

Radicalisation

What does it mean to be radicalised?



Radicalisation can take many different forms and is an ongoing issue in today's society. Radicalisation is the process by which a person comes to support terrorism or extreme ideologies in opposition to the fundamental British Values.

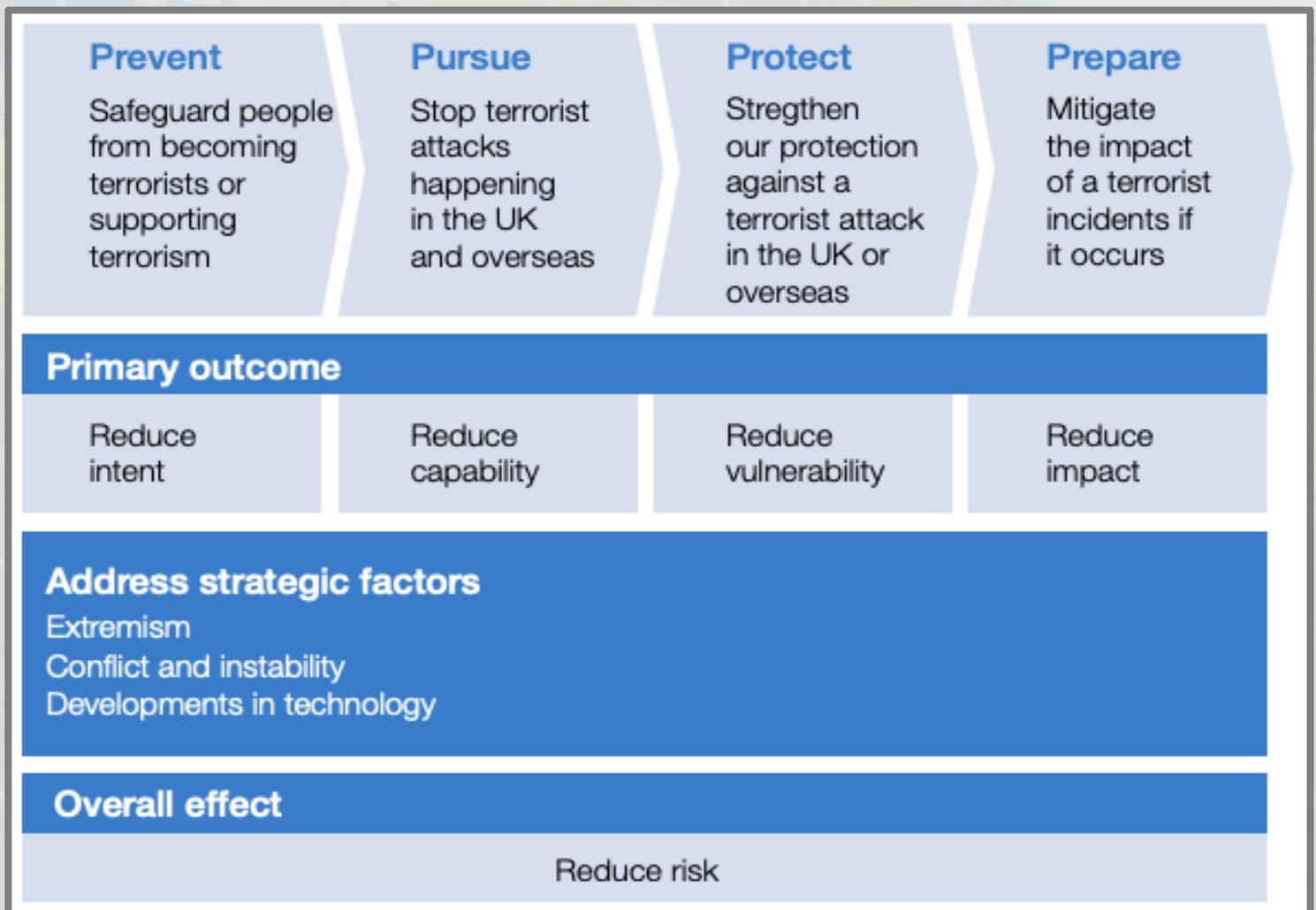
In 2018, The government reviewed and adapted its Counter Terrorism Strategy as a reaction to the terrorist attacks in the Manchester Arena and on the London Bridge in 2017.

Following the Government's publication of its last Counter Terrorism Strategy in 2011, the reviewed 2018 strategy called "CONTEST" has taken comprehensive action to address risks both in the UK and abroad.

With its help, the police and security services have foiled 25 Islamist plots since June 2013, and 4 extreme right wing terror plots between June 2017- June 2028.

