Safeguarding in the 'Pre-criminal' Space

- PREVENT strategy
- PREVENT Duty 2015 – 'to have due regard to the need to prevent people from being drawn into terrorism' (CTSA, 2015)

Department for Education

- Safeguarding and Radicalisation Research Report (Chisholm, Coulter and Public, 2017)
- 'Safeguarding and Radicalisation in Children's Social Care Services Review' (Commissioned 2020)

- "...investigate and review our understanding of how Children's Social Care (CSC) services are managing cases of radicalisation or extremism amongst young people aged under 18

- ...understand the challenges that social workers and others in the CSC sector face

- ...explore what local authorities are doing when cases of radicalisation and extremism amongst young people do arise, and which systems and practices seem to be the most effective in mitigating the risks.

- ...best approaches on reducing a child's engagement with negative influencers online and effective methods to diverting a child away from further engaging in terrorist activity."

Leona Vaughn, University of Liverpool

PREVENT Referrals

2019/20 - 6,287 referrals

- Males – 88%

- Extreme Right Wing - 22% (1387)

- Islamist - 23.5% (1487)

- Mixed/unstable/unclear ideology - 50%+ (3203)

- Under 15s - 25% (1559)

- 15 – 20's – almost 30% (1864)

- 11% of all referrals lead to CHANNEL deradicalization intervention (697)

3,423 referrals (u20)

- **789 discussed at CHANNEL**
- **402 CHANNEL cases**
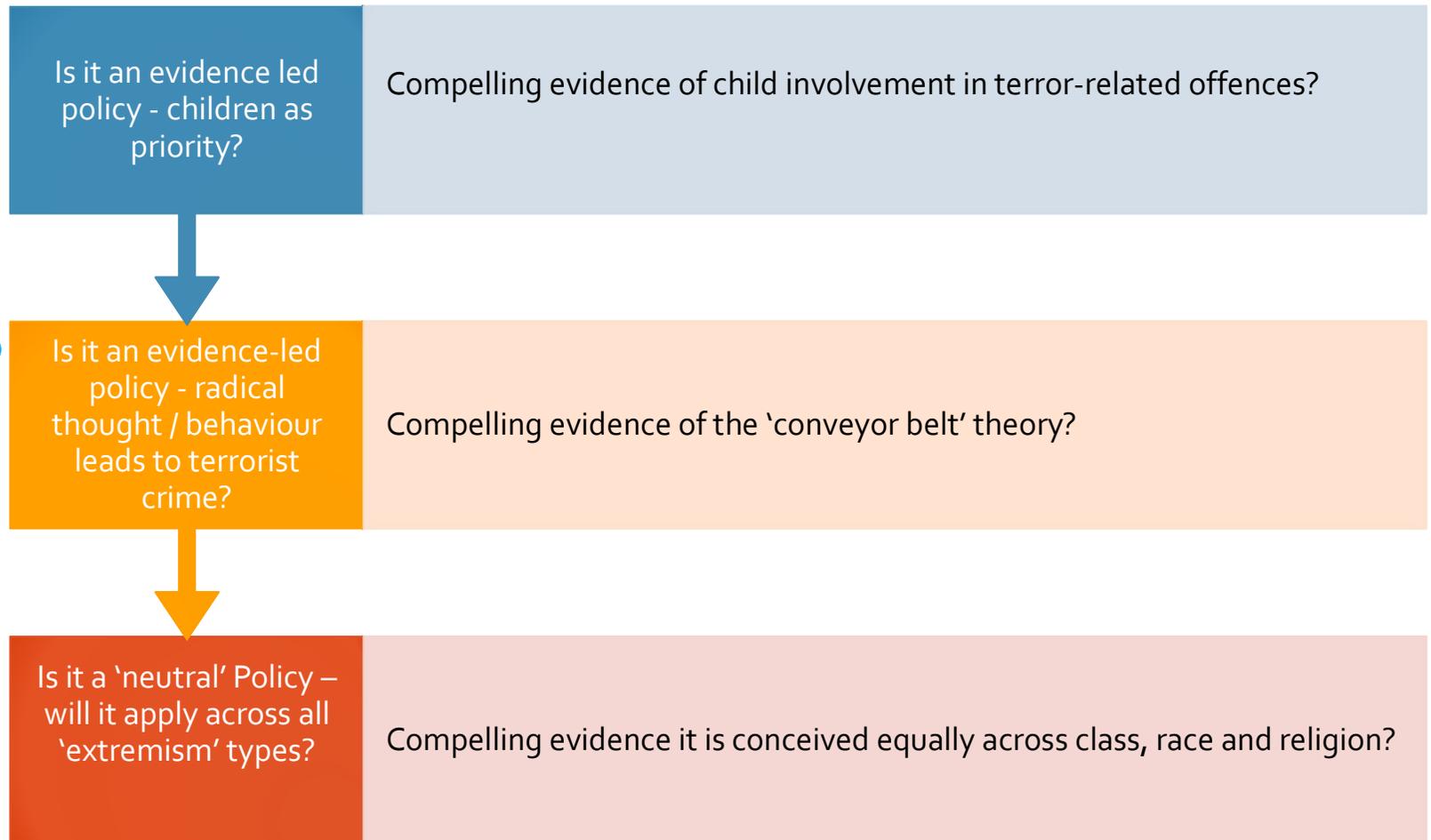
Source: Home Office, November 2020

