

# Comparing outcomes of different members of the Muslim community in Britain.

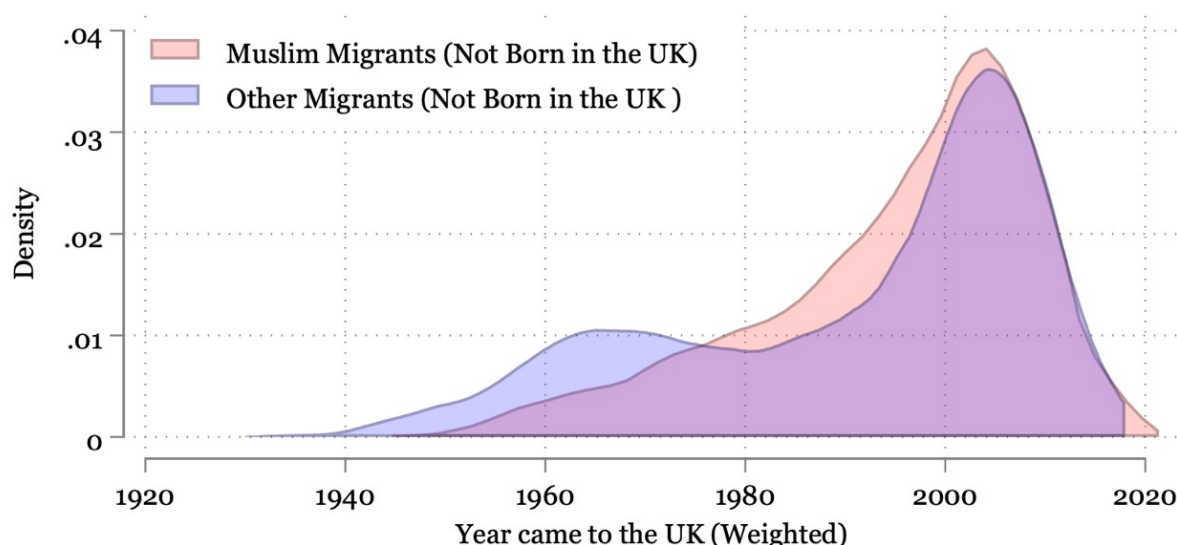
Preliminary observations from thesis on exploring the impact of contemporary migration patterns on Muslim outcomes.

## 1. Aims and context

- The Muslim community is a diverse group that encompasses individuals from various cultural, ethnic, and linguistic backgrounds. This heterogeneity can result in different outcomes for its members.
- However, empirical studies often overlook this diversity, instead focusing mainly on South Asians. This analysis examines how ethnicity and religion affect socioeconomic outcomes for different groups.
- All findings are from preliminary analysis chapter of my thesis which aims to provide empirical context.

