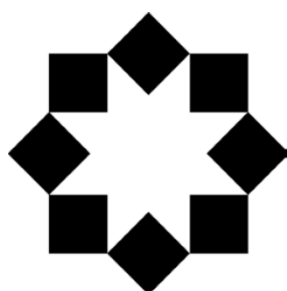


ANNUAL ROADSHOW REPORT

2017



Amina

**the Muslim Women's
Resource Centre**

FOREWORD

Recent statistics have painted a profoundly bleak picture of the increase of anti Muslim hate on our streets and in the last decade we've witnessed a sharp upsurge in online hate too. Muslim women, particularly those that wear hijab (headscarf) or niqab (face veil) are disproportionately targeted, harassed and attacked by bigots.

Hate crime is a vile, destructive disease in our community and should never be tolerated. With the rise of the right wing rhetoric, more recently post the Brexit vote, and following heinous domestic and European terrorist attacks over the last few years, Muslim communities across the UK have become more susceptible to vicious attacks, and are often demanded to condemn the deranged actions of individuals or a few, by virtue of identifying as Muslim, and 'do more' to be speaking out against extremist groups.

There have been countless stories reported of Muslim women being racially abused, physically attacked such as being spat on, hijabs ripped off, being punched, kicked, denied service. The impact of these hate crime on victims, witnesses, or those hearing about them can be profound. I recall last year when we were starting a new cohort of English classes, an over-subscribed provision, and we had only half the number of registered attendees turn up. Upon contacting women, it was quickly identified that the Paris attack that had taken place on the weekend, had women frightened to take public transport, go about their daily business for fear of reprisal.

We recognise Muslim women communities across Scotland, many of whom already experience gender inequality, are further hampered to live safe, fulfilling, quality lives - a fundamental right for all, due to anti Muslim prejudice.

From our work over the course of the best part of this decade, we know that all hate crimes are massively under-reported. This series of listening and sharing roadshows, was an effort to raise awareness of hate crime, reporting, as well as to better build a picture of the experiences of Muslim women in relation to hate crime across Scotland. It's been a timely exercise leading into Amina – MWRC informing the Lord Bracadale review of current hate crime legislation.

There is no excuse for hate crime, and we're committed to leading and joining efforts to tackle it. We must take a zero tolerance approach, ensuring communities and individuals are not left to feel vulnerable or at threat. We must listen to communities about their concerns, and ensure these voices are at the table of those in policy and the Police.

As someone that has been a victim of a hate crime, twice, whilst with my young child, i hope that this report offers insight into the lived experiences and perceptions of Muslim women from a range of diverse backgrounds and from across Scotland; creates dialogue and opportunity to work together to ensure that we all are empowered to call out prejudice, and move towards a more cohesive society where diversity is seen as an asset.

Samina Ansari, CEO

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OVERVIEW

AMINA MUSLIM WOMEN'S RESOURCE CENTRE

ABOUT US

Amina is an award-winning organisation, recognised by Minority Ethnic (ME) and Muslim communities within Scotland for its pioneering and responsive approach to addressing the issues and needs of Muslim and ME women. We are a national hub for gaining access to, and consulting with Muslim and ME women across Scotland.

Amina offers a range of tailored support services for Muslim and ME women such as a national signposting and 'listening ear' helpline service, employability guidance, befriending, peer group support through 'self-care' workshops under the Violence Against Women programme and refugee support work to facilitate the integration of people new to Scotland.

Amina also raises awareness on key issues of violence against women and hate crime through our creative projects, such as the honour based violence verbatim play 'If I had a girl...' and campaigns, 'You Can Change This' (raising awareness of violence against women) and 'I Speak for Myself' (challenging negative stereotypes of Muslim women), as well as our successful school's work which annually engages with over 2000 young people to tackle prejudice and hate crime.

Founded on the principles of community development, our work is underpinned by



OVERVIEW

AMINA MUSLIM WOMEN'S RESOURCE CENTRE

community empowerment, participation and partnership working. Amina contributes towards creating a “fairer Scotland for all” through engagement work with Muslim and ME women to ensure they contribute to national policies, and work with mainstream agencies, to develop their understanding of barriers preventing Minority ethnic/Muslim women from accessing services and participating in society.