The revised Anti-Terrorism Strategy "CONTEST" includes a model to help safeguard vulnerable people against becoming terrorists or supporting terrorism

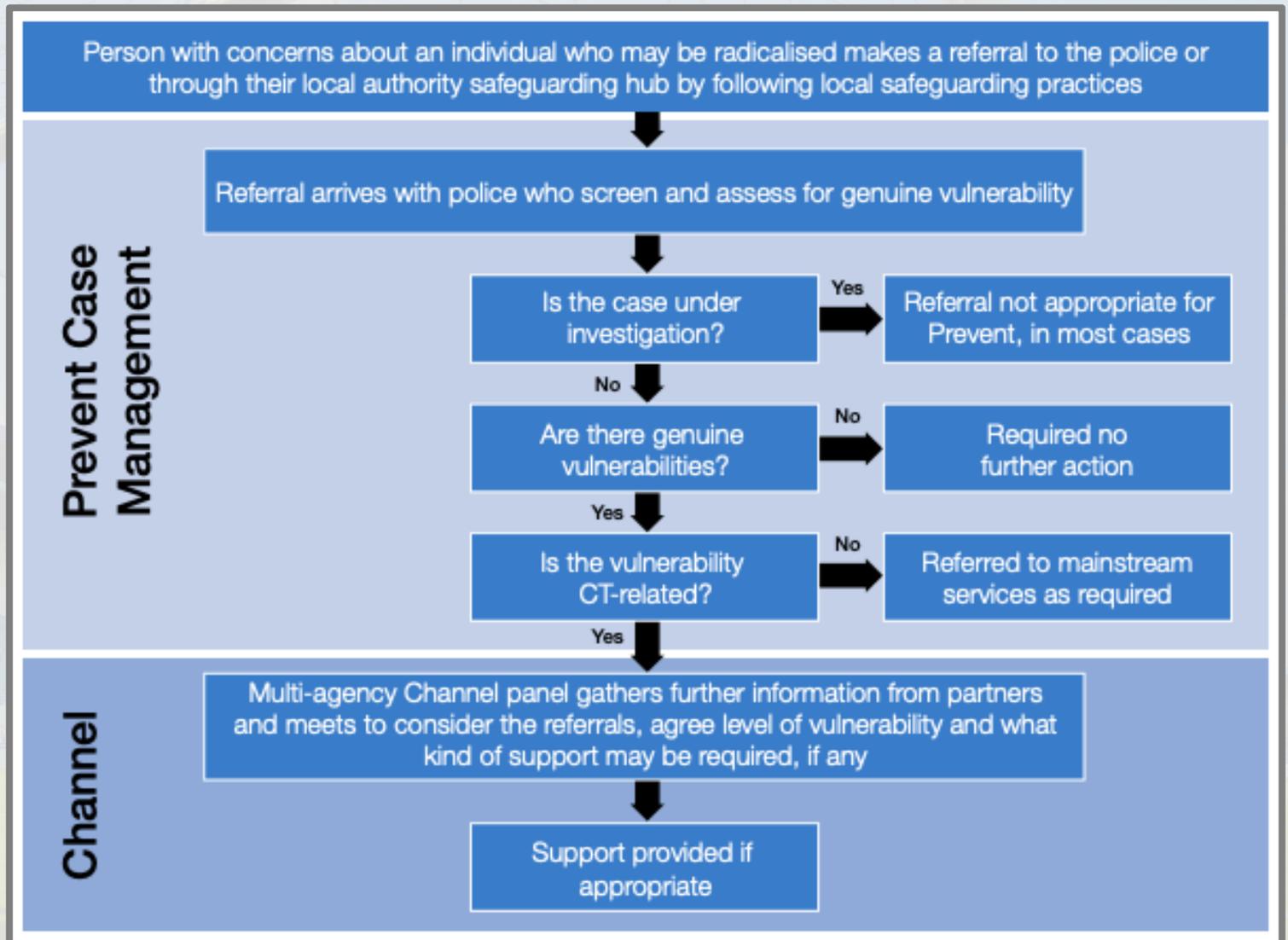
The graphic below, shows the governments approach to reducing the risk of radicalisation in vulnerable UK citizens.



The channel duty is also a part of the PREVENT strategy and is a process used to identify and provide support to individuals who are at risk of radicalisation.

Individuals at risk will be referred to a Multi-Agency 'Channel Panel' to assess the risks and methods of support that will be provided if it is required.

The graphic below explains the channel process more clearly.



Participation in Channel is **entirely voluntary**. People who do not consent to receive support through Channel, or who decide to leave the programme before the Channel panel decides they are ready, may be offered alternative forms of support by the local authority or other providers, any terrorist risk is managed by the police.

Support could include assistance with education or employment, health support or ideological mentoring to provide vulnerable individuals with the skills to protect themselves from being drawn into terrorism-related activity or supporting terrorism.

