Understanding American Muslim Converts in The Contexts of Society and Security



Three Myths (and Realities) about Muslim Convert Radicalization

MYTH: Converts are religious zealots (Source: Cottee, S. (2016, January 25). The Atlantic.)

• Reality: Muslim converts and born Muslims actually exhibit similar levels of religious commitment. In fact, Muslim converts are more religiously pluralistic than born Muslims, and are less likely to hold sectarian views.

Source: Pew Research Center. (2011). Muslim Americans: No sign of Grown in Alienation or Support for Extremism.

MYTH: Converts turn to radical Islam as a protest against society (Source: Roy, O. (2006). Globalized Islam.)

• Reality: Not necessarily: research on British and American converts suggests many feel a close connection with both their British or American and Muslim identities. Similarly, the majority of British converts surveyed say there are more good things than bad in British society. (Source: Brice, M. K. (2010). A minority within a minority: A report on converts to Islam in the United Kingdom; Evans K (2016), April 21) US Studies Online)

MYTH: Marginalization and deprivation drive Muslim convert radicalization (Source: Mullins, S. (2015). Re-Examining the Involvement of Converts in Islamist Terrorism: A Comparison of the US and UK. *Perspectives on Terrorism*, 9(6).)

Reality: It's not so simple. Research on Muslim converts in the US, Canada, and UK, suggests that Muslim converts in the general population also experience similar marginalization (e.g. racially, socially, psychologically, economically). Therefore, relative deprivation and marginalisation cannot alone explain Muslim convert radicalization. Our project seeks to understand and explain what does drive the

PFOCESS. (Source: Brice (2010); Pew (2011); Flower, S., & Birkett, D. (2014, July). (Mis) Understanding Muslim Converts in Canada; Senzai, F. & Bazian, H. (May 2013). The Bay Area Muslim Study)