## 2. Descriptive statistics

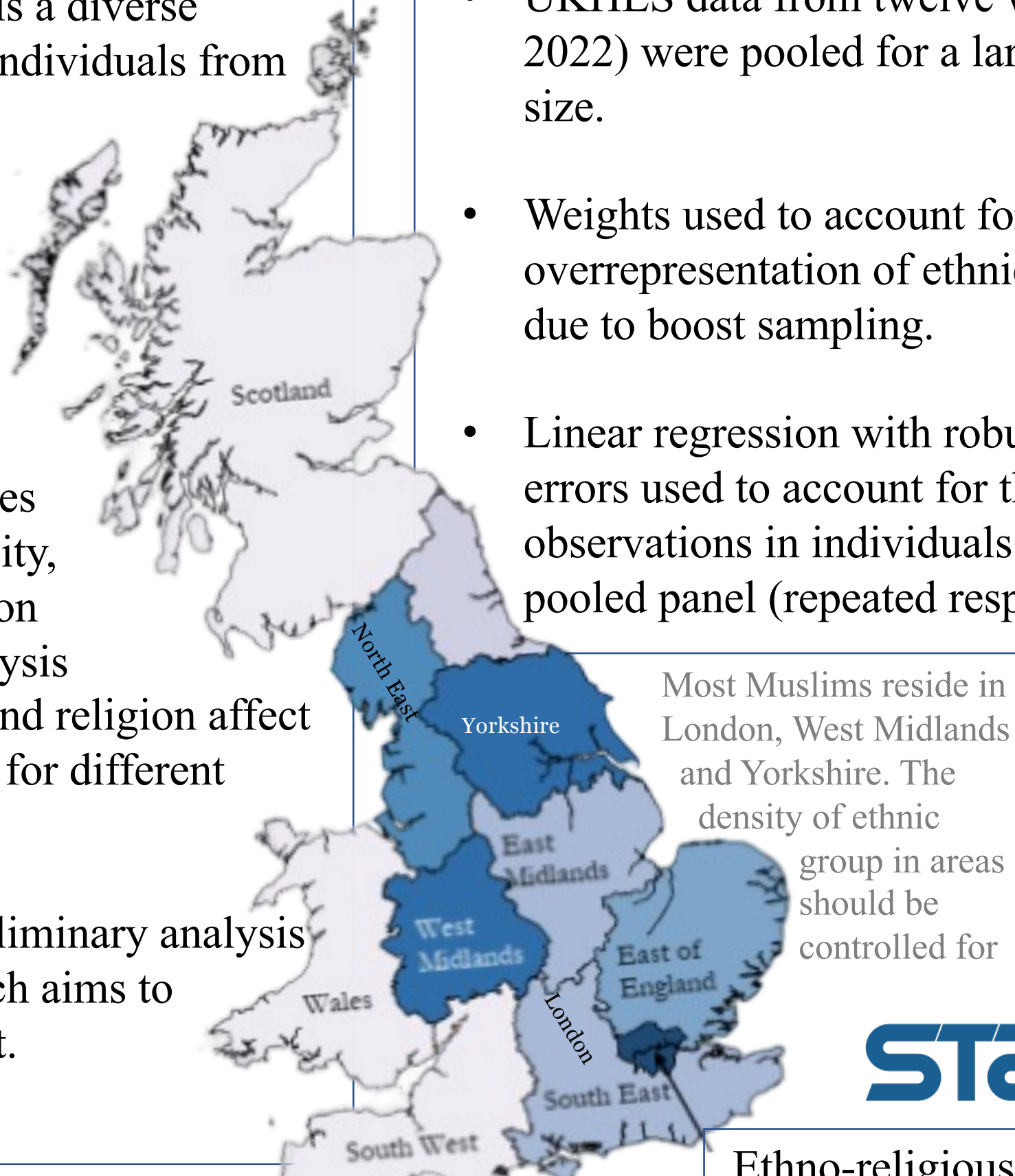
- Islam is the second largest religion in the UK. Around 6.5% of the 2021 Census population identified as Muslim.
- Most Muslims in the UKHLS have Pakistani (47%) or Bangladeshi (29%) ethnic backgrounds, followed by Black Caribbean and African (7%), Indian (6%), white (5%) and mixed race (1%) – overall making up approx. 6.8% of the sample.



- From 1948 to 2002, more Muslims arrived in the UK and entered the UKHLS than all other migrant groups combined.

## 3. Data and method

- UKHLS data from twelve waves (2009-2022) were pooled for a larger sample size.
- Weights used to account for overrepresentation of ethnic minorities due to boost sampling.
- Linear regression with robust standard errors used to account for the clustering of observations in individuals due to it being pooled panel (repeated responses) data.



Most Muslims reside in London, West Midlands and Yorkshire. The density of ethnic group in areas should be controlled for