One of the rising issues we contend with when delivering training and events has been the intersectionality of the issues many Muslim women face. The Scottish Government’s Equally Safe Strategy highlights the need for meeting the needs of minority ethnic women in an intersectional way recognising that certain groups of people have multi-faceted disadvantages, such as racism, disability, cultural barriers which increase their level of risk of experiencing violence and abuse (Equally Safe Strategy, p19) .

The link between race and religion can also affect the perception of the populace and has an impact on hate crimes. The vast majority of the ME community in Scotland is of South East Asian origin with the highest numbers coming from Pakistan and Bangladesh (Scottish Muslims in Numbers 2016, p15), however, they only make up 65% of Scottish Muslims. This presents a problem where hate crime is perpetrated under the assumptions of race and religion being synonymous. Stereotypes created around what a Muslim looks like can mean people of similar ethnicity are attacked.

Aside from the personal experiences of the staff and volunteer team at Amina, we also hear evidence of this through the various projects run by our Helpline and Development team which forms the bedrock of Amina’s work. The workshops through which we collected the opinions stated in this report were run as a consequence of the disparity between what we hear in the media and the reality we see and hear every day.

“They [police] don’t have the right contacts.. it shouldn’t just be the mosque, you should talk to us!”
Participant,
Perth

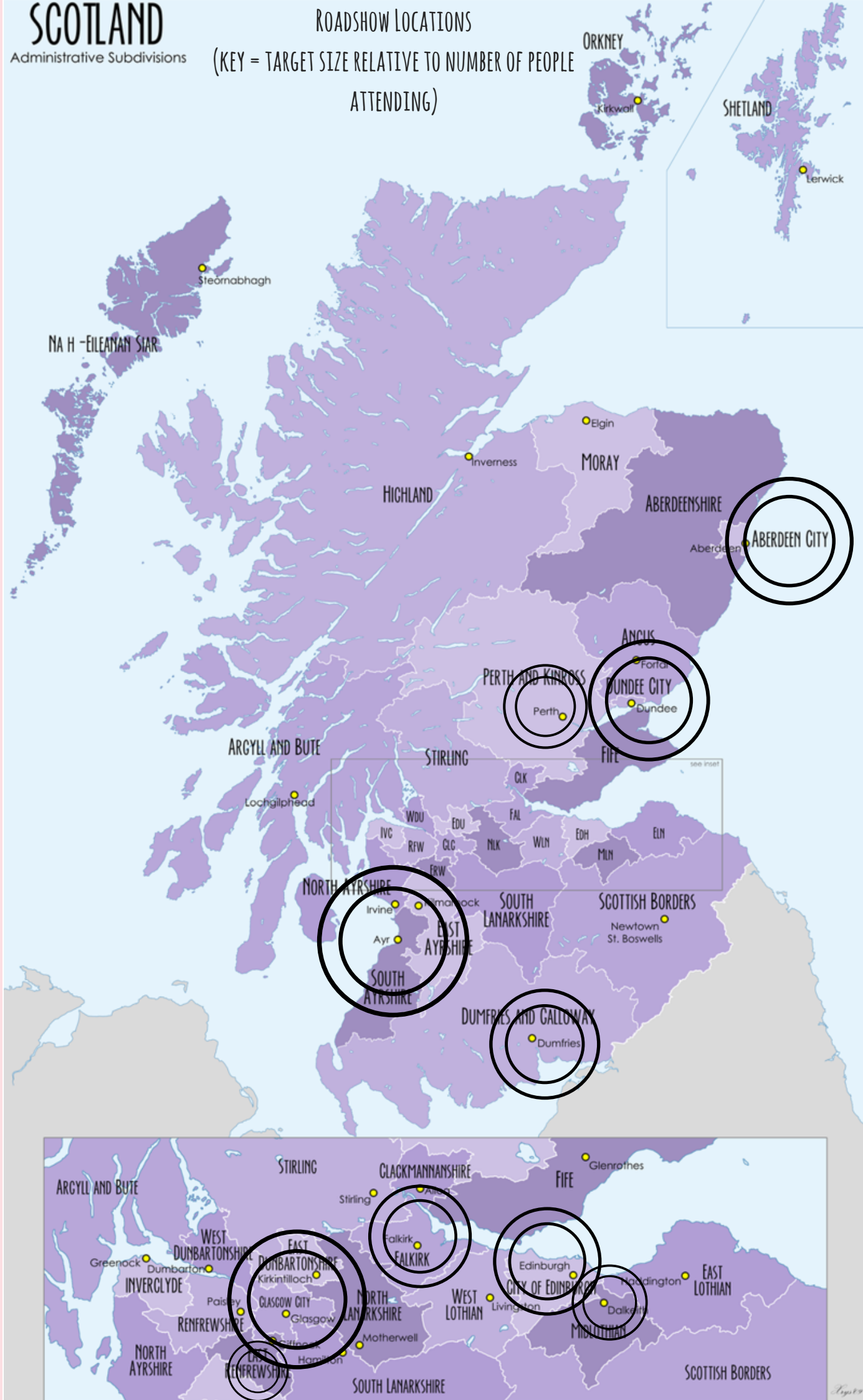
“It’s always the same policeman and he doesn’t seem to believe me or care”
Participant,
Glasgow

