WHAT WOULD A MICHIGAN WITHOUT MUSLIMS LOOK LIKE?

In Michigan, Muslims make up only 2.75% 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% of all awarded patents.

THE EDUCATION OF 30,000 K-12 STUDENTS
Between 2010 and 2016, 1,107 Muslims became licensed K-12 educators, making up 1.22% of all teachers.

THE REPERESNTATION OF 2.3 MILLION CONSTITUENTS
Between 2010 and 2016, 15 Muslim elected officials have served 2.3 million constituents as county commissioners, judges, city counselors, state representatives, school board members, and mayors.

SOCIAL SERVICES FOR 24,000 FAMILIES IN NEED
In 2015, Muslims served at least 24,000 people by providing food, health, shelter, and academic assistance through social service organizations.

THE CREATION OF 100,000 JOBS
In 2015, Muslims owned 35,835 businesses, making up 4.18% of all small businesses in Michigan.

MEDICAL CARE FOR 1.6 MILLION PATIENTS
As of 2016, there are 4,528 Muslim licensed medical doctors, making up 15.42% of all licensed doctors.

$5.5 BILLION FROM ITS ECONOMY
In 2015 alone, Muslim consumer spending totaled $5,526,946,500.

$177 MILLION IN CHARITABLE GIVING
In 2015, 3.20% of Muslim consumer spending went to charity.

TO LEARN MORE ABOUT HOW MUSLIMS ARE CONTRIBUTING TO THE STATE OF MICHIGAN VISIT: WWW.MUSLIMSFORAMERICANPROGRESS.ORG
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\(^1\) 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.


\(^2\) 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).


\(^7\) These figures are based on qualitative interviews conducted between January and October 2016.


\(^10\) 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.