MUSLIM COMMUNITY HEALTH PROFILE - INFOGRAPHICS

INTERNATIONAL, NATIONAL, AND BIRMINGHAM CONTEXT

2ND LARGEST RELIGION

in the world, the UK and Birmingham, with a population of 1.8 billion people,

OF THE **WORLD'S** POPULATION

Globally, 62% of Muslims live in the Asia-Pacific region, 20% in the Middle East and East-North Africa. 16% in Sub-Saharan Africa and around 3% in Europe.

3.3 MILLION **MUSLIM PEOPLE IN**

ENGLAND AND WALES

OF POPULATION

MUSLIM PEOPLE LIVING IN BIRMINGHAM OF LOCAL POPULATION

0-16yrs

37% OF MUSLIM POP IN BIRMINGHAM cf. 22% of city pop

4% OF MUSLIM cf. 13% of city pop

In Birmingham

FROM MINORITY ETHNIC BACKGROUND BACKGROUND

FROM PAKISTANI

BACKGROUND

ORIGINS OF ISLAM

7TH CENTURY AD

Originating in the Arabian Peninsula. near Mecca and in what is known today as Saudi Arabia Islam translates as 'SUBMISSION TO THE WILL OF GOD'

Founded by

PROPHET MUHAMMED.

peace be upon him

WHO WAS BORN AROUND 570AD AND LIVED IN MECCA

5 PILLARS OF ISLAM

key practices in Muslims' everyday lives

DECLARATION OF FAITH, PRAYER, CHARITY, **FASTING, PILGRIMAGE**

SACRED TEXTS QUR'AN HADITH

POPULATION IN BIRMINGHAM LIVING IN TOP 20% MOST DEPRIVED AREAS IN ENGLAND

By Religion

MUSLIM (84%)

CHRISTIANS (49.9%)

3 **SIKHS (45.7%)**

HINDUS (45%)

5 **JEWISH (29.2%)**

GREEN AND SUSTAINABLE FUTURE

THERE ARE 8 GREEN **COMMUNITY GROUPS**

2 BASED IN BIRMINGHAM. **PROMOTING GREEN ISSUES** IN THE MUSLIM COMMUNITY



The provisional analysis for the period 2 March to 15 May 2020 by the Office of National Statistics has shown variation in the rate of death involving the coronavirus between self-identified religious groups, as reported in the 2011 Census, including "No religion". The below table shows the agestandardised mortality rates of deaths involving COVID-19 by religion per 100,000 population for those aged 9 years and over.

RELIGIOUS GROUP	MALES	FEMALES
Muslim	198.9	98.2
Jewish	187.9	94.3
Hindu	154.8	93.3
Sikh	128.6	69.4
Buddhist	113.5	57.4
Christian	92.6	54.6
Other religion/ Not stated	84.2	49.2
No religion	80.7	47.9

GETTING THE BEST START IN LIFE

OF SCHOOL-AGE
CHILDREN IN ENGLAND
IN 2011 WERE MUSLIM.

46% 4646

OF MUSLIM CHILDREN IN 2011 LIVED IN



MOST DEPRIVED LOCAL

AUTHORITY DISTRICTS

4500 MUSLIM CHILDREN IN ENGLAND LOOKED AFTER BY THE STATE IN 2019.



Less than half fostered by Muslim families due to shortage of registered foster parents in the Muslim community

56%



OF PAKISTANI & BANGLADESHI 3-YEAR OLDS READY FOR SCHOOL

cf. UK 87% UK average

HEALTH STATUS

MUSLIMS HAVE POORER ACCESS TO MENTAL HEALTH SERVICES



and poorer treatment outcomes cf. non-Muslims

South Asian Muslim women have a significantly

HIGHER HIP-WAIST RATIO

cf. British Christian women

LIFE EXPECTANCY

81.1YRS

BANGLADESHI MALES

84.8YRS
PAKISTANI FEMALES

expectancy compared with females (85.4 yrs) and males (81.8 yrs) across all ethnic groups

lower than average life

MATERNAL MORTALITY RATE

MIDDLE EASTERN WOMEN x 2.9

PAKISTANI FEMALES x 2.1

more likely to die as a result of pregnancy or childbirth than white British women

INFANT MORTALITY RATE

6.7 PER 1,000

FOR PAKISTANIS IN BIRMINGHAM

AGEING AND DYING WELL

4%

of the Muslim community in 2011 were **OVER 65** compared with 16% in the UK population.

40%



GREATER RISK OF CORONARY HEART DISEASE

for South Asian Muslims compared with general UK population.