SCOTLAND

Administrative Subdivisions

ROADSHOW LOCATIONS

(KEY = TARGET SIZE RELATIVE TO NUMBER OF PEOPLE ATTENDING)



OVERVIEW

AMINA MUSLIM WOMEN'S RESOURCE CENTRE

The issues Muslim women are facing are not solely tied up in hate crime but, nevertheless, hate crime adds to the issues that are already present. In a recent Roadshow event only 1 in 8 women had directly been impacted by hate crime but still felt the need to attend such events because they felt part of a marginalised group and perceived themselves as targeted by the media. A lot of their concern was about the environment in which their children were being raised and how difficult it may become to be able to explore a sense of religious self if the idea of being 'Islamic' was considered taboo.

Who is this report for?

This report addresses Scottish Government aims as outlined in the Race Equality Action Plan and Tackling Prejudice and Building Connected Communities: Scottish Government response to the report of the Independent Advisory Group on Hate Crime, Prejudice and Community Cohesion.

It also includes recommendations for Police Scotland strategies around hate crime prevention, including updates to the transport policing and decreasing levels of reporting of religiously aggravated hate crime.

This report is also useful for local councils, equalities organisations and other bodies who have, or wish to have, meaningful engagement with Muslim Women in Scotland.



DEMOGRAPHICS

Muslims in Scotland make up a small but growing and ethnically diverse population, with a relatively young age profile. Muslims constitute 1.45% of the population in Scotland – there are 76,737 Muslims, 41,241 of them men, and 35,496 women. The Muslim population increased by over 34,000 between the 2001 and 2011 Censuses, and Muslims remain the largest minority faith population in Scotland – larger than all the other minority faiths combined.

According to the recent census 2011, 71.5% of Muslims are of South Asian origin, 9.8 % are Arab (1 in 10) and 7.8 % (1 in 12) are White, while 7% are Black (see Fig.1). One third of the Minority Ethnic population in Scotland are Muslim and 92% of Muslims in Scotland are ME. Experiences of race, religion and gendered prejudice and discrimination are often intersectional.

Whilst there are Muslims in all of Scotland's council areas, the population is sparsely distributed, with concentration in areas in and around Glasgow. According to the latest census figures, 75% of Muslims live in the three Scottish parliamentary regions of Glasgow 43.6%, Lothian 19% and North-East Scotland 11.8%, mostly concentrated in the cities of Glasgow, Edinburgh, Dundee and Aberdeen.