Recognising Radicalisation in Others

Isolating themselves from others

Secretive about online activity or messages

Loss of interest in previously favoured activities

Change of appearance or behaviour

Increased level of anger & aggression

Key Statistics

The numbers on Prevent cases and Channel referrals 2021/22

In the year ending 31 March 2022, there were 6,406 referrals to Prevent. This is an increase of 30% compared to the year ending March 2021 (4,915). This increase is likely to have been driven by the associated impacts of lifting the public health restrictions that were in place to control the spread of the coronavirus (COVID-19).

The Education sector made the highest number of referrals (2,305; 36%), followed by the Police (1,808; 28%). The year ending 31 March 2022 saw the highest proportion of referrals received from the Education sector since comparable data are available. This marks an increase compared to the previous reporting period where referrals from the Education sector were at their lowest proportion (1,221 of 4,915; 25%) since comparable data are available, and the only reporting period where Education referrals accounted for less than 30% of all referrals. The public health restrictions in place due to COVID-19, especially the closure of Education settings, likely impacted the data in both year ending March 2021 and year ending March 2022.

As in previous years, where gender was specified (6,403), most referrals were of males (5,725; 89%).

Of the referrals where age of the individual was known (6,393), those aged 15 to 20 again accounted for the largest proportion (1,902; 30%). However, those aged under 15 account for an increased proportion of referrals (1,829; 29%) compared with year ending March 2021, and those under 15 account for the largest proportion of cases that are discussed at a Channel panel (32%; 480 of 1,486) and adopted as a case (37%; 299 of 804).

The number of referrals discussed at a Channel panel (1,486, 23%) and adopted as a Channel case (804, 13%) increased when compared with year ending March 2021. However, the proportion of referrals being discussed at a Channel panel has decreased slightly (23% this year compared with 27% last year). The proportion of referrals that were adopted as a Channel case remained similar (13% in both years).

This year (ending March 2022), Home Office analysts have improved the way in which a referral's type of concern is presented. Previously, referrals were grouped into one of 4 categories: 'Islamist', 'Extreme Right Wing', 'Mixed, Unstable and Unclear (MUU)' and 'Other'. This year, the sub-categories that were aggregated into MUU in previous years are reported directly to provide a more granular view of types of concern.

The category 'Vulnerability present but no ideology or CT risk' accounted for the largest proportion of referrals (2,127; 33%) in the year ending March 2022. For the second year running, the number of referrals for Extreme Right-Wing radicalisation concerns (1,309; 20%) is greater than referrals for Islamist concerns (1,027; 16%). Of the 804 Channel cases, the most common were cases referred due to concerns regarding Extreme Right-Wing radicalisation (339; 42%), followed by those with concerns regarding Islamist radicalisation (156; 19%) and those with a Conflicted ideology (120; 15%).



Are you up to date with your Prevent and Radicalisation training?

If not click the link or scan the QR Code below to take the free government training course.

<https://www.support-people-vulnerable-to-radicalisation.service.gov.uk/>



Forms of Radicalisation

Case Studies and Examples

Some common forms of radicalisation involve;

Online Grooming - [Click for More Info](#)



Risk of physical harm or death through extremist acts - [Click for More Info](#)



Psychological Manipulation - [Click for More Info](#)



Exposure to violent/hateful material or information - [See Andrew Tate below](#)

Charges associated with Terrorism

Section 5 - Preparation of Terrorist Attacks (S.5 TA 2006) makes it an offence to engage or assist others in the preparation of acts of terrorism.

Maximum Sentence in respect of Section 5 is Life imprisonment.

Section 58 - Collection Information (S.58 TA 2000) makes it an offence to collect or make a record of information of a kind likely to be useful to a person committing or preparing an act of terrorism.

Maximum Sentence in respect of Section 58 is 15 years imprisonment.

Section 2 - Dissemination of Terrorist Publications (S.2 TA 2006) makes it an offence to distribute a terrorist publication with the intention of encouraging terrorism.

Maximum Sentence in respect of Section 2 is 15 years imprisonment.

Section 12 - Supporting a Proscribed Organisation (S.12 TA 2000) makes it an offence to invite support for a proscribed organisation

Maximum Sentence in respect of Section 2 is 14 years imprisonment.

Section 1 - Encouragement of Terrorism (S.1 TA 2006) makes it an offence to directly or indirectly encourage all or some of the public to the commission, preparation or instigation of acts of terrorism or convention offences.

Maximum Sentence in respect of Section 2 is 15 years imprisonment.

Is Andrew Tate radicalising young people?



Andrew Tate, the social media influencer recently arrested on charges of people-trafficking in Romania, has regularly split opinions with his controversial views on racism, woman, politics and society.

But, are his opinions radicalising young men and teenagers into thinking that they can become strong, powerful and wealthy by thinking and acting like him?

Many parents and teachers think so as they have witnessed a change in the behaviour of some young people, who are directly quoting and behaving inappropriately towards woman since watching his videos.

Click the link below, or scan the QR code for more on how Andrew Tate's extreme views are affecting the mentality and behaviour of young people...

<https://www.bbc.co.uk/news/uk-wales-63794012>

