

Statistical summary of responses from our

Call for Evidence

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Summary



What do people understand by 'extremism'?

Three quarters (75%) of the public respondents find the Government's current definition of extremism "very unhelpful" or "unhelpful". Just over half (55%) of practitioners found it either "very helpful" or "helpful".



Scale of extremism

Just over half (52%) of respondents had witnessed extremism in some way. Of these, two fifths (39%) reported seeing it in their local area. Of those who had witnessed extremism, just under half (45%) reported seeing it online.



Extremists' tactics and objectives

The public and practitioners associated the Far Right with propaganda (e.g. on social or traditional media), events (e.g. marches) and criminal offending (e.g. hate crime) more than with any other activities. The public associated Muslim / Islamist extremism with criminal offending and links to terrorism, while practitioners associated it with propaganda, criminal offending and incidents in regulated spaces.



Harms caused by extremism

The top five that are most at risk:

- 1. Everyone
- 2. Religious minority communities
- 3. Black, Asian, and minority ethnic communities
- 4. People countering extremism
- 5. Women



Our current response

The public and practitioners agreed that "a lot more" should be done online to counter extremism (56% and 73% respectively). When asked who has a role to play, practitioner respondents' top choice was social media and tech companies while the public respondents chose faith groups and leaders.



Call for evidence: Almost 3,000 responses

Our work

We are working on a report into extremism for the Home Secretary. Our work is built on evidence, engagement and impartiality.

2018

We launched as an independent body in March with a charter setting out our relationship with the Home Office and our objective of a comprehensive report into extremism.

During the year we toured the country, visiting 16 towns and cities across England and Wales, including Portsmouth, Cardiff and Manchester. We conducted polling of the public's views on extremism and we reviewed academic literature. We also held 10 roundtables and workshops with experts, activists and those sceptical of the agenda.

In September we published a Terms of Reference setting out our plans under the themes of: understanding, scale, objectives and tactics, harms and the response.

In November we launched a public call for evidence on extremism.

2019

We closed the call for evidence in January after receiving almost 3,000 responses.

In April we commissioned 29 academics to write 19 papers on extremism issues to give us the latest insights.

We gathered data from 10 Government departments and regulators and worked with academics to analyse the findings of our call for evidence.

We are assessing the current response to extremism, including the Government's 2015 counter extremism strategy.

In 2019 we have continued to tour the country, including visits to Birmingham and Sunderland, and held further workshops, including on the harms of extremism.

Over the summer we will be publishing the academic papers and the call for evidence statistics and will publish our report and recommendations soon.

Methodology

The independent Commission for Countering Extremism was formed in 2018 and is led by Lead Commissioner Sara Khan. Our mission is to help everyone do more to counter extremism. We are currently working on a report into all forms of extremism in England and Wales for the Home Secretary.

We ran an online call for evidence on extremism between November 2018 and January 2019. Over a 12-week period we received 2,824 responses through an online questionnaire – including 244 submitted by practitioners or on behalf of an organisation.

We received 78 additional documents via the online questionnaire and 12 written responses by post. In addition, we received 43 submissions from practitioners and organisations by email. These submissions will feature in the wider analysis for our report, but they were not included in the statistical analysis in this document.

We developed the questions based on the Commission's Terms of Reference. We tested them with our Expert Group and with academics with expertise in extremism and public surveys.

The questionnaire had two sections:

- Section 1 was structured, semi-structured and short open questions (100-word limit) that were intended to be answered by all respondents, designed to allow people to share experiences and views on countering extremism
- **Section 2** had longer, open questions with space for answers of up to 750 words, with the option to attach additional documents or evidence, primarily aimed at practitioners and experts.

We received responses from across the country and from a wide range of age groups and demographics. The data therefore reflects the views of both the public and those who have direct experience of extremism.

However, such a process naturally has limitations. As an online call for evidence it is self-selecting, likely to be answered by those with an interest in the subject. We estimate that up to a third of the responses we received were completed based on answers suggested by evangelical Christian organisations. Their input centred around ensuring freedom of

1 Terms of Reference for the Commission's Study, published September 2018

speech is respected, especially when it comes to a definition of extremism. The remaining responses reflected a much wider range of views.

In this document we go on to describe the picture emerging from our call for evidence. We have included the results of the structured questions in section one. Free-text answers in section two will feature in our report, but they were not included in the statistical analysis in this document.

Our analysis has been split between those who identified themselves as members of the public and those who identified as practitioners.

Members of the public (2,580 responses):

- This cohort provides insight into those with views on extremism who don't state they are directly involved in counter-extremism work.
- There was wide demographic (age, gender and ethnicity) and geographic representation. However, because of the known weaknesses of this type of self-selecting sample, these views are not considered fully representative of the national population. Older, Christian people are over-represented compared to the national population.