Ethnicity of Muslims in Scotland

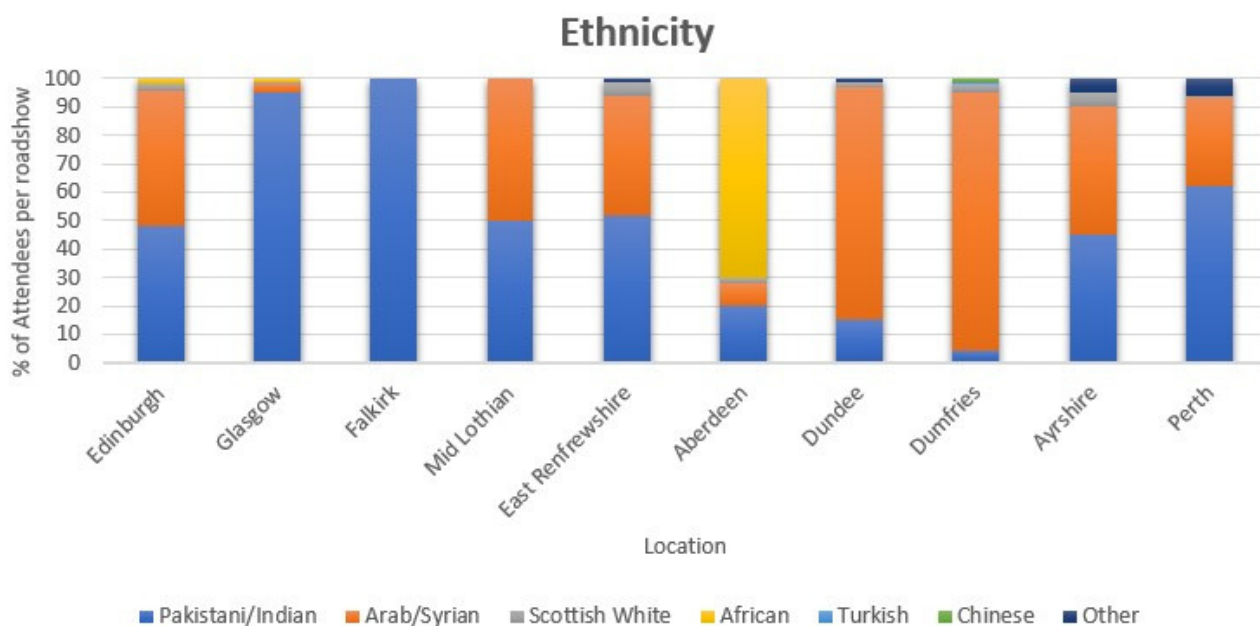
Table 5: Muslim Proportions of Ethnic Groups

Ethnic Group	All	Muslims	Muslims as % of all population in ethnic category	Muslims as % of overall Muslim population
White	5,084,407	5,983	0.1	7.8
Mixed/multiple ethnic group	19,815	1,342	6.8	1.8
Asian/Asian Scottish/Asian British	140,678	54,870	39.0	71.5
Black/African/Caribbean/Black Scottish/British	36,178	5,380	14.9	7.0
Arab	9,366	7,505	80.1	9.8
Any other ethnic group	4,959	1,657	33.4	2.2
All	5,295,403	76,737	1.5	100.0

Source: Census 2011, NRS Table DC2201SC

DEMOGRAPHICS

This report represents findings from the mentioned localities, where our Roadshows were conducted. The recent arrival of Syrian refugees has seen a rise of Muslims in these communities in certain areas. The below chart represents percentage of attendees by ethnicity, in different localities across Scotland.



Although Edinburgh is quite diverse with concentration of Muslims in the city, of the attendees 48% were of Pakistani/Indian origin, 48% Arab/Syrian and 2% were of African origin. Mid Lothian was similar with 50% attendees of Pakistani/Indian origin and 50% Arab/Syrian. Glasgow has the highest concentration of diverse Muslim communities; of the attendees, 95% were of Pakistani/Indian origin, 3% Arab/Syrian, 1% Scottish White and 1% African. This depicts a mirror reflection of the highest number being within the South Asian communities.

Although not as diverse as Scotland's cities, Falkirk has a growing Muslim community that has a relatively young age profile. Recent years have seen an increase in EU migrants and now Syrian refugees. However, the Pakistani/Indian communities are still by far the majority, all attendees were of South Asian origin.

Of Scotland's major cities Aberdeen is one of the most ethnically diverse, this reflected with the mix of attendees; 70% were of African origin, 20% Pakistani/Indian, 8% Arab/Syrian, 2% Scottish White.

Dundee has seen a change in demographics with a recent influx of Syrian Refugees. 82% of attendees were of Syrian/Arab origin, 15% Pakistani/Indian, 1% other.

OUR ROADSHOWS

Amina - Muslim Women's Resource Centre has been running roadshows across Scotland over the past 6 months addressing the issue of hate crime and discrimination within our communities.

The levels and impact of Islamophobia across the UK has never had a homogenous effect and as an organisation working to capture the voices of Scotland's Muslim women, we have focused on grassroots research and empowerment. We planned to use existing networks of Muslim women and deliver our workshops in the communities where they live and work. We have worked in partnership with other voluntary sector organisations who put forward their time, contacts and venues to make sure the women in their community could benefit from our workshops.