42%



MUSLIM WOMEN AGED 65 AND OVER REPORT BEING IN 'BAD OR VERY BAD HEALTH'

cf. 23% of women in the general population, cf. 31% of Muslim men

7-12%

RATE OF DOCTOR-DIAGNOSED DIABETES FOR SOUTH ASIAN MUSLIMS

compared to 4% rate for British Christians.

MUSLIM WOMEN AGED 50-70 IN THE WEST MIDLANDS HAD A

LOWER UPTAKE OF BREAST CANCER SCREENING (51%)

THAN NON-SOUTH ASIANS (75%)

Elderly Muslim patients

STRUGGLE TO ACCESS AND UNDERSTAND MEDICAL ADVICE



due to language and cultural barriers.

LESS ORGAN DONATIONS

FOR MUSLIMS THAN OTHER GROUPS IN THE COMMUNITY AND MORE NEGATIVE ATTITUDES TO TRANSPLANTATION BECAUSE OF THE VIOLATION OF THE BODY THAT IT ENTAILS.

MUSLIM FAMILIES MAY BE

RELUCTANT TO AGREE TO POST-MORTEM EXAMINATIONS

BECAUSE OF THE BODY VIOLATIONS THAT ARE ENTAILED.

PROTECT AND DETECT

Muslim men and women have SIGNIFICANTLY LOWER UPTAKE OF BOWEL, BREAST AND CERVICAL CANCER SCREENING



compared to non-Muslims

40% MUSLIM ADULTS HAD ALL THREE COVID VACCINATIONS

cf. 62-67% of adults in all other religious sub-groups

COVID-19 RELATED MORTALITY

x2.7 x2.4

MUSLIM MALES

MUSLIM FEMALES

Cf. Christian males and females

MUSLIMS HAVE LOWER RATES OF STI AND HIV

than the White British population

OF MUSLIM WOMEN REPORTED PARTNER ABUSE

cf. 2% of Hindu and 6% of Christian women.

BEHAVIOUR AND LIFESTYLE CHOICES

43%

OF MUSLIMS WERE INACTIVE

cf. 28% of people in England (2020/21) OF MUSLIMS IN BIRMINGHAM WERE INACTIVE (2020/21)

The Islamic

BAN ON ALCOHOL

is largely adhered to by the Muslim population in England



35%



OF MUSLIM ADULTS IN ENGLAND HAVE BEEN SMOKERS AT SOME TIME

cf. 60% of Christians

The use of **CANNABIS** as a recreational drug by Muslim youth has become 'normalised'

13%



OF THE MUSLIM POPULATION IN ENGLAND WAS IN PRISON IN 2011

WIDER DETERMINANTS

1.22 million

MUSLIMS IN THE UK (46%) LIVE IN THE 10% MOST DEPRIVED LOCAL AUTHORITY DISTRICTS



41%

OF MUSLIM HOUSEHOLDS ARE FAMILIES WITH CHILDREN

compared with 25% in UK households

19%

OF MUSLIM "OTHER HOUSEHOLDS"
INCLUDE MULTIGENERATIONAL HOUSEHOLDS
cf. 8% of the UK general population

27% 管流

OF MUSLIM HOUSEHOLDS WERE IN SOCIAL HOUSING IN 2011

compared with 17% of all households

WORKING AND LEARNING WELL

In 2018

35%

OF MUSLIMS ATTAINED

DEGREE LEVEL QUALIFICATIONS

cf. 30% of the Christian population of working-age

18%

OF WORKING-AGE MUSLIMS WERE FULL TIME STUDENTS



compared with 8% of the general population

39%

OF MUSLIMS WERE ECONOMICALLY INACTIVE IN 2018

compared with 20-23% of other religions

18%

OF MUSLIM WOMEN IN 2011 WERE 'LOOKING AFTER HOME AND FAMILY

compared with 6% of women in the UK population

CLOSING THE GAPS

GAPS IN THE DATA

There are few classifications of data by religion. Use of major Muslim sub-populations (Pakistani and Bangladeshi) as proxies.

SMALLER ETHNIC POPULATIONS

No separate data on smaller Muslim populations

ETHNIC DIFFERENCES

There are many differences in health issues between the Pakistani and Bangladeshi communities

LIVING IN POVERTY

The 46% of Muslims who live in deprived communities have the majority of the health and lifestyle inequalities

GENDER INEQUALITIES

Female Muslims have different roles than males that lead to different health issues, e.g. from less physical activity

AGE INEQUALITIES

Female Muslims have different roles than males that lead to different health issues, e.g. from less physical activity