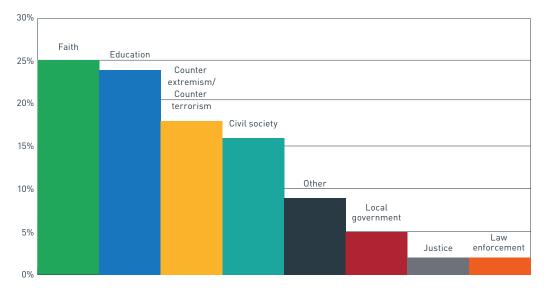
Practitioners or those replying on behalf of an organisation (244 responses):

- These are people who generally work to counter extremism, work with those affected by extremism, or have a direct interest in the policy area. Their views are more informed about the subject, but potentially more influenced by current orthodoxy.
- We received responses from practitioners and organisations working in a range of fields (see figure 1), with faith, education, counter-extremism / counter-terrorism (including government-funded extremism community coordinators and Prevent officers) and civil society being the most represented.
- Three quarters (75%) of those identifying as practitioners considered their work as countering extremism.

Practitioner areas of work

Based on the organisation they worked for or represented.





What do people understand by 'extremism'?



Early polling carried out for the Commission showed that 57% of those surveyed were confident they knew what extremism looked like.²

In the call for evidence we focused on whether the government's definition is helpful, as the current counter-extremism response is largely based on it.

Our call for evidence showed that:

A quarter (25%) of the public respondents³ said they could describe extremism, while 70% described themselves as "not sure".
 Almost exactly the reverse was true with practitioner respondents, with 72% saying they could describe extremism, and 24% saying they were not sure.

- 58% of the public respondents found the government's definition "very unhelpful".
 Only 19% of these respondents found it "helpful" or "very helpful".
- Practitioners were more positive, with 55% of those who responded to the question finding it "helpful" or "very helpful", although 21% still found it "very unhelpful" (see figure 2).

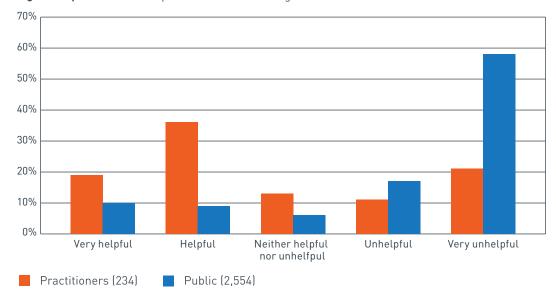
- 2 Annex C Of The Terms Of Reference For The Commission's Study, Published September 2018
- 3 All percentages are calculated based on the number of people who answered that particular question

How helpful is the following definition of extremism?

"Extremism is the vocal or active opposition to our fundamental values, including democracy, the rule of law, individual liberty and the mutual respect and tolerance of different faiths and beliefs. We also regard calls for the death of members of our armed forces as extremist".

(HM Government Counter-Extremism Strategy, 2015)

Figure 2 (question 2a): Respondents' views on the government definition of extremism



Scale of extremism



Across the country, from Portsmouth to Newcastle we have heard concerns about the impact of extremism, primarily linked to the Far Right and Islamism. Our early polling showed 73% of people were worried about rising levels of extremism.

While extremism manifests in different ways, the concern that it is rising is backed up by a bank of data, such as a rise in Prevent referrals⁴ and recorded hate crime.⁵ Organisations such as HOPE Not Hate and British Future warn of polarisation and prejudice in our society, especially online.⁶

Our review of academic literature, however, has revealed a lack of reliable extremism indicators.

We are looking at which indicators are most useful in describing the current scale of extremism in local areas, nationally or online.

Our call for evidence showed that:

 Just over half (52%) of respondents had witnessed extremism in some way.
 Of these, two fifths (39%) reported seeing it in their local area, which is more likely to have been a direct experience. Of those who had witnessed extremism, 45% had seen it online.

- Of the public respondents who said they had witnessed extremism, Islamist Extremism (59%) was the most common, followed by Far Right (37%) and Far Left (29%) extremism.
- Practitioner respondents by contrast had witnessed more Far Right (68%) extremism than Islamist (64%) extremism (see figure 3).
- Respondents selected from a list of ten different types of extremism including religious, political and single-issue extremism. Of the public respondents who said they had witnessed extremism, 32% selected "Other" (this often related to anti-Christian-extremism).

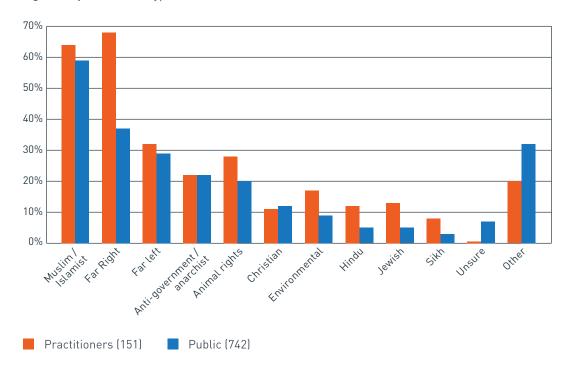
- 4 Statistics on individuals referred to and supported through the Prevent Programme
- 5 Home Office Statistics on Hate Crime in England and Wales, 2017-2018
- The People vs 'The Elite'? State of Hate 2019 published February 2019 by HOPE Not Hate; National Conversation on Immigration, published September 2018 by British Future

What type(s) of extremism have you witnessed?