Who refers?

- 10% of all referrals are initiated by Local Authorities

- 31% police,

- 31% schools,

- 12% health practitioners

- 7% 'other' (includes employment, military and government e.g. Home Office, Immigration Enforcement & HMRC)

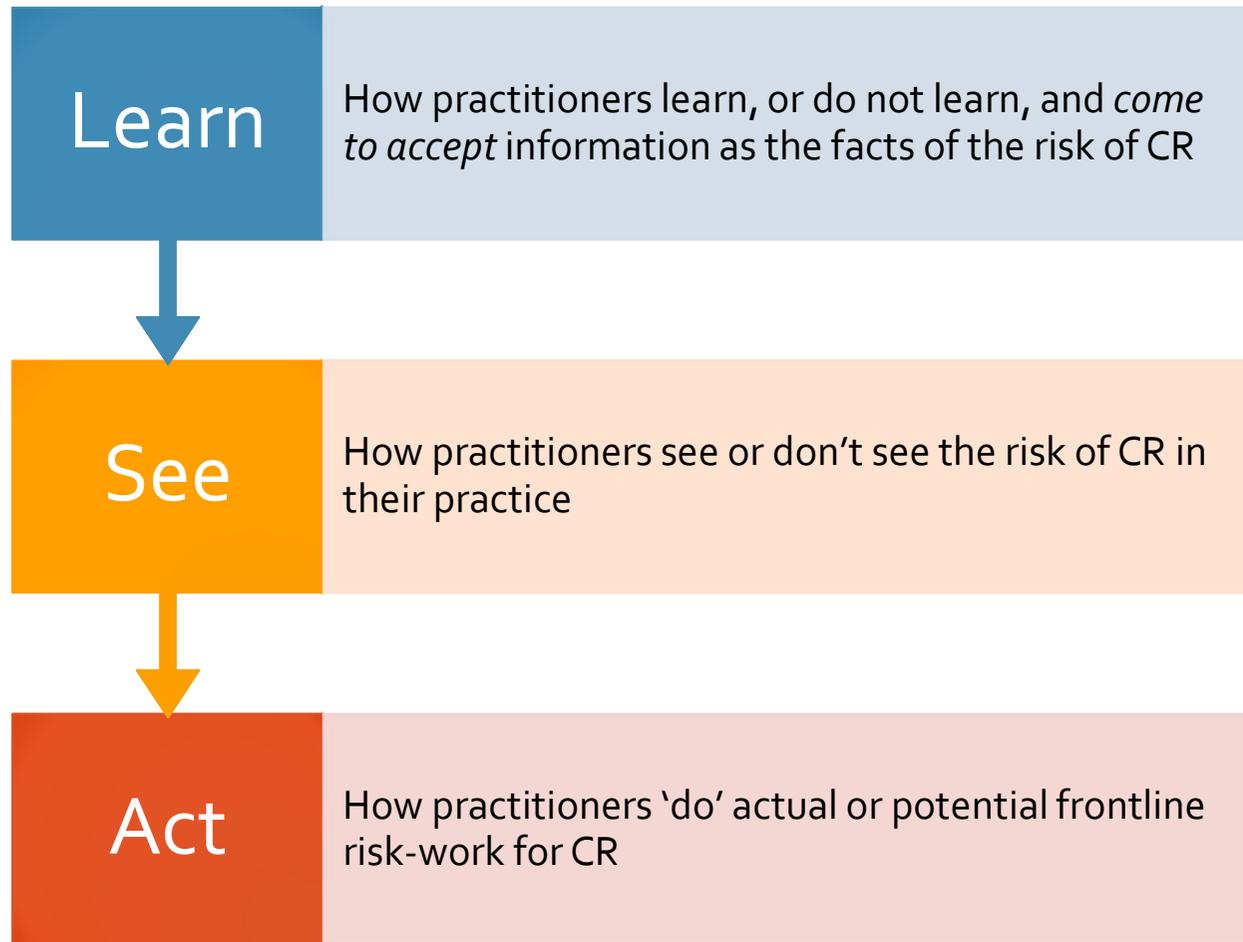- 6% prison and probation

- 2% family/friends

- 2% community.

