

SEVEN 7/7: INFOGRAPHICS REFLECTING ON

**Muslims, Islamophobia and British society
ten years after 7/7**

@FaithMattersUK

@TellMAMAUK (Twitter)

www.tellmamauk.org



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#UnitedAgainstH8



FAITH MATTERS

Working Globally, Impacting Locally
www.faith-matters.org

1. Public opinion is negative toward Muslims:

The public is unsure about Muslim commitments to 'British values':
(n=1647, survey in 2015)

Do Muslims share 'British values'?

8% of respondents said they 'don't know'.

46%

NO: only a minority or hardly any Muslims share British values

46%

YES: most or a majority of Muslims share British Values.

Are Muslims well-integrated?

8% of respondents had other answers.

50%

NO: only a minority or hardly any Muslims are well-integrated.

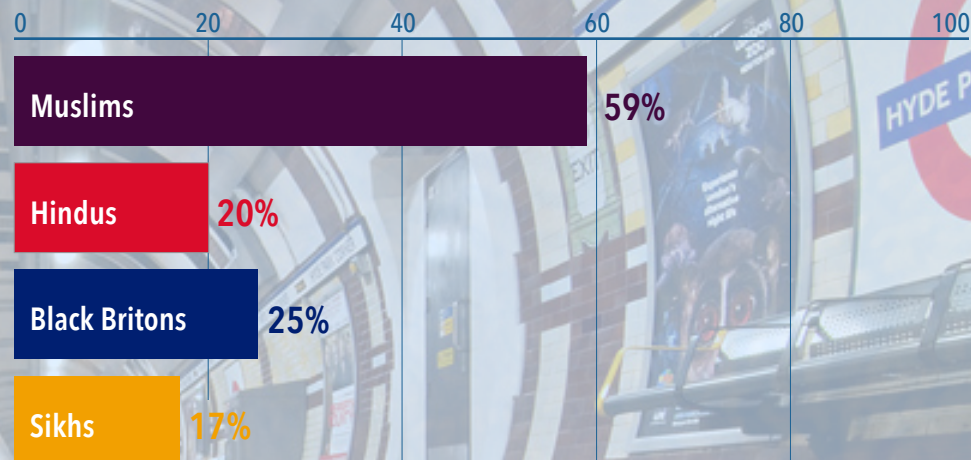
42%

YES: most or a majority of Muslims are well-integrated.

Members of the British public have conflicting views and misconceptions about Islam and Muslims.

Source: YouGov. (2015) 'YouGov/Sunday Times Survey Results', p.4

'There will be a "clash of civilisations" between native White Britons and...'
(below, percentage that 'agree'; n=1839, survey in 2013)



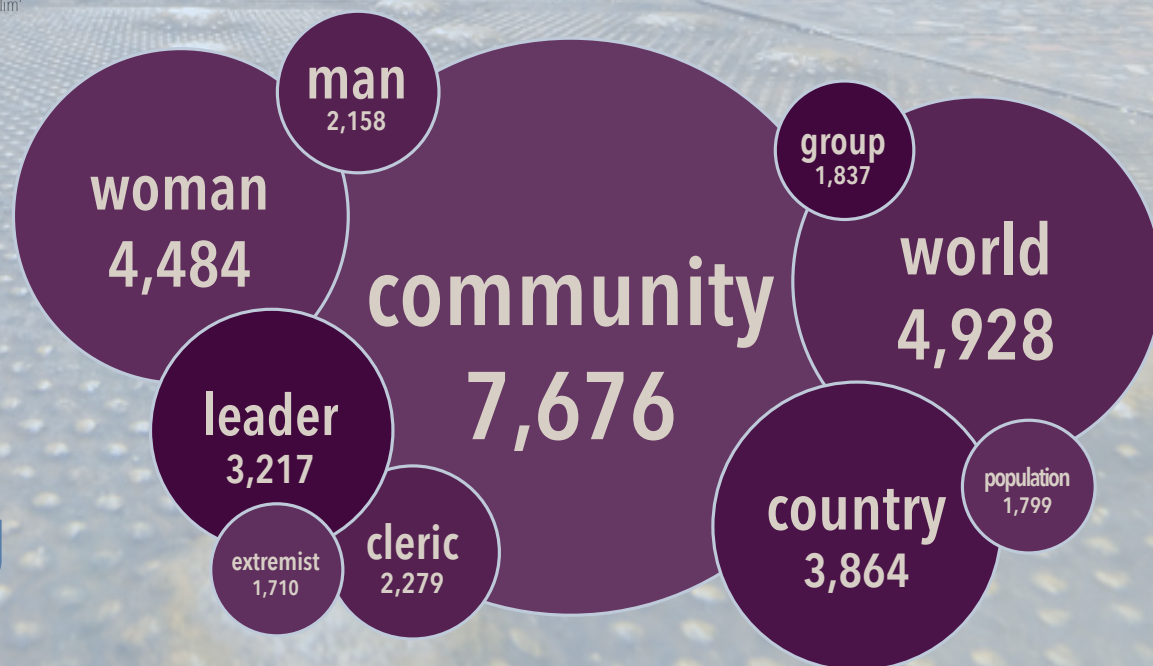
Many members of the British public expect a civilisational clash with Muslims, but not with other groups.

Source: YouGov. (2015) 'Dr Matthew Goodwin-University of Nottingham/YouGov Survey Results', p. 2-3

Top ten nouns used in relation to Islam and Muslims in newspapers over 1998-2009 by word count:

Source: Baker, P, Gabrielatos, C, and T McEnery. (2013). 'Sketching Muslims: A Corpus Driven Analysis of Representations Around the Word 'Muslim' in the British Press 1998-2009'. *Applied Linguistics*, 34:3, p. 261.

'The quantitative analysis found that Muslims were frequently constructed in terms of homogeneity and connected to conflict. This finding was echoed in the qualitative analysis that showed that Muslim community and Muslim world were frequently characterized as distinct, reasonably homogeneous entities that are quick to take offence, in tension with the UK or 'the West', rather than integrated, contain dangerous radical 'elements', and are threatened by a backlash' (p. 275).



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2. Hate crime and political violence:

Hate crime statistics show a clear correlation between hate incidents and the use of violence in the name of Islam.

7/7 bombings:
573%
year-over-year increase

40

2004

269

2005

Religiously-aggravated incidents in the three weeks after 7 July, 2004 and 2005

Source: BBC News, 'Hate crimes soar after bombings' 4 August 2005

Murder of Lee Rigby:
286%
quarterly increase

282

73

Feb-Apr

May-Jul

Anti-Muslim incidents in the three months before and after May 2013

Source: Metropolitan Police. FOIA Disclosure #49559, 14/10/2014

Charlie Hebdo:
275%
weekly increase

45

12

Week prior

Week after

Incidents in the seven days before and after the atrocities in Paris.

Source: Littler, M and Feldman, M. (2015). *Annual Monitoring, Cumulative Extremism, and Policy Implications*. Teeside University, p. 15.

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3. Employment discrimination and deprivation:

Muslims of equal qualification are less likely to obtain employment:

(odds of likelihood to obtain employment across ethnoreligious categories at high level of qualification)

Source: Khattab, N. "Ethno-religious Background as a Determinant of Educational and Occupational Attainment in Britain". *Sociology*, 43:2, p. 315.



This graph shows the odds ratio* of occupational attainment across categories at an equally high level of academic qualification. It clearly demonstrates that women and men from ethnic minority backgrounds receive less benefit from higher education than equally-qualified people of a White British background. It also clearly demonstrates that Muslims receive lowest returns on higher education (though Christian Black Caribbeans and Africans face disadvantage at a similar magnitude). The fact that White British Muslims have much lower odds ratios for occupational attainment than Christian or non-religious White Britons is clear evidence of a 'Muslim penalty' when looking for a job.

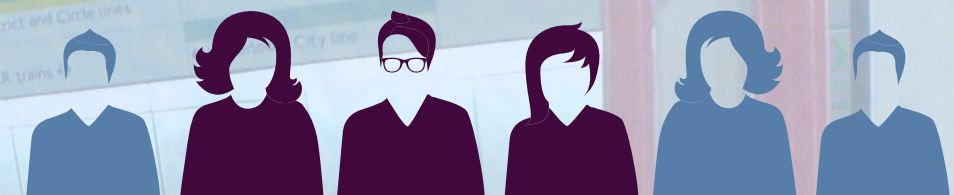
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British Muslims are clustered in areas of high deprivation:



More than half of all Muslims live in the **most deprived quintile** in the UK.

Source: Ali, S. (2015). *British Muslims in Numbers*. London: Muslim Council of Britain, p. 48.



£

££

£££

££££

£££££

Proportion of population in deprived quintile that experienced hate crime:

Source: Home Office, Office of National Statistics and Ministry of Justice. (2013). *An Overview of Hate Crime in England and Wales*. Table 1.06.

1%

of all residents in the most deprived quintile experienced hate crime. **This is significantly higher than other quintiles.**

0.4%

of those in the middle three quintiles experienced hate crime. **Hate crime is more than twice as unlikely in these quintiles.**

0.1%

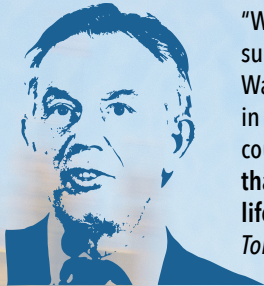
of those in the least deprived quintile experience hate crime. **You are ten times as unlikely to experience hate crime in these areas as in the lowest quintile.**

*An odds ratio (OR) is a measure of association between 'Ethnic Background' and an 'Occupational Attainment'. The OR represents the odds that 'Occupational Attainment' will occur given a particular 'Ethnic Background', compared to the odds of the 'Occupational Attainment' occurring in the absence of that 'Ethnic Background'.

4. Counter-terrorism policy and British Muslims:

Muslims became the objects of terrorism investigation after 7/7:

Since 7/7, policymakers believe that it is their job to counter a violent, 'evil' ideology by developing policies to intervene in domestic Muslim communities.



"What we are confronting here is an evil ideology. [...] Its roots are not superficial, but deep, in the madrassas of Pakistan, in the extreme forms of Wahabi doctrine in Saudi Arabia, in the former training camps of Al-Qaeda in Afghanistan; in the cauldron of Chechnya; in parts of the politics of most countries of the Middle East and many in Asia; in the extremist minority that now in every European city preach hatred of the West and our way of life."

Tony Blair, July 2005

The Prevent strategy is disproportionately focused on Muslims:

Prevent funding priority areas are set by the Home Office and directly correlate to the size of the Muslim population in the area.

See Kundnani, A. (2009). *Spooked! How not to Prevent Violent Extremism*. London: Institute of Race Relations.



Source: Home Office, FOI Reference #32189 (2014) and Home Office (2011) *Prevent Strategy*, p. 101.

The Counter-Terrorism and Security Act 2015 :

The CTS Act 2015 has expanded the government's power and may significantly impact British Muslims



Temporary Exclusion

Gives Home Secretary power to issue Temporary Exclusion Orders (TEOs), preventing British nationals from returning to the UK if 'suspected' of 'terrorism-related activity'.



Prevent Duty

Requires all public authorities to have 'due regard to the need to prevent people from being drawn into terrorism'. Police, schools, universities, and the NHS are all responsible to uphold the duty.



Data Retention

Requires communications service providers to retain additional communications data, including IP Addresses, which can be used to identify the sender or recipient of a communication.

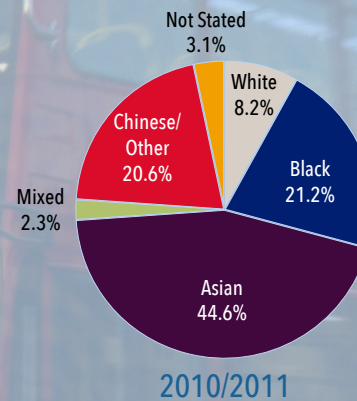
Schedule 7 laws have affected British Asians more than any other group:

(proportion of Asians stopped under Schedule 7 of the Terrorism Act 2000)

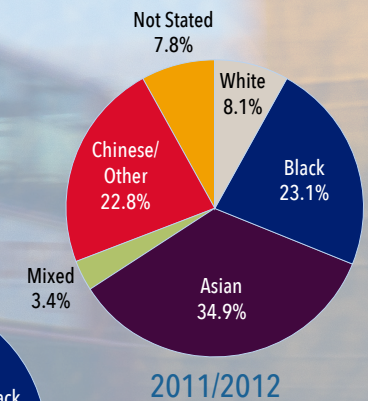


Schedule 7 stops allow local police forces to stop, interrogate and detain individuals at ports if they are suspected of terrorism. These powers have significantly affected British Asians.

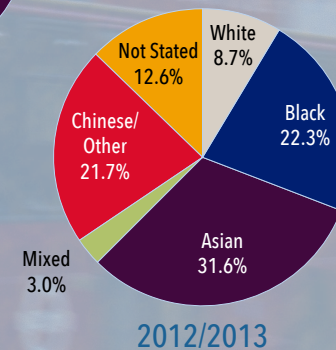
Schedule 7 stops can last for under-an-hour, over-an-hour, or lead to full detentions. Detentions, charted below, demonstrate that British Asians are the most likely to be detained under Schedule 7 powers.



2010/2011



2011/2012



2012/2013

Source: Hurrell, K. *An Experimental Analysis of Examinations and Detentions under Schedule 7 of the Terrorism Act 2000*. Manchester: EHRC.

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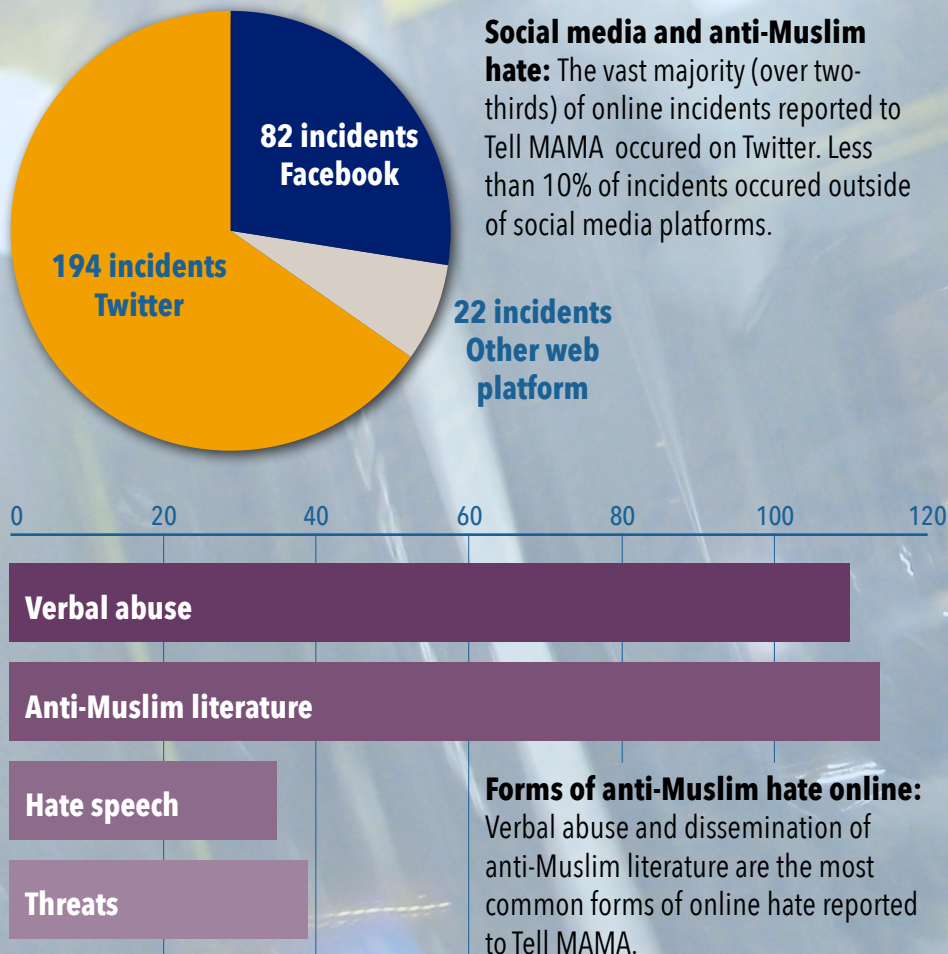


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5. Online hate is an increasing concern:

Tell MAMA data indicates that online hate presents a growing challenge particularly on social media platforms

(verified Tell MAMA data recorded between 1 January and 31 December 2014)



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Perpetrators of online hate crimes on Facebook have received significant punishments

(sources compiled from news reports, 2013-2014)

1. Ryan Harbinson, a 19-year-old with a promising football career, made a call on Facebook for people to engage in terrorist acts in revenge for the murder of Lee Rigby:

'Anyone up for starting our own series of terrorist attacks, little bit of petroleum would set fire to the mosque nicely :)'

Harbinson was fined £1000 for inciting racial violence.

Source: BBC News. Former promising footballer fined £1,000 for racist Facebook post. 17 July 2014.

2. Two young men, Leon Richmond (18) and Darren Hubble (23), were arrested for making threats on Facebook to burn down and 'blow up' the proposed Astley Bridge mosque near Bolton. Hubble posted:

'Bolton people say no, Wigan says not a chance, I'll torch the place if I get half the chance'

Both men were fined £600 in addition to costs. They were active on a Facebook page titled 'Stop the Astley Bridge Mosque' where they posted grossly offensive and violent messages.

Source: Culley, J. 'Men fined £600 for threatening to "torch" and "blow up" Astley Bridge mosque on Facebook'. The Bolton News. 5 December 2014.

3. A 28-year-old former infantryman, Paul Fisher, posted messages on the 'Stop Destroying our Armed Forces' Facebook Page encouraging others to 'behead ragheads'. He admitted that his message was 'intended to incite others to carry out serious violence'. He was sentenced to 270 hours of unpaid work and put under social work supervision for two years.

Source: Daily Record. 'Former soldier from Livingston admits racist Facebook outburst over death of Lee Rigby'. 26 September 2013.

6. Hate crimes against Muslims on public transport:

Case studies:

- 1 Assault:** A woman in the Leeds bus station reported being subjected to an extreme torrent of anti-Muslim abuse. A man was shouting at her to 'f**k off back to [her] country' and that Muslims 'bring AIDS', wishing that 'all Muslims would be exterminated'. The woman attempted to get into a taxi. Before she could, the man slapped her across the face and pushed her into the taxi.
- 2 Assault:** A visibly Muslim woman was punched in the face as she was alighting from a bus. The attacker followed her off the bus, across the street, shouting that he was going to 'kill her'. A bystander assisted her by calling the police. The police took a statement from the bystander and took the victim to a hospital.
- 3 Verbal abuse:** A woman abused a visibly Muslim man as he read the Qur'an on a London Underground train. She shouted, 'I can't believe a genocide is allowed to happen...they're gonna kill the men and keep the women as slaves, and it's all because of that f**king book!' She pointed to the Qur'an in the man's hand. He looked up and smiled at her. She got off the train and yelled back, 'keep reading and believing, you sh*t!' and left the train.
- 4 Threats made:** On a train platform, a Pakistani man heard another man talking about him. The man said that if the victim 'says anything, [I] will push him onto the tracks'. The incident did not escalate but he reported the incident to Tell MAMA.

Tell MAMA recorded 16 verified incidents of hate crime on public transit in 2014
(recorded between 1 January and 31 December 2014)

5

assaults
(all five were against
Muslim women)

10

incidents of
verbal abuse

1

threat made

Hate crimes on public transit disproportionately affect women

13

of 16 victims
were female,
seven of whom
were wearing
religious clothing



White males are the most common perpetrators of these attacks

11

male perpetrators

5

female perpetrators

15

of 16 perpetrators
were identified as
ethnically 'White'

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7. People of all faiths and creeds were attacked on 7/7:

The victims of 7/7 reflect the rich, diverse backgrounds that make London and the United Kingdom vibrant and exciting.
(various sources compiled from news reports)

GILES HART, 55, HUMANIST

Born in Khartoum, Sudan to English parents, Giles was posthumously awarded the Knight's Cross of the Order of Merit of the Republic of Poland for his services to Solidarity, a group which helped to end the communist movement in Poland. He worked for British Telecom and 'believed in justice, liberty and freedom'.

Source: BBC News. Obituary: Giles Hart. 20 January 2011.

SHYANJUNA PARATHASANGARY, 30, CHRISTIAN

Born in Sri Lanka, Shyanjuna moved to London at one year old. Though her father was Hindu, she followed her mother's faith. She grew up in London and worked for Royal Mail. She enjoyed swimming, films, described by her family as a 'tower of strength'.

Source: BBC News. Obituary: Shyanjuna Parathasangary. 20 January 2011.

SAM LY, 28, BUDDHIST

Born in Vietnam, Sam moved with his family to Melbourne, Australia as a refugee when he was two years old. He was living in London with his longtime girlfriend since 2003. She said, 'If it is possible to be taught how to love wholeheartedly and unselfishly, Sam was my teacher'.

Source: BBC News. Obituary: Sam Ly. 20 January 2011.

MIRIAM HYMAN, 31, JEWISH

Born and raised in London, Myriam was a freelance picture editor, having previously worked in publishing. In addition to her professional activities, she raised money for a cancer charity and 'worked to bring greater understanding between Palestinians and Jews'. Before her death, she was planning to start her own business.

Source: BBC News. Obituary: Myriam Hyman. 20 January 2011.

ATIQUE SHARIFI, 24, MUSLIM

Born in Afghanistan, Atique's parents were killed by the Taliban when he was a teenager. Atique escaped, and was granted exceptional leave to stay in Britain, arriving in London in 2002. He was an excellent student, quickly learning English. He sent money back to his sister in Afghanistan while working at a pizza takeaway.

Source: BBC News. Obituary: Atique Sharifi. 20 January 2011.

**Hate and violence feed off one another.
Only unity and plurality can defeat them.**

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