(Percentage of those who have witnessed extremism in their local area, elsewhere in the country or online)

This question could only be answered by respondents who said they had witnessed extremism in their local area, elsewhere in the country or online. Respondents could select more than one form of extremism.

Figure 3 (question 5b): Types of extremism witnessed



Extremists' tactics and objectives



To better understand extremism, we sought to look at the objectives of extremists and their changing tactics. The call for evidence gave us a snapshot of what extremism looks like when people have witnessed it in their local area and online, based on the indicators of extremism identified in our initial research.

Our call for evidence showed that:

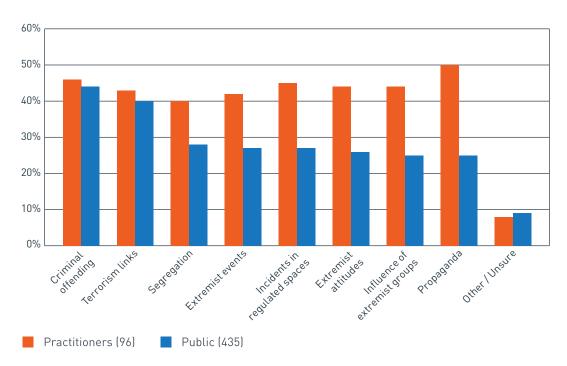
- The public respondents associated
 Muslim / Islamist extremism with "criminal
 offending, such as hate crime" (44%)
 and "links between extremism and
 terrorism" (40%) more than they did
 with any other activities.
- Practitioner respondents associated
 Muslim / Islamist extremism with
 "extremist propaganda, for example on
 social or traditional media" (50%), criminal
 offending (46%) and "incidents in regulated
 spaces" (45%) more than they did with any
 other activities (see figure 4).

 Both practitioner and the public respondents associated the Far Right with activities such as extremist propaganda, "extremist events, for example marches, events in community or commercial venues" and criminal offending more than they did with any other activities (see figure 5).

For Muslim / Islamist extremism, what attitudes, activities or behaviours have you witnessed that you regard as extremist?

This question could only be answered by respondents who said they had witnessed extremism and selected this particular form of extremism.

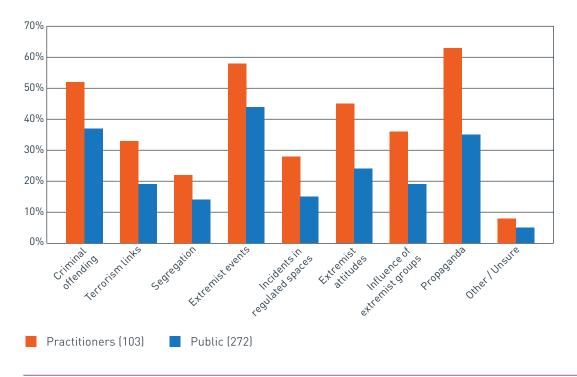
Figure 4 (question 5c): Types of Islamist extremism witnessed



For Far Right extremism, what attitudes, activities or behaviours have you witnessed that you regard as extremist?

This question could only be answered by respondents who said they had witnessed extremism and selected this particular form of extremism.

Figure 5 (question 5c): Types of Far Right extremism witnessed



Examples of the tactics of extremists provided to our call for evidence

- In the UK, fundamentalists have become adept at mainstreaming their views so that they become accepted officially as 'community norms'.
 they employ a number of tactics simultaneously to achieve their goals. They set up as charities or NGOs with charitable aims, or operate within local power structures as community and religious leaders or enter other forums including human rights and left wing forums where they carry their authoritarian agenda with them and are regarded as the 'authentic' voice of the communities they claim to represent.
- Hate preachers have often used social media and local prayer centres to preach hate behind closed doors. This has been difficult to monitor these types of extremists. Radio/TV stations is another medium by which leaders have used to recruit people and social media such as twitter is certainly one which has been to recruit youngsters for a cause and to promote hate.

Southall Black Sisters

Ahmadiyya Muslim Community UK

• In the online space, without direct challenge and/or targeted interventions, individuals and groups are allowed to create a permissive environment for the exchange of extremist narratives (increasingly in the form of conspiracy theories). It is here that vulnerable individuals can find content that reflects and endorses their world view and can provide them with the justification for escalation to violence. For practitioners in this space, the anonymity afforded by social media provides those who oppose their work with the ideal cover to mount coordinated attacks on organisations/ individuals which can erode the efficacy of efforts to counter extremism more broadly.

