



Individuals referred to and supported through the *Prevent* programme,

England and Wales, April 2018 to March 2019

This release contains Experimental Statistics **on the number of individuals recorded as having been referred to and supported through the *Prevent* programme** due to concerns they were vulnerable to a risk of radicalisation. Following initial screening and assessment, referrals may be passed to a multi-agency 'Channel panel' where a risk of radicalisation exists. Chaired by local authorities, these panels determine the extent of an individual's vulnerability to radicalisation and whether a tailored package of support is necessary and proportionate to address the vulnerabilities.

Key results

In the year ending 31 March 2019, a total of **5,738 individuals were referred to *Prevent***. This is the lowest referrals within a year since comparable data is available (year ending March 2016, previous low of 6,093 in the year ending March 2017).

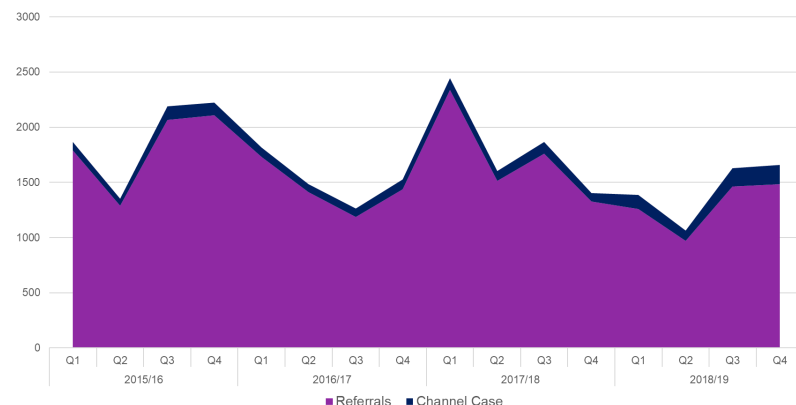
The Education sector accounted for the **highest number of referrals (1,887; 33%)**.

As in previous years, most individuals referred were **male (4,991; 87%)**, and the majority of referrals were for people **aged 20 years or under (3,343; 58%)**.

The number of individuals **discussed at a Channel panel (1,320)** and **adopted as a Channel case (561)** were the highest recorded compared with previous years (previous high for discussed at panel, 1,306 in the year ending March 2018; for Channel cases, 378 in years ending March 2016 and 2018).

Of the **561 Channel cases**, the most common were cases referred because of concerns about **right-wing radicalisation (254; 45%)**, followed by **Islamist radicalisation (210; 37%)**.

Proportion of *Prevent* referrals adopted as a Channel case, years ending March 2016 to 2019



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1 Introduction

1.1 Coverage of this release

This release contains Experimental Statistics on the number of individuals that were recorded as having been referred to and supported through the *Prevent* programme in England and Wales, from 1 April 2018 to 31 March 2019. The statistics cover their journey from referral to adoption as a case, broken down by demographic statistics and geography.

Experimental Statistics are Official Statistics undergoing development. Further investigation is needed to understand the level of consistency in recording *Prevent* referrals across different regions in England and Wales. More information about Experimental Statistics can be found on the [UK Statistics Authority website](#). The Home Office aims to improve the quality of data recording and assurance procedures so that these statistics can be designated as National Statistics in future years. Please see the [Data Quality](#) section of this bulletin for further information.

The *Prevent* strategy forms part of the Government's wider counter-terrorism strategy, known as CONTEST. *Prevent* aims to safeguard people from becoming terrorists or supporting terrorism. For more information, please see the following publications on the GOV.UK website: [Prevent Strategy](#), [Prevent duty guidance](#), [Channel duty guidance](#) and [2018 CONTEST strategy](#).

More detailed tables relating to this release can be found in [Annex A](#). This includes data for *Prevent* and Channel in the year ending March 2019, annual comparisons between *Prevent* and Channel data from the years ending March 2016 to 2019, and historic Channel data from the years ending March 2013 to 2018.

1.2 Identification and referrals

If a member of the public, or someone working with the public, has a concern about a person they know who may be vulnerable to the risk of radicalisation, they can raise these concerns with their local authority safeguarding team or the police for an assessment.

Staff working in organisations which have contact with the public may receive training to help them identify people who may be vulnerable to the risk of radicalisation, and what to do about it. Local authorities, schools, colleges, universities, health bodies, prisons, probation organisations and the police are subject to a statutory duty through the [Counter-Terrorism and Security Act 2015](#) to include in their day-to-day work consideration of the need to safeguard people from being drawn into terrorism.

1.3 Initial assessment

All referrals with a concern around vulnerability to radicalisation are screened by the police to check that the individual is not already or should be part of a terrorism investigation, as these individuals are not appropriate for Channel support. Those *Prevent* referrals that may be appropriate for Channel are recorded on the Police Case Management Tracker (PCMT). Once this has taken place, in many cases, the initial assessment of a referral concludes that no further action is required. In other cases, a person's vulnerability may be assessed as

not linked to radicalisation and an onward referral might be made for another form of support. All *Prevent* referrals are confidential and do not result in a criminal record or any other form of sanction.