The roadshows were structured* to both educate communities and record the impact of hate crime on daily lives in order to be able to build a picture of the dynamics between marginalised communities and the protection mechanisms offered to them.

It's clear from the discussions we've hosted, that women's primary concern is the media and how Islam and Muslims are portrayed. There is a sense of the community essentially retreating into themselves at such moments, often feeling attacked and held accountable for the actions of others.



"Differentiating between communities[in terms of police treatment and negative coverage] means people lose trust [in authorities]" Participant, Falkirk

OUR ROADSHOWS

Many women talk about fears of Islamophobia that their children may face, at school, when taking public transport or in leisure activities. Other themes emerge around women's confidence in reporting to the police when they have experienced hate crime.

In this report, we attempt to show the range of issues that can be attributed to the pervasive feeling of risk and fear that colours the lives of women in the Muslim community. There has been much talk of intersectionality when it comes to the relationship women in particular have with society. We will continue along those lines here as links are drawn between women's position with regards to caring responsibilities, access to finances and bearing the brunt of stereotypes in society from religious, cultural and racial perspectives.

It is our hope this report can provide some direction for service providers and policy makers and that we can add to the informed discussion on hate crime.

*"If you're Muslim, mental health issues aren't a reason for your behaviour [in response to a statement on bias in media portrayal of criminal's motives]"
Participant, Dundee*



WORKSHOPS

The format for our roadshows was originally made as a conversation café. This style of information gathering puts a large onus on the participants to direct and facilitate their own discussions around topics of their choosing. It proved a difficult format to maintain with the different variables we had to contend with when working with the community in various locations.

Variables included: availability of facilitators; language barriers; number of participants; age difference; confidence and trust within the groups; and different attention spans.

However, we wanted to maintain as much agency for the participants as possible in order to capture as much of their perspectives on salient issues (see right) as possible. Therefore, we tended to work with the basic structure consisting of a short presentation, room for questions and then a group exercise.

The following themes were introduced to participants:

Police and Criminal Justice
Education
Media
Community

"We could make this [hijab] a much lighter topic. Lots of communities wear head coverings, we should show them how we do it too. It's style and choice as well"
Participant, Perth



WORKSHOPS

Adapting the plan...

Facilitators moved around the room prompting discussions, making sure people were able to get their views across.

The participants had more of a framework to fall back on but still had flexibility to discuss their experiences.



Facilitators acted as scribes as the discussion flowed freely amongst the smaller roadshow groups, rather than outlining what was to be debated. The women seemed to really appreciate this freedom to speak about the issues and contribute.

Further afield, in places such as Aberdeen, Perth and Ayrshire, the community welcomed us very warmly and were highly appreciative of the fact that an effort was made to have those conversations with them.

“How do we reach out to other communities facing hate crime?”
Participant, Ayrshire

Mutual respect and agency of the individual participants became the most important values behind our work and prompted community driven action points.

EMERGING THEMES

Our efforts received a significant level of support from the attendees. Contrary to the negative connotations of a hate crime event, the input from the women was fairly positive. Collected here are some recurrent points from the table discussions around this topic and women were also asked for ideas for any solutions that they wanted to be put forward. We are confident that the solutions presented here will be attainable and that they will make an impact on the daily lives of many Muslim/BME women. To provide an insight into what stakeholders can prioritise, according to those affected by prejudice and hate crime, we have separated recommendations to suit the appropriate sectors.

"Is it worth reporting?"

Participant, Glasgow

We don't *dislike* the police but...

The majority of reports from women about the police are either positive or fairly neutral. In the instances where hate crimes have been reported (as opposed to hate incidents)* individuals who have reported have felt the support from the police was as they would have expected or were pleasantly surprised. Stories of other types of incidents that arose from such discussion were more mixed in terms of good/bad experiences. This has shown that dealing with the police on other matters does have an impact on whether reporting to them is considered worthwhile.