Moonshot CVE

Harms caused by extremism



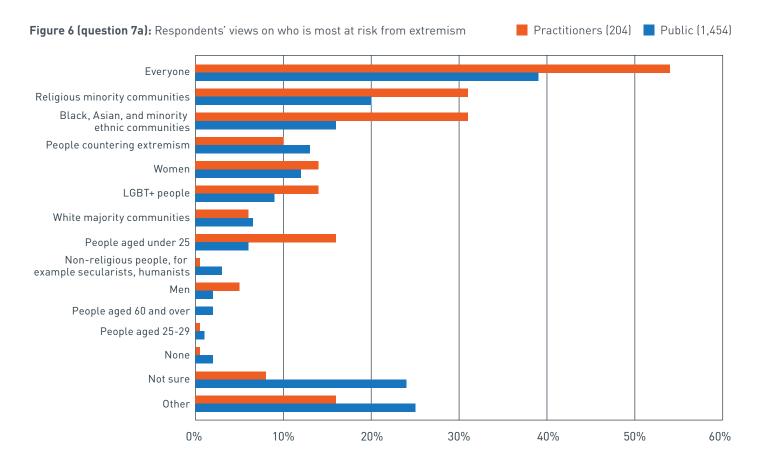
The devastating impact of terror attacks is the best understood harm of extremism. Yet in the Commission's first phase of work, we heard examples of the wider harms caused by extremism that affect individuals, communities and wider society beyond terrorism. We set some of these out in our Terms of Reference

Our call for evidence asked a range of questions about harm. It showed that:

- The public and practitioners agreed that extremism affects everyone. Of those who answered the question (and selected up to three options), over half (54%) of practitioners and two-fifths (39%) of the public selected "Everyone" as the group most at risk from extremism. Both saw ethnic and religious minorities (including minority groups within a religious community, for example Ahmadiyya) as the most affected sub-groups (see figure 6).
- Over half (54%) of practitioner respondents reported seeing evidence of extremism online causing harm, compared to 21% of public respondents who reported the same.

- Practitioner respondents were also more concerned that extremism is causing harm to our wider society and democracy than the public respondents (83% and 58% respectively).
- Three quarters (75%) of practitioner respondents considered online extremism as "equally harmful" or "more harmful" than extremism they had witnessed in their local area. This dropped to 41% among the public who answered, with just over half (53%) saying they were "not sure" whether extremism online was more harmful than extremism witnessed in their local area.

From the following list, which are the three groups you believe are most at risk of harm caused by extremism?



Examples of the harms of extremism provided to our call for evidence

- Local extremist campaigns or marches can have a far-reaching impact.
 In the short term this is likely to include: disruption to the life of local communities, affecting businesses and deterring residents and visitors from going into their town centres; a rise in local tensions; a diminished sense of safety amongst residents; and a deepening polarisation between different groups.
 - **Local Government Association**
- We are no longer facing a range of fringe security threats from fringe groups. The result of the mobilisation of these bad actors is not just the spike in violence we see (terrorism or hate crime), but the rise in cumulative and 'mainstreaming' or normalising extremism. If left unchecked, the impact is acute polarisation and a more fundamental degradation of civic, open democratic culture, without which there can be no lasting cohesion, freedom and democracy.

Institute for Strategic Dialogue

- Having spoken to victims, extremism
 can have a lasting impact on confidence
 and self worth. It can impact behaviour
 as 'Punish a Muslim Day' in particular
 made many people (not just Muslims,
 but also those who may be perceived
 to be Muslim due to skin colour or
 religious garments) afraid to go out.
 For young people, this worry and self
 doubt can impact their studies also.
 - Show Racism the Red Card

Our current response



The government published its first Counter Extremism Strategy⁷ in 2015. This strategy is nearly four years old. The Commission is considering whether the government's response to extremism – and the response in communities and wider society – has kept pace with the changing face of extremism in that time.

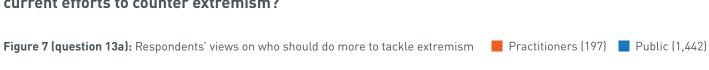
Our call for evidence showed that:

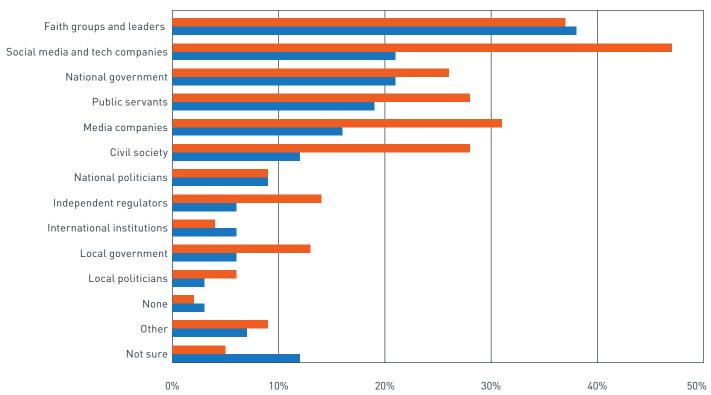
- While almost no-one thinks less should be done to respond to extremism, practitioners were more sure of this than the public. Twothirds (66%) of practitioner respondents said that "more should be done to counter extremism", with a further 30% saying they were "not sure". Conversely, 23% of the public respondents said more should be done and 71% said they were unsure.
- The public and practitioners agreed that online is a priority area for counter extremism. When asked how much more should done in ten different areas nearly three quarters (73%) of practitioner respondents and over half (56%) of the public respondents said "a lot more" should be done online. For both groups this was their top choice.