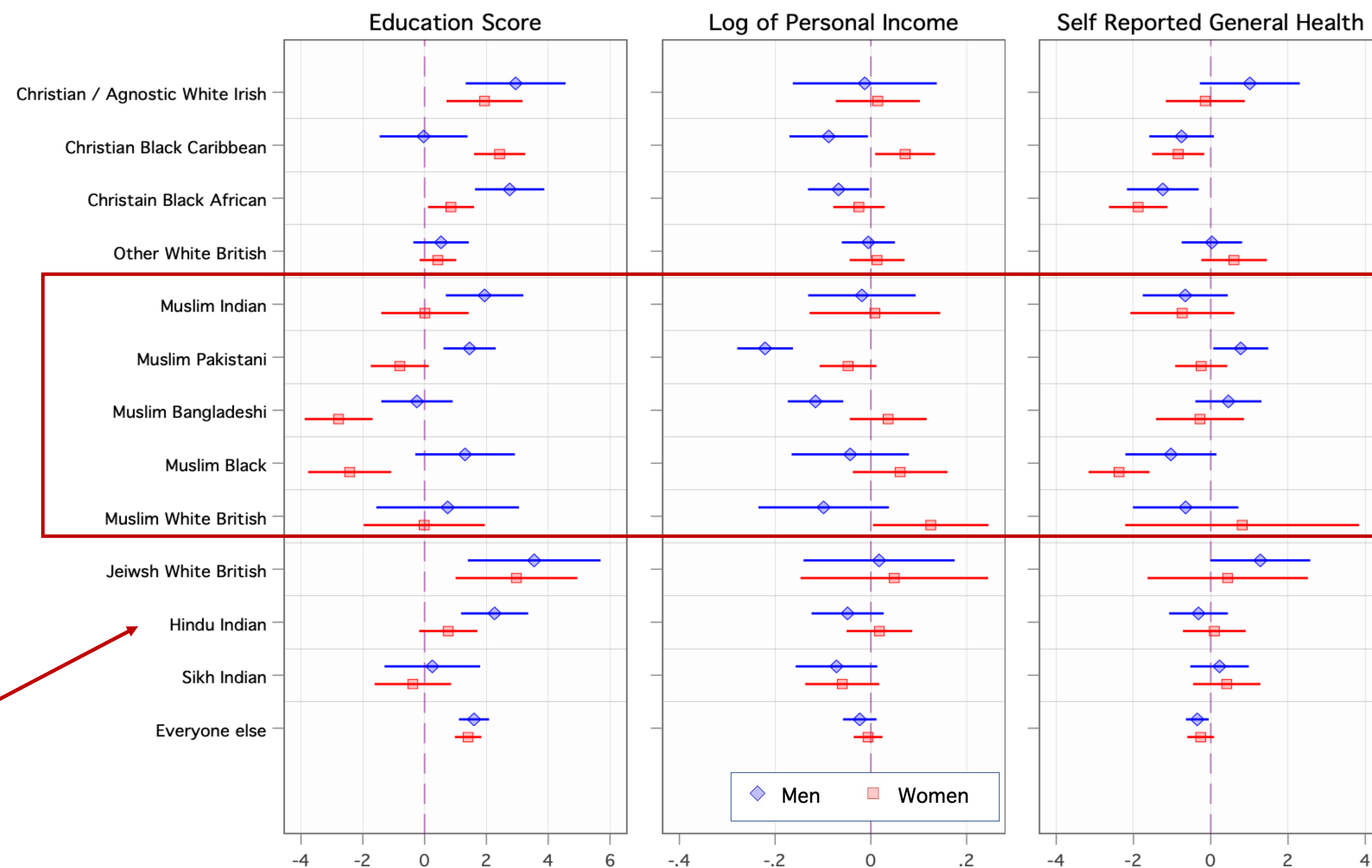
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## 4. Operationalisation of outcome variables

- Education score:** derived from assigning the average male CAMSIS score to each respondent's 'highest level of qualification held' which were standardised within nine 10-year birth cohorts to account for cohort effects.
- Personal income:** derived from individual weekly earnings, variable in logarithmic form for ease of interpretation.
- Self reported general health** derived from a range of subjective health and wellbeing measures combined into one variable.

## 5. Linear regression modelling performance in different outcomes, by gender



- Plots show coefficients for ethno-religious groups in models run separately for men and women, reference category = Christian/agnostic White British. Relevant control variables included and conditions set in the models but omitted from graphs. **Controls across models: (1) age, age2, parents educational and class background, migrant generation (2) same as 1 with work hours, marital status, house type included (3) all controls mentioned.**

- Shapes at the centre represent point estimates and tails are confidence intervals. Points above the dashed line suggest positive scores where those below are negative. Confidence intervals overlapping the dashed line indicates no statistical significance.

## 6. Findings

- Regression analysis highlights the interplay of ethnic and religious identity on shaping outcomes, even when controlling for other factors. These effects can either be positive or negative.

In comparison to the majority group and net of other factors:

- Indian and Pakistani Muslim men have positive education scores but Pakistani and Bangladeshi men earn less personal income.
- Bangladeshi and Black Muslim women have poor education and health outcomes. White British Muslim women have higher income, potentially indicating a positive "white effect".