1.4 The Channel programme

The Channel programme in England and Wales is an initiative that provides a multi-agency approach to support people vulnerable to the risk of radicalisation. For those individuals where the police assess there is a risk of radicalisation, a Channel panel chaired by the local authority, and attended by other partners such as representatives from education and health services, will meet to discuss the referral. They will discuss the extent of the vulnerability, assess all the circumstances of the case and decide whether to adopt the individual as a Channel case. Cases are adopted in order to further assess the vulnerability, or to provide a tailored package of support where necessary and proportionate to do so. A Channel panel may decide that a person's vulnerabilities are not terrorism-related and refer the person to other forms of support. Information shared among partners is strictly in accordance with the terms of the Data Protection Act and the General Data Protection Regulation.

The Counter-Terrorism and Security Act 2015 placed the Channel programme on a statutory footing and created a duty on each local authority in England and Wales to ensure that there is a panel in place for its area. Statutory guidance for Channel panels was published in March 2015.

1.5 Providing support and leaving the programme

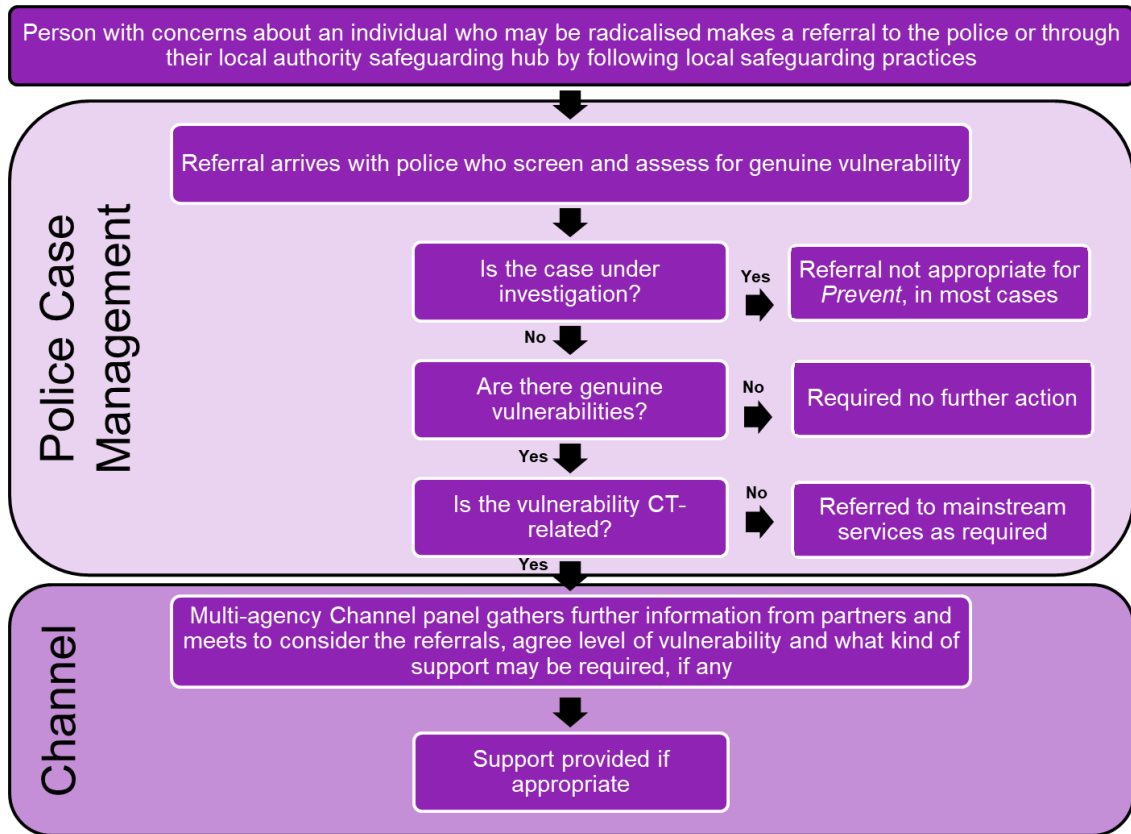
Participation in the Channel programme is confidential and consent is obtained before Channel support is provided to individuals. Many types of support are available, addressing educational, vocational, mental health and other vulnerabilities. Ideological mentoring is common. Tailored support is provided based on the needs identified for an individual. The role of the Channel panel is to coordinate new activity through statutory partners and/or Channel-commissioned Intervention Providers, or oversee existing activity depending on what is most appropriate and proportionate for the case.

A Channel panel will, on a monthly basis, review the progress of an individual in the Channel programme. The panel decides that a person will leave the Channel programme when there is no further risk of radicalisation. Support to address particular non-radicalisation-related concerns could continue in some cases and would be managed outside of the Channel programme.