- Practitioner respondents also prioritised doing "a lot more" in the media (68%), integration (65%) and education (63%).
 Public respondents prioritised counter terrorism (54%), the media (50%) and integration (48%).
- When asked to select up to three options from a list of institutions or groups who have a role in improving counter extremism, the most popular choice among practitioner respondents was social media and tech companies (47%). This was followed by faith groups and leaders (37%), and media companies (31%).
- The public respondents believed that faith groups and leaders have a role improving our current efforts to counter extremism (38%). This was followed equally by social media and tech companies (21%), and national government (21%) (see figure 7).

7 HM Government Counter-Extremism Strategy, published October 2015

Are there particular institutions or groups that you see as having a role in improving our current efforts to counter extremism?





Annex A: Data tables

This annex contains the tables of all the data included in this paper. Unless otherwise specified, percentages are calculated as out of the total number of people who answered the question from the two main cohorts. This number is given for each question.

The overall number of respondents to the online survey was 2,580 members of the public and 244 practitioners.

Public understanding of extremism

Question 1a: Can you describe extremism?

| | Practitioners | Public | Practitioners | Public |
|----------|---------------|--------|---------------|--------|
| Yes | 166 | 638 | 72% | 25% |
| Not sure | 56 | 1767 | 24% | 70% |
| No | 9 | 135 | 4% | 5% |
| Total | 231 | 2540 | 100% | 100% |

Question 2a: How helpful is the Government's definition of extremism? [Respondents could select multiple answer]

| | Practitioners | Public | Practitioners | Public |
|-------------------------------|---------------|--------|---------------|--------|
| Very helpful | 45 | 244 | 19% | 10% |
| Helpful | 84 | 238 | 36% | 9% |
| Neither helpful nor unhelpful | 31 | 158 | 13% | 6% |
| Unhelpful | 26 | 442 | 11% | 17% |
| Very unhelpful | 48 | 1472 | 21% | 58% |
| Total | 234 | 2554 | 100% | 100% |

Scale of extremism

Question 5a: Have you witnessed anything you would regard as extremism happening...? [Respondents could select multiple answer]

| | Practitioners | Public | Practitioners | Public | All respond | lents |
|--------------------------|---------------|--------|---------------|--------|-------------|-------|
| Yes | 151 | 742 | 73% | 49% | 893 | 52% |
| in my local area | 88 | 256 | 43% | 17% | 344 | 20% |
| online | 80 | 321 | 39% | 21% | 401 | 23% |
| elsewhere in the country | 82 | 385 | 40% | 25% | 467 | 27% |
| No | 56 | 772 | 27% | 51% | 828 | 48% |
| Total | 207 | 1514 | 100% | 100% | 1721 | 100% |

Question 5b: What type(s) of extremism have you witnessed?

[The percentages do not add up to 100% because respondents could select multiple answer]

| | Practitioners (n=151) | Public (n=742) | Practitioners | Public |
|---------------------------------------|-----------------------|----------------|---------------|--------|
| Muslim / Islamist extremism | 96 | 435 | 64% | 59% |
| Far Right extremism | 103 | 272 | 68% | 37% |
| Far Left extremism | 49 | 212 | 32% | 29% |
| Anti-government / anarchist extremism | 33 | 162 | 22% | 22% |
| Animal rights extremism | 42 | 150 | 28% | 20% |
| Christian extremism | 17 | 89 | 11% | 12% |
| Environmental extremism | 25 | 69 | 17% | 9% |
| Hindu extremism | 18 | 38 | 12% | 5% |
| Jewish extremism | 20 | 34 | 13% | 5% |
| Sikh extremism | 12 | 19 | 8% | 3% |
| Unsure | 1 | 51 | 1% | 7% |
| Other, please describe: | 30 | 241 | 20% | 32% |

Objectives and tactics of extremists

Question 5c: What extremist attitudes, activities or behaviours have you witnessed?

Those who said in 5b they had witnessed Muslim/Islamist extremism

| | Practitioners (n=96) | Public (n=435) | Practitioners | Public |
|-------------------------------|----------------------|----------------|---------------|--------|
| Criminal offending | 44 | 191 | 46% | 44% |
| Terrorism links | 41 | 173 | 43% | 40% |
| Segregation | 38 | 122 | 40% | 28% |
| Extremist events | 40 | 119 | 42% | 27% |
| Incidents in regulated spaces | 43 | 116 | 45% | 27% |
| Extremist attitudes | 42 | 112 | 44% | 26% |
| Influence of extremists | 42 | 110 | 44% | 25% |
| Propaganda | 48 | 109 | 50% | 25% |
| Other/Unsure | 8 | 39 | 8% | 9% |

Question 5c: What extremist attitudes, activities or behaviours have you witnessed?