*Police Scotland "Hate Crime: Standard operating procedure", 2016
[http://www.scotland.police.uk/assets/pdf/151934/184779/hate-crime-sop pp 6-7](http://www.scotland.police.uk/assets/pdf/151934/184779/hate-crime-sop_pp_6-7)

EMERGING THEMES

Some of the points raised about the hate crime reporting process are outlined below:

- What is classed as a crime and what kind of evidence is acceptable?
- What part of the process makes it take so long?
- Is court the only option? Can the police condemn the actions but not prosecute?
- Insensitivity to racism on the part of some of the Police force has lessened trust
- Confident in Police but aware that there can be institutional bias and prejudices about some communities
- Small community; fear of repercussion from others in the area

"We want community officers who are representative"

Participant, East Refrewshire

Recommendations

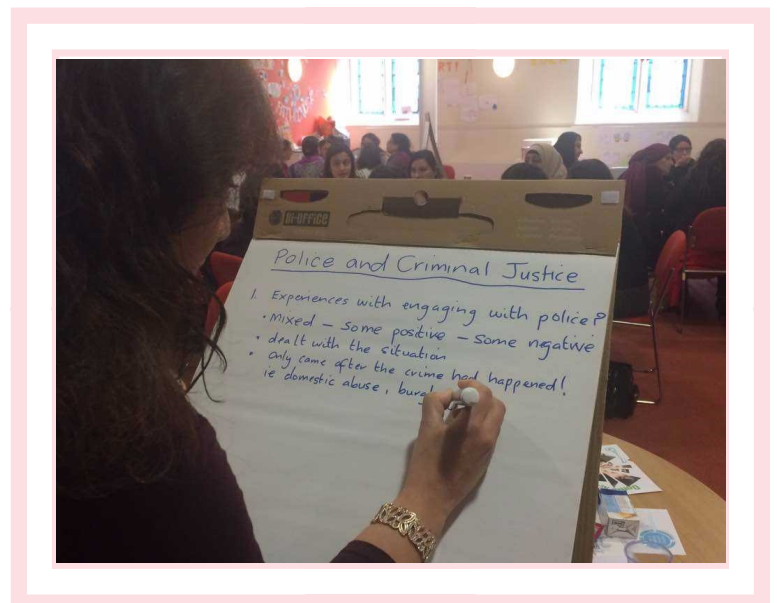
Police Scotland:

- Training and improvement in community policing with a view to:
Increase visibility and improve community trust.

Looking to form contacts outwith the mosque also as hate crimes are largely perpetrated against women and men are more likely to frequent the mosque.

3rd Party Reporting centres:

- Make it a priority to explain the process and impact of reporting and how they can help if individuals don't want to go to the Police e.g. provide a central location for meetings and info sessions.
- Clearer information and marketing on who and what is a 3rd party reporting centre



EMERGING THEMES

Hate crimes intensify after media reporting on specific terror attacks – how they are reported counts!

There was a general consensus around the media's reflection of Muslims as negative, which has generated an unease and insecurity about the position of Muslim and ME women in Scotland. The media itself was acknowledged as a powerful tool which women are willing to use in a meaningful way but do not feel strong, or equipped enough to use by themselves. The quotes below are not attributed to any one participant as they are summaries of many similar points made.

"A story is reported differently when it's a terror attack that hasn't been committed by a Muslim. We're guilty until proven innocent"

"I never see people like me on screen it's either someone very liberal or someone very conservative"

"People can be very patronising to women wearing headscarves. It's not your choice, it's mine."

"Different channels report in different ways, how do people decide the truth?"

"The day after a terrorist attack is reported I'm smiling extra widely at everyone...I feel like I have to let them know that it's not me"

In discussing policing/criminal justice and media, social media was not widely mentioned as something that people associated with the topic, although it is the largest growing network linking people across the globe that also has the ability to anonymise culprits of abuse. The few who did mention social media did it in a way that showed recognition of the self regulating aspect of an online environment i.e. it is easier to say negative things but it is also easy to access support. Young people's access to social media came across as one of parental concern rather than an area to be externally regulated because there is little information around how the process of procuring evidence is carried out.

EMERGING THEMES



"In parts of Egypt where there are many tourists, the Hijab is banned, as is the burqa in France. It's not a western problem, we need to fight for our rights"

Participant, Edinburgh

Recommendations

General:

- Frequent and diverse community engagement to gain a better understanding of Muslims;
- Educating young people on media influences and the media industry;
- Utilise social media to make new narratives and make people feel represented;
- Regulation of media to make it report stories proportionately rather than floods of negative coverage;
- There should be as much focus on hate crime in the media as terrorism;
- Religion cannot be one of the first things used to identify a person.

