created or sustained in 2016.

## Medical care for **1.6 Million** patients

As of 2016, there are 4,528 Muslim licensed medical doctors, making up **15.42%**<sup>x</sup> of all licensed doctors. According to a 2012 survey conducted by the Physicians Foundation of 13,575 physicians, 40% of doctors see 11-20 patients per day. Based on 40% of the total number of Muslim licensed medical doctors, multiplied by 11 visits per day and 240 working days per year, divided by the average number of patient visits per year (3), Muslim medical doctors care for 1,593,680 patients per year.

## The representation of **2.3 Million** constituents

Between 2010 and 2016, 15 Muslim elected officials have served 2.3 million<sup>xi</sup> constituents as county commissioners, judges, city counselors, state representatives, school board members, and mayors.

## **\$177 Million** dollars in charitable giving

In 2015, 3.20%<sup>xii</sup> of Muslim Consumer Spending went to charity.

## **\$5.5 Billion** dollars from its economy

In 2015 alone, Muslim consumer spending totaled \$5,526,946,500.<sup>xiii</sup>

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<sup>i</sup> 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.

<sup>ii</sup> 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>).

<sup>iii</sup> 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.

<sup>iv</sup> These figures were compiled based on qualitative interviews conducted with select social service providers located in Michigan between February and October 2016.

<sup>v</sup> 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>).

<sup>vi</sup> 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](https://www.sba.gov/sites/default/files/advocacy/MI_0.pdf)).

<sup>vii</sup> This figure 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.

<sup>viii</sup> This percentage was derived 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>).

<sup>x</sup> 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.

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<sup>xiii</sup> This percentage was derived 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>).

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<sup>ix</sup> These percentages and figures are derived from 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](https://www.sba.gov/sites/default/files/advocacy/MI_0.pdf)).

<sup>x</sup> These percentages 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](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>).

<sup>xi</sup> These figures are based on qualitative interviews conducted between January and October 2016.

<sup>xii</sup> 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](http://www.bls.gov/news.release/archives/cesan_08302016.pdf)).

<sup>xiii</sup> 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](http://www.bls.gov/news.release/archives/cesan_08302016.pdf)).