Those who said in 5b they had witnessed Far Right extremism

| | Practitioners (n=103) | Public (n=272) | Practitioners | Public |
|-------------------------|-----------------------|----------------|---------------|--------|
| Extremist Events | 60 | 121 | 58% | 44% |
| Criminal Offending | 54 | 100 | 52% | 37% |
| Propaganda | 65 | 96 | 63% | 35% |
| Extremist Attitudes | 46 | 66 | 45% | 24% |
| Influence of extremists | 37 | 52 | 36% | 19% |
| Terrorism Links | 34 | 51 | 33% | 19% |
| Regulated Spaces | 29 | 41 | 28% | 15% |
| Segregation | 23 | 37 | 22% | 14% |
| Other/Unsure | 8 | 13 | 8% | 5% |

Harms of extremism

Question 7a: Which are the (three) groups you believe are at most risk of harm caused by extremism? (Respondents could select multiple answers)

| | Practitioners (n=204) | Public (n=1454) | Practitioners | Public | All respo | ondents |
|--|--------------------------|--------------------|---------------|--------|-----------|---------|
| Everyone | 110 | 561 | 54% | 39% | 671 | 40% |
| Religious minority communities (including minority groups within a religious community e.g. Ahmadiyya) | 63 | 288 | 31% | 20% | 351 | 21% |
| Black, Asian, and minority ethnic communities | 64 | 230 | 31% | 16% | 294 | 18% |
| People countering extremism | 21 | 185 | 10% | 13% | 206 | 12% |
| Women | 29 | 168 | 14% | 12% | 197 | 12% |
| LGBT+ people | 29 | 133 | 14% | 9% | 162 | 10% |
| People aged under 25 | 32 | 82 | 16% | 6% | 114 | 7% |
| White majority communities | 12 | 93 | 6% | 6% | 105 | 6% |
| Men | 10 | 34 | 5% | 2% | 44 | 3% |
| Non-religious people e.g. secularists, humanists | 1 | 41 | 0% | 3% | 42 | 3% |
| People aged 60 and over | 0 | 26 | 0% | 2% | 26 | 2% |
| None | 1 | 23 | 0% | 2% | 24 | 1% |
| People aged 25 - 59 | 1 | 11 | 0% | 1% | 12 | 1% |
| Not sure | 17 | 355 | 8% | 24% | 372 | 22% |
| Other | 32 | 367 | 16% | 25% | 399 | 24% |

Question 8a: Have you seen evidence of extremism online causing harm?

| | Practitioners | Public | Practitioners | Public |
|----------|---------------|--------|---------------|--------|
| Yes | 111 | 365 | 54% | 21% |
| No | 64 | 855 | 31% | 50% |
| Not sure | 31 | 503 | 15% | 29% |
| Total | 206 | 1723 | 100% | 100% |

Question 8c: Does extremism cause harm to society and its institutions more widely, e.g. to democracy?

| | Practitioners | Public | Practitioners | Public |
|----------|---------------|--------|---------------|--------|
| Yes | 169 | 919 | 83% | 58% |
| No | 5 | 67 | 2% | 4% |
| Not sure | 30 | 588 | 15% | 37% |
| Total | 204 | 1574 | 100% | 100% |

Question 9a: Comparing it to extremism in my local area I would say extremism online is...

| | Practitioners | Public | Practitioners | Public |
|-----------------|---------------|--------|---------------|--------|
| More Harmful | 81 | 312 | 42% | 21% |
| Equally Harmful | 66 | 294 | 34% | 20% |
| Less Harmful | 10 | 89 | 5% | 6% |
| Not sure | 38 | 796 | 19% | 53% |
| Total | 195 | 1491 | 100% | 100% |

How effective is the current response to extremism?

Question 10a: Do you think more should be done to counter extremism?

| | Practitioners | Public | Practitioners | Public |
|----------|---------------|--------|---------------|--------|
| Yes | 150 | 573 | 66% | 23% |
| No | 10 | 127 | 4% | 5% |
| Not sure | 69 | 1743 | 30% | 71% |
| Total | 229 | 2443 | 100% | 100% |

Question 11: How much should be done in the following areas to counter extremism?