Scottish Government:

- Need authoritative backing from the Government to address the issue of discrimination on a worldwide level and how it is affecting domestic and international relationships.

EMERGING THEMES

I want my child to feel included

Families are concerned about the way their children's identity is being allowed to be shaped at school and in particular the biases against them. This can occur both passively through the curriculum e.g. not all schools offer R.E. or teach Islam as part of the subject, and actively through bullying.

Issues raised

- ❖ Teachers and pupils might benefit from understanding a few of the practicalities of being Muslim e.g. halal food, prayer times, Ramadhan
- ❖ Issues that are of growing concern in the country are made topical in education but must be addressed in a balanced way to avoid perpetuating stereotypes
- ❖ It might be useful spending a proportionate amount of time on different religious festivals throughout the year
- ❖ How do we deal with the growing racism in schools? – In particular, name-calling creates the blurred lines between race/religion/culture and is not specifically dealt with
- ❖ Religions can often become oversimplified when being taught which depersonalises the lifestyle of those choosing to follow one
- ❖ There is a different depth and quality to religious education across local authorities where standard material also varies
- ❖ Religious education should start with primary pupils
- ❖ It is difficult for young people to be spokes people for their religion, and to stand up for their right to identify as a Muslim, when they have little experience of really living it [with regards to dealing with bullies]

EMERGING THEMES

Secular Education



VS.

OR

WITH



Religious Education

Recommendations

General:

- There should be a religious sensitivities component to teacher training;
- Encouragement for parents from different backgrounds to go onto parent councils;
- Access to faith based organisations so that teachers have contacts to plan with

Scottish Government:

- Review of curriculum and of teacher training in regards to approaching religious education

Police Scotland:

- Include the concept of hate incidents in upper school visits with a view to forming an inclusive culture

EMERGING THEMES

Integration seems a one-sided affair

A community is the sum of all of its components. However, in each area there was considered approach to how things can be made better for everyone in it. Women brought up issues they have experienced but were optimistic about how they could be improved and were very keen to contribute to the communities and society they call home.



Women's thoughts around finding their place in the community:

- It isn't easy to find help to solve issues affecting your community
- There sometimes aren't enough women's only leisure facilities
- People get negative comments if they choose to dress in an abaya (long overcoat) or in hijab. It is questioned in an interrogatory manner.
- There aren't enough people to explain hijab and why some people wear it and others don't, and parents are being forced to consider telling their children to take it off for their own safety
- Muslim women with hijab are targeted because they're more visible
- The media shows liberal Muslim women, women espousing freedom, as ones who don't wear hijab. There is a difference between being a liberal person and choosing not to wear hijab
- Muslims need to be more involved in engaging the wider community. We can make this knowledge sharing a much lighter experience than having to discuss hate crime and violence

EMERGING THEMES

*“Paki’ means Muslim, it means brown, it means you’re not from here”
Participant, Glasgow*

*“Being Muslim is sometimes understood as an ethnicity. If you are Muslim, you must belong from somewhere else”
Participant, Edinburgh*

*“Shouldn’t hate crime awareness training be given to the whole society, not just the ones being targeted?”
Participant, Perth*

Recommendations

General:

- Include hijab tutorials and stories of hijab at community events open to the public;
- Encourage communities to showcase the diversity within Islam;
- Organisations within the Equalities sector could work on incorporating community voices into their work e.g. volunteering;
- Hate crime awareness as part of training offered to all providers of public services.

Scottish Government and other funding bodies:

- Local organisations could be funded to help people find ways to understand how to access help i.e. useful travel routes; cultural/faith based services; translation/interpreting facilities;
- Highland communities, which contain large numbers of people who are isolated and have less access to services, should have clearer access to funding to combat the issue.

APPENDIX I

Amina Roadshow Session Outline:

Time	Activity	Process	Materials
5 mins	Welcome & Introductions	Welcome participants & give housekeeping info. Provide brief overview of the session incl. timings	
30 mins	Introduction to theme	Play short presentation Introduce video Play video & invite participants to share responses, linking where possible to discussions to come. Short input re hate crime: What is it? What can you do? Third party reporting centres. <i>(emphasise police are saying that Muslim women are a high prevalence group, with particularly low reporting – they know it's happening but not why women aren't reporting or what to do to encourage more reports)</i>	Laptop & projector with video uploaded Prompt sheet for facilitators Paper to record responses
10 mins	Short intro to group discussions	Introduction to what we hope to achieve from the forthcoming discussions. Amina's role in collecting community voices/opinion Where the feedback will go and what change can it make?	
20 mins		Break for refreshments and prayer	
45 mins	Open Space discussion	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. Participants to split into groups to discuss topic questions on: Policy and criminal justice; Education; Media; Community ii. Facilitators to check that groups are running ok and prep for discussion around topics raised. <p>Scribe nominated Groups are encouraged to discuss the questions put to them and anything other issues that are raised around the discussion theme.</p> <p>After 15 mins the flipcharts for recording feedback are swapped around between the groups and discussion on the next topic commences etc.</p>	Flipcharts with topics Paper to record discussion Pens
20 mins	Conclusions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Bring the whole group back together & do a quick go-around to give people a chance to share any key points from their discussions - Brief discussion of Amina ambassadors & provide info sheets - Provide info on local supports & 3rd party reporting - Evaluation sheets - Closing statements 	Info sheet on Amina Ambassadors Information on local <u>third party reporting centres</u> & available supports

APPENDIX II

Facilitator Prompt Questions:

Police & Criminal Justice

- What (if any) are your experiences of engaging with the police?
- Do you feel like people in your community are likely to report hate crime? If not, why not?
- What would you like to see in terms of changes or improvements to the ways that the police and or courts address hate crime?
- What would help people to feel confident in reporting?
- What are your experiences of engaging with criminal justice (e.g. police, PFs, Court system)?

Community

- What are the issues in your community? What could help?
- What's your experience of using public transport? Do you feel safe & confident travelling alone?
- What is your experience of using local services such as leisure facilities? (e.g. swimming pools, libraries, museums etc.) Do you feel safe & welcomed? Are there any issues you would like to see raised?
- What are the issues in your community / area / networks? What could help?
- What's your experience of education / travel / local services? Do you see hate crime or prejudice towards yourself or others there and if so, what could help you deal with it?

Education

- Do you feel that schools do enough to challenge discrimination and hate crime / incidents?
- Do you feel you / your children are well-understood in relation to your ethnic & religious identity?
- What, if anything, could schools do to improve things?

Media

- How do you feel about portrayals of Islam and Muslim women in the media?
- Do you think the media plays a part in discrimination and hate crime?
- What would help?

Venues and Partners

We would like to give a special thanks to all those that made these roadshows possible:

Queens Park Parish Church, Glasgow

Aberdeen Mosque and Islamic Centre

Dumfries and Galloway Multicultural Centre

Cair Centre, Dundee

Perth and Kinross Association of Voluntary Services

Greyfriars Charteris Centre, Edinburgh

The Rainbow Group, Dawson Centre, Falkirk

Thorntree Hall, East Renfrewshire

Lasswade Library, Midlothian Council, Midlothian

St. Joseph's Academy, Kilmarnock, Ayrshire

ADDITIONAL RESOURCES

**TACKLING PREJUDICE AND BUILDING
CONNECTED COMMUNITIES:** Scottish
Government response to the report of the
Independent Advisory Group on Hate Crime,
Prejudice and Community Cohesion, June
2017

<https://www.scottishwomensconvention.org/content/resources/hate-crime.pdf>

Race Equality Action Plan:

<http://www.gov.scot/Resource/0052/00528746.pdf>

**Hate Crime & Third-Party Reporting – Police
Scotland**

Find your nearest 3rd party reporting centre
Access the online Hate Crime reporting form
Access a copy of the Hate Crime awareness
booklet (translations available)

<http://www.scotland.police.uk/contact-us/hate-crime-and-third-party-reporting>

http://www.hatecrimescotland.org/hate-crime-leaflet-english-march2016_hi

Pocket guide to media and politics ENGAGE

<https://mend.org.uk/news/pocket-guide-to-media-and-politics>

**New European rulings on extremist and
explicit videos**

<https://www.theguardian.com/technology/2017/may/24/facebook-youtube-tough-new-laws-extremist-explicit-video-europe>



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Resource Centre



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