Source: Home Office, November 2020

'Doing Risk'

Practitioner Interpretations of Risk of Childhood Radicalisation (CR) & the Implementation of the HM Government PREVENT Duty

Leona Vaughn, University of Liverpool

- Case Study - Pre and post PREVENT Duty

- Qualitative, practice-oriented inquiry into 'risk-work' – 'formal' and 'informal' processes and decision-making (Horlick-Jones, 2005)

- 2015 and 2016 - focus groups and interviews with 21 practitioners working with children in various sectors such as education, welfare and criminal

- 'Childhood Radicalisation' (Stanley and Guru, 2015)

Findings (Policy)

Is it an evidence led policy - children as priority?	Compelling evidence of child involvement in terror-related offences?
Is it an evidence-led policy - radical thought / behaviour leads to terrorist crime?	Compelling evidence of the 'conveyor belt' theory?
Is it a 'neutral' Policy – will it apply across all 'extremism' types?	Compelling evidence it is conceived equally across class, race and religion?

Findings (Practice)

Learn — How practitioners learn, or do not learn, and *come to accept* information as the facts of the risk of CR

See — How practitioners see or don't see the risk of CR in their practice

Act — How practitioners 'do' actual or potential frontline risk-work for CR

Learning to See Risk

"Our manager didn't see the [PREVENT] training as relevant to us, you know cause all our kids are white British"

Housing Practitioner

"*We've actually had to go into a school once because there was a child drawing a swastika on the wall and we had to do anti-racism workshops and look at diversity. I'd be interested to see then if this child was reported to anybody, because if there is a symbol for Muslim extremism, if a child was writing that on the walls I'd assume that child would get reported. So what's the difference?"*

Third Sector Practitioner

"[I]f you turn it on its head and look at white extremism, there is no recognition of that."

Social Work Practitioner

Leona Vaughn, University of Liverpool

Seeing Risk

"There's some schools …they're not all inclusive, but that tends to be in the likes of Birmingham and Leeds and places where there is a major, massive, you know, cultures. There's parts of Bradford, you have these in Bradford. Again though don't worry about PREVENT, worry about the child sex grooming. Put the money into that"

Third Sector Practitioner

Seeing Risk

"So if you're influenced to think that anything British is kind of wrong or if you're living in Britain and you're influenced to think it's wrong to believe in British values, well I think that leads to some issues."

Third Sector Practitioner

"I'd make a referral as a high risk, especially if they're trying to foist their beliefs...plotting or going to someone no come here you've got to believe in this, come and read this, what you believe is wrong, then yeah. That's a definite something is really wrong here because they're not respecting other religions or point of view. Then it would come into our British Values."

Education Practitioner

Leona Vaughn, University of Liverpool

'[I would have understood her becoming Muslim]

If she'd have said because she loved him and wanted to be his wife…'

Education Practitioner

PREVENT referral – a case study

Leona Vaughn, University of Liverpool

Children: Risky or At Risk?

Risk & Vulnerability

Risk & Threat

Leona Vaughn, University of Liverpool

Gendered Notion: 'Grooming'

"Were they groomed? [Jihadi Brides newspaper article]. No one knows and it's scary. Probably they've been enticed by a world that didn't exist. A prince charming. That can appeal to all girls who want to feel protected. They could have been suffering racism and they want this person to go and fight the world for them. Fight against people who have been racist to them or hurt them in other ways."

Education Practitioner

"Maybe they'd met guys who had sold them a dream. We've all been 16 and we've all done that. I don't class that as being radicalised. You've just been given another way to look at life. That's a dream girls have. A knight in shining armour who's going to save the world. The amount of girls that age who probably hide little Johnny's contraband under their bed because he's their world. Then they end up in jail. Have they been radicalised? If you look at CSE and gangs and grooming, they've taken that approach. But not with this. It's ridiculous."

Third Sector Practitioner

Resisting Discrimination

- Revive anti-oppressive practice

- Monitor who is being referred and why

- Re-centre children in discussions about safety

- Re-empower practitioners as experts in work with children

- Re-orientate from a responsibilising deficit model of risk work

- Resist co-option and expansionism

- Violence Prevention

- Education should be central to addressing extremist views/hate

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