| | A lot m | ore | A little | more | Maintain cu | ırrent level | A little | less | A lot le | SS | Total | |
|-------------------|---------|-----|----------|------|-------------|--------------|----------|------|----------|-----|-------|------|
| Civil society | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Practitioner | 107 | 60% | 42 | 24% | 25 | 14% | 1 | 1% | 3 | 2% | 178 | 100% |
| Public | 311 | 37% | 178 | 21% | 232 | 28% | 46 | 6% | 68 | 8% | 835 | 100% |
| Counter Terrorism | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Practitioner | 77 | 44% | 46 | 26% | 44 | 25% | 5 | 3% | 4 | 2% | 176 | 100% |
| Public | 518 | 54% | 231 | 24% | 181 | 19% | 7 | 1% | 26 | 3% | 963 | 100% |
| Education | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Practitioner | 116 | 63% | 40 | 22% | 21 | 11% | 4 | 2% | 3 | 2% | 184 | 100% |
| Public | 424 | 47% | 168 | 19% | 164 | 18% | 60 | 7% | 80 | 9% | 896 | 100% |
| Faith | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Practitioner | 84 | 51% | 49 | 30% | 27 | 16% | 3 | 2% | 3 | 2% | 166 | 100% |
| Public | 346 | 39% | 155 | 18% | 203 | 23% | 64 | 7% | 114 | 13% | 882 | 100% |
| Foreign Policy | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Practitioner | 78 | 45% | 53 | 31% | 35 | 20% | 2 | 1% | 5 | 3% | 173 | 100% |
| Public | 331 | 39% | 202 | 24% | 243 | 28% | 17 | 2% | 61 | 7% | 854 | 100% |
| Integration | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Practitioner | 112 | 65% | 39 | 23% | 17 | 10% | 1 | 1% | 4 | 2% | 173 | 100% |
| Public | 420 | 48% | 190 | 22% | 182 | 21% | 13 | 1% | 67 | 8% | 872 | 100% |
| Justice | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Practitioner | 81 | 46% | 58 | 33% | 35 | 20% | 1 | 1% | 3 | 2% | 178 | 100% |
| Public | 369 | 42% | 197 | 23% | 230 | 26% | 20 | 2% | 54 | 6% | 870 | 100% |
| Law Enforcement | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Practitioner | 79 | 45% | 53 | 30% | 37 | 21% | 3 | 2% | 2 | 1% | 174 | 100% |
| Public | 378 | 42% | 218 | 24% | 218 | 24% | 25 | 3% | 62 | 7% | 901 | 100% |
| Media | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Practitioner | 125 | 68% | 22 | 12% | 24 | 13% | 6 | 3% | 6 | 3% | 183 | 100% |
| Public | 441 | 50% | 151 | 17% | 165 | 19% | 39 | 4% | 86 | 10% | 882 | 100% |
| Online | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Practitioner | 132 | 73% | 33 | 18% | 10 | 6% | 1 | 1% | 4 | 2% | 180 | 100% |
| Public | 492 | 56% | 162 | 18% | 131 | 15% | 30 | 3% | 62 | 7% | 877 | 100% |

Question 13a: Are there particular institutions or groups that you see as having a role in improving our current efforts to counter extremism?

| | Practitioners (n=197) | Public (n=1442) | Practitioners | Public |
|---------------------------------|-----------------------|-----------------|---------------|--------|
| Faith groups and leaders | 72 | 555 | 37% | 38% |
| Social media and tech companies | 93 | 304 | 47% | 21% |
| National government | 52 | 299 | 26% | 21% |
| Public servants | 56 | 271 | 28% | 19% |
| Media companies | 62 | 233 | 31% | 16% |
| Civil society | 55 | 176 | 28% | 12% |
| National politicians | 17 | 131 | 9% | 9% |
| Independent regulators | 28 | 93 | 14% | 6% |
| International institutions | 8 | 85 | 4% | 6% |
| Local government | 26 | 84 | 13% | 6% |
| Local politicians | 12 | 42 | 6% | 3% |
| None | 3 | 48 | 2% | 3% |
| Other | 17 | 94 | 9% | 7% |
| Not sure | 9 | 179 | 5% | 12% |

Demographic information

What is your location?

| Location | Practitioners (n=244) | Public (n=2,580) |
|--------------------------|-----------------------|------------------|
| East Midlands | 22 | 162 |
| East of England | 5 | 187 |
| London | 36 | 198 |
| North East | 15 | 106 |
| North West | 23 | 256 |
| South East | 31 | 547 |
| South West | 14 | 349 |
| Wales | 25 | 189 |
| West Midlands | 8 | 206 |
| Yorkshire and The Humber | 18 | 175 |
| Other | 47* | 205 |

^{*}includes practitioners and organisations that operate internationally (including in the UK) or solely online

What is your age?

| Age range | Public (n=2,580) |
|-------------------|------------------|
| 15 and under | 2 |
| 16-18 | 14 |
| 19-24 | 48 |
| 25-34 | 123 |
| 35-44 | 208 |
| 45-54 | 310 |
| 55-64 | 560 |
| 65+ | 1,160 |
| Prefer not to say | 155 |

Annex B: Information on practitioners

Practitioners' area of expertise (based on categorisation of practitioners' role and/or organisations by the Commission)

| Area of expertise | Practitioners (n=244) | |
|---------------------------------------|-----------------------|-----|
| Faith | 60 | 25% |
| Education | 58 | 24% |
| Counter extremism / Counter terrorism | 43 | 18% |
| Civil Society | 39 | 16% |
| Other | 22 | 9% |
| Local government | 13 | 5% |
| Justice | 5 | 2% |
| Law enforcement | 4 | 2% |

Listed below are the organisations that provided either an organisational response or whose members of staff responded to our call for evidence.

This list does not include organisations or representatives that asked not to be named, practitioners who did not provide an organisation or respondents who stated they were members of the public.

- 1. Abingdon and Witney College
- 2. ADF International
- 3. Africa Security Forum
- 4. Ahmadiyya Muslim Community
- 5. Al-Khoei Foundation
- 6. Anti-Muslim Hatred Working Group
- 7. Antisemitism Policy Trust
- 8. Ascento
- 9. Association of British Muslims
- 10. Barnardo's Young Peoples Support Team
- 11. Bible Theology Ministries
- 12. Blackburn Rovers Football Club Community Trust
- 13. Board of Deputies of British Jews
- 14. Boom Training
- 15. Borras Park Primary School
- 16. British Future
- 17. Broadmead Way Community Church
- 18. Broomhill Junior School
- 19. Butler's Hill Infant & Nursery School
- 20. Central Education and Training, Nottingham Community College
- 21. CFM Trust
- 22. Challenging Youth Racism project (Big Lottery, HumanKind and Teesside University)
- 23. Christian Action Research and Education
- 24. Christian Concern
- 25. Christian Peoples Alliance
- 26. Church Alive
- 27. Civitas: The Institute for the Study of Civil Society
- 28. Cosain Consulting Ltd
- 29. Council of Ex Muslims of Britain
- 30. Community Security Trust
- 31. Counter Terrorism Policing South West
- 32. Counter Terrorism Policing North West

- Cytun Eglwysi Ynghyd yng Nghymru / Churches Together in Wales
- 34. Dagenham Parish Church
- Davis Institute for National Security and Foreign Policy at The Heritage Foundation in Washington, DC
- 36. Devon Partnership Trust
- Doncaster MBC: Adult, Family & Community Learning
- 38. Efford Christian Fellowship
- 39. European Muslim League
- 40. Evangelical Alliance UK
- 41. Faith to Faithless
- 42. Federation of Muslim Organisation
- 43. Fusion Plus trading as Music Fusion
- 44. Google
- 45. Gospel Standard Aid Society
- 46. Government's Independent Advice Group on Hate Crime
- 47. Grace Community Church Ebbsfleet
- 48. Grace Covenant Fellowship
- 49. Greater Manchester Police
- 50. Greyhound Board of Great Britain
- 51. Grimsby Institute of further and Higher Education
- 52. Hampshire County Council
- 53. Havant and South Downs College
- 54. Havering Education Service
- 55. Holocaust Memorial Day Trust
- 56. Humanists UK
- 57. Identify Psychological Services Ltd
- 58. Institute for Strategic Dialogue
- 59. Isle of Wight Council
- 60. Jeena
- 61. Jesus Christ for Muslims

- 62. Khush Amdid day centre
- 63. Kingdom Advance Network
- 64. Knights Training Academy
- 65. Landmarks Specialist College
- 66. League of British Muslims
- 67. Local Government Association
- 68. London Borough of Hounslow
- 69. Long Crendon Baptist Church
- 70. Mentoring Ministries Eastern Europe legally registered in Romania as Asociatia Mentorendienst
- 71. Merthyr Tydfil County Borough Council
- 72. Middlesbrough Borough Council
- 73. Mitchell Institute, Queens University Belfast
- 74. Mitzvah Day
- 75. Moonshot CVE Ltd.
- 76. Nation Builders (Global)
- 77. National Farmers Union
- 78. National Literacy Trust
- 79. National Pig Association
- 80. National Secular Society
- 81. National Youth Agency
- 82. Near Neighbours
- 83. Counter Terrorism Policing North East
- 84. New College Durham
- 85. New Horizons in British Islam
- 86. North Yorkshire County Council
- 87. Notts County Council
- 88. Office of the Police & Crime Commissioner for Cleveland
- 89. Omelas
- 90. Parent Zone
- 91. Peace Education Programme
- 92. Plymouth Brethren Christian Church
- 93. Powys County Council
- 94. Protection Approaches
- 95. QED Foundation
- 96. Racecourse Promoters Association Limited
- 97. Radian Group Plc.
- 98. Relate Cymru
- 99. Resisting Hate
- 100. Rhosnesni High School
- 101. Rochdale Connections Trust
- 102. Sheppey College
- 103. Show Racism the Red Card

- 104. South Eastern Hampshire and Fareham and Gosport Clinical Commissioning Group
- 105. South Moreton Strict Baptist Chapel
- 106. South Wales Jewish Representative Council
- 107. Southall Black Sisters
- 108. Southampton City College
- 109. Spring Meadow Baptist Church, Old Hill, Cradley Heath, West Midlands
- 110. Spring Road Evangelical Church
- 111. St Joseph's Catholic Primary School, a Voluntary Academy
- 112. St Mary's Church, Maidenhead
- 113. St. Philips Centre, Leicester
- 114. Sussex Police
- 115. Swavesey Particular Baptist Chapel
- 116. Tech Against Terrorism
- 117. Tell Mama
- 118. The Centre for Hate Studies, Leicester University
- 119. The Christian Institute
- 120. The Counter Extremism Project
- 121. The For Britain Movement
- 122. The Henry Jackson Society
- 123. The Salam Project
- 124. Tony Blair Institue for Global Change
- 125. Traditional Britain Group
- 126. Trinity Grace church
- 127. Twitter
- 128. Tyne and Wear Anti-Fascist Association
- 129. University of Birmingham
- 130. Voice for Justice UK
- 131. WARN: Women Against Radicalisation Network
- 132. West Midlands Counter Terrorism Unit
- 133. WhiteHat Group Ltd
- 134. Whitfield PCC
- 135. Women's Equality Party
- 136. World of Politics
- 137. York Evangelical Church
- 138. Yorkshire Housing

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