People in receipt of support from the Channel programme, but who drop out, may be offered alternative forms of support by the local authority or other providers. In these circumstances, any risk of terrorism that they might present will be managed by the police.

After an individual has left the Channel programme, their progress will be reviewed after 6 and 12 months. If the individual shows further radicalisation-related concerns they can re-enter the Channel programme and receive further support.

Figure 1: Prevent process flow diagram



Source: Home Office

2 People referred to the *Prevent* programme

This section presents statistics on the number of individuals referred to *Prevent* due to concerns of vulnerability to radicalisation. It includes the sector of referral and information on how these individuals are assessed and supported, including those who required no further action, a referral to another service or were reviewed by a Channel panel for support through the Channel programme.

The data presented in this release represents activity recorded by police and local authority partners. Although quality assurance is undertaken to confirm these numbers, the statistics rely on recording of information and therefore the overall completeness and accuracy of reported totals cannot be guaranteed. Please see the [Data Quality](#) section of this bulletin for further information.

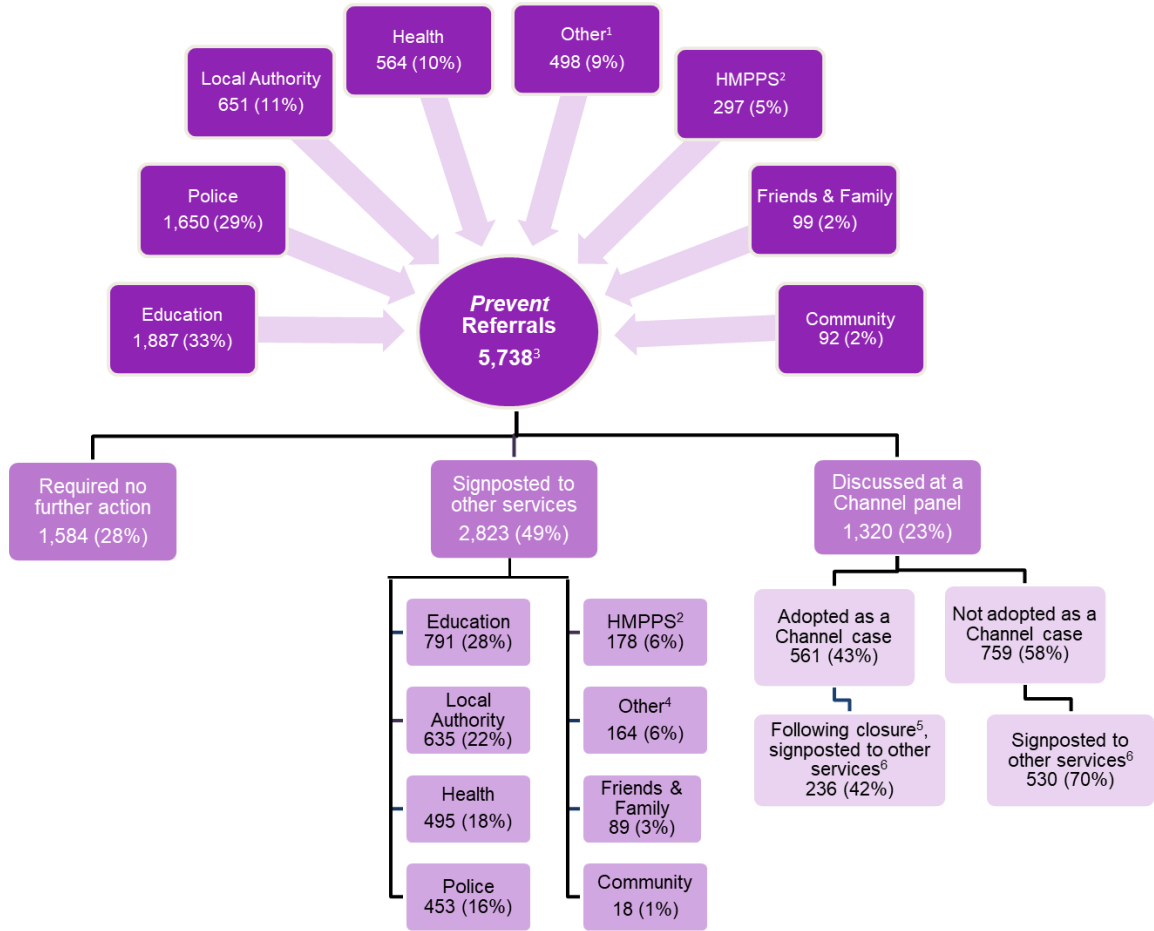
Throughout this release, the number of referrals reported includes a small number of individuals who had been referred more than once during the 2018 to 2019 financial year. This was decided because each referral may not necessarily contain the same information (e.g. different sector of referral or type of concern) and may not necessarily have the same outcome (e.g. signposted to statutory partners; discussed at a Channel panