Prevent Newsletter January 2020

To all our Employers, Parents, Learners and Partners. I would like to update you all on some interesting facts related to PREVENT.

What is PREVENT?

The Prevent strategy, published by the Government in 2011, is part of our overall counter-terrorism strategy, CONTEST. The aim of the Prevent strategy is to reduce the threat to the UK from terrorism by stopping people becoming terrorists or supporting terrorism. In the Act this has simply been expressed as the need to "prevent people from being drawn into terrorism".

The 2011 Prevent strategy has three specific strategic objectives:

- respond to the ideological challenge of terrorism and the threat we face from those who promote it
- prevent people from being drawn into terrorism and ensure that they are given appropriate advice and support
- work with sectors and institutions where there are risks of radicalisation that we need to address.

Prevent is intended to deal with all kinds of terrorist threats to the UK. The most significant of these threats is currently from terrorist organisations in Syria and Iraq, and Al Qa'ida associated groups. But terrorists associated with the extreme right **also** pose a continued threat to our safety and security.

Islamist extremists regard Western intervention in Muslim-majority countries as a 'war with Islam', creating a narrative of 'them'and'us'. Their ideology includes the uncompromising belief that people cannot be both Muslim and British, and that Muslims living here should not participate in our democracy. Islamist extremists specifically attack the principles of civic participation and social cohesion. These extremists purport to identify grievances to which terrorist organisations then claim to have a solution.

The white supremacist ideology of extreme right-wing groups has also provided both the inspiration and justification for people who have committed extreme right-wing terrorist acts.

The Home office has Office published Prevent and Channel statistics for England and Wales
(Period April 2018 - March 2019) – First time these have been available.

Interesting data: this has been simplified to identify the key points, however if you would like to read more. The full document can be found HERE

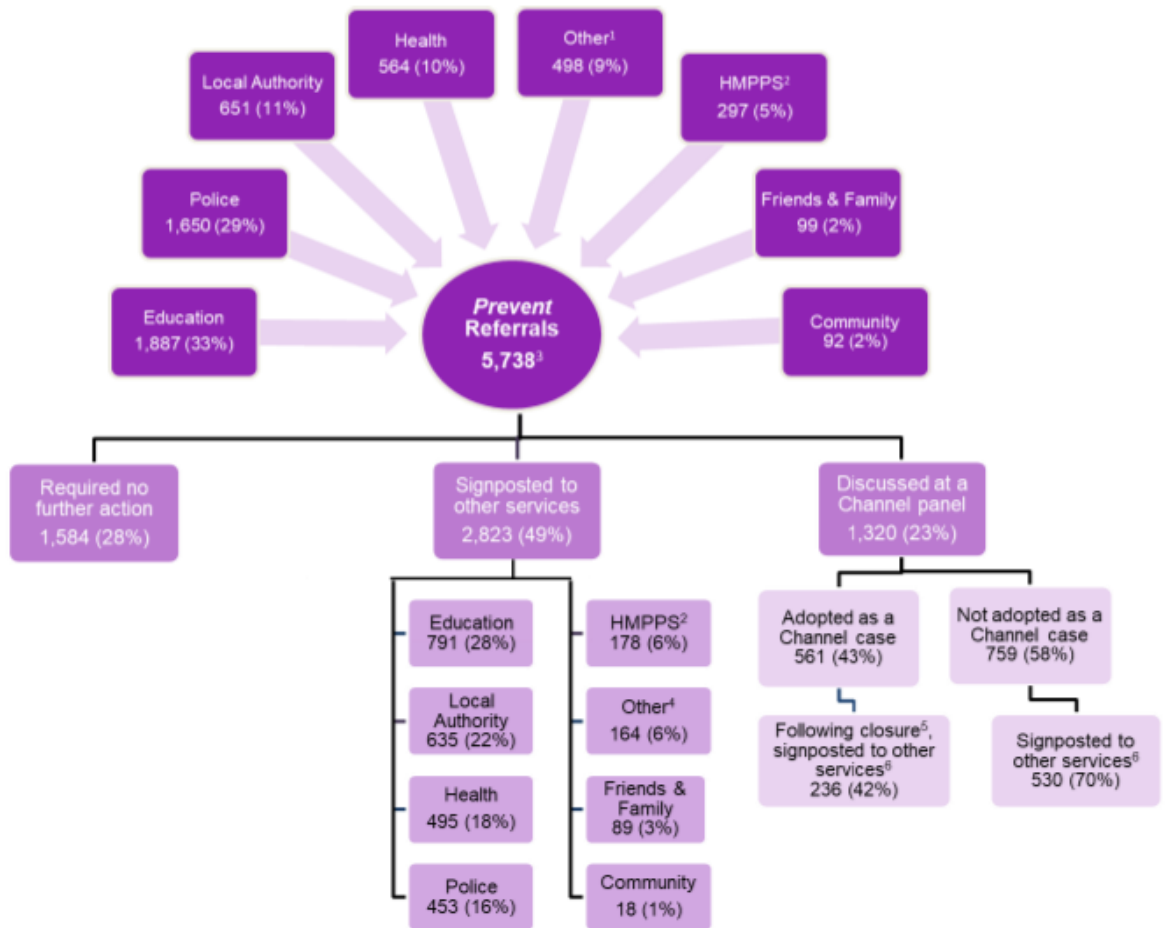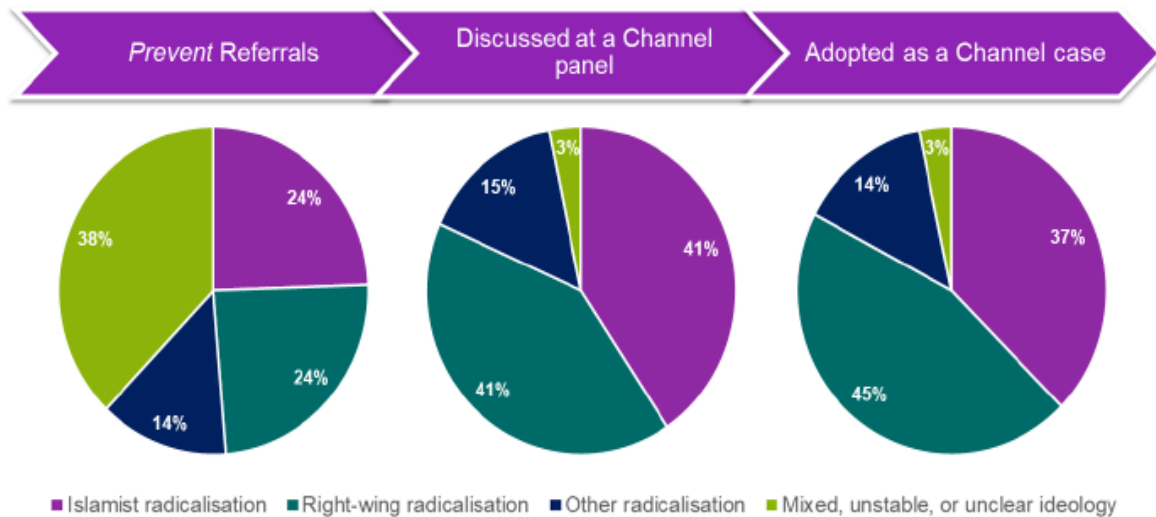**Figure 2: Sector of referral and subsequent journey, year ending March 2019**

Health
564 (10%)

Other[1]
498 (9%)

Local Authority
651 (11%)

HMPPS[2]
297 (5%)

Police
1,650 (29%)

Friends & Family
99 (2%)

Education
1,887 (33%)

Prevent
Referrals
5,738[3]

Community
92 (2%)

Required no further action
1,584 (28%)

Signposted to other services
2,823 (49%)

Discussed at a Channel panel
1,320 (23%)

Education
791 (28%)

HMPPS[2]
178 (6%)

Local Authority
635 (22%)

Other[4]
164 (6%)

Health
495 (18%)

Friends & Family
89 (3%)

Police
453 (16%)

Community
18 (1%)

Adopted as a Channel case
561 (43%)

Not adopted as a Channel case
759 (58%)

Following closure[5], signposted to other services[6]
236 (42%)

Signposted to other services[6]
530 (70%)

Figure 6: Type of concern of those referred, discussed at a Channel panel and adopted as a Channel case, year ending March 2019

Prevent Referrals

Discussed at a Channel panel

Adopted as a Channel case

Prevent Referrals pie chart: 24%, 24%, 14%, 38%

Discussed at a Channel panel pie chart: 41%, 41%, 15%, 3%

Adopted as a Channel case pie chart: 37%, 45%, 14%, 3%

■ Islamist radicalisation ■ Right-wing radicalisation ■ Other radicalisation ■ Mixed, unstable, or unclear ideology

Source: Home Office, Individuals referred to and supported through the *Prevent* programme, England and Wales, April 2018 to March 2019.

Type of concern

In the year ending March 2019, the amount of **referrals**, **panel discussions** and **Channel cases** was more balanced between right-wing and Islamist radicalisation in comparison with previous years.
Of the 5,738 **referrals**, 1,404 individuals (24%) were referred for concerns related to Islamist radicalisation and 1,389 (24%) were referred for concerns related to right-wing radicalisation.

A total of 2,169 individuals (38%) were referred with a mixed, unstable or unclear ideology,3 of which the majority (1,252; 58%) had no concern identified following an initial assessment.

The remaining 776 individuals (14%) were referred for concerns related to other types of radicalisation. Although numbers were comparatively low, this includes international radicalisation groups and left-wing radicalisation, for example. There was a 6% increase in the number of recorded **referrals** for concerns related to right-wing radicalisation in the year ending March 2019 when compared with the previous year (1,312), continuing the upward trend seen since the year ending March 2016.

Referrals for concerns related to Islamist radicalisation decreased by 56% in the year ending March 2019 (3,197), continuing the downward trend seen since the year ending March 2016. A total of 561 referrals were adopted as a **Channel case** and, for the first time since recorded data became available (2015 to 2016 financial year), more adopted cases were referred for concerns related to right-wing radicalisation (254; 45%) compared with concerns related to Islamist radicalisation (210; 37%).

The remaining adopted cases were for referrals relating to a mixed, unstable or unclear ideology (19; 3%) and other radicalisation concerns (78; 14%). The number of referrals adopted as **Channel cases** for concerns related to right-wing radicalisation has increased by 50% from the year ending March 2018 to the current year, continuing the upward trend since the 2015 to 2016 financial year. In the same period, the number adopted as Channel cases for concerns related to Islamist radicalisation has increased by 24%.

Referrals that were discussed at a **Channel panel** with concerns related to right-wing radicalisation were proportionately more likely to be adopted as a case (254 of 542; 47%) than those with concerns related to Islamist radicalisation (210 of 536; 39%), a mixed, unstable or unclear ideology (19 of 44; 43%) or other radicalisation concerns (78 of 198; 39%). Overall, the likelihood of being adopted as a case has become more balanced since the year ending March 2018, when the figures were 40%, 26%, 10% and 25% respectively.

Police call on public to sign up to free counter-terrorism training

Devised by counter-terrorism officers and security experts, the ACT Awareness eLearning packages was previously only available to staff working in crowded places. Now Counter-Terrorism Policing has decided to open up the training to anyone who wants to become a CT Citizen so they can learn how to sport the signs of suspicious behaviour and understand what to do in the event of a major incident.

ACT Awareness is made up of seven modules that take a few minutes each to complete. You can pause and re-join at any time. In total it takes 45 minutes - so less than an hour of you time could help to prevent an attack or help save lives if one was to happen.

Go to ct.highfieldlearning.com to register and start learning.

Upcoming event

Save the date: Safer Internet Day is on the 11th February 2020!

Safer Internet Day 2020 will be celebrated globally with the theme: Together for a better internet.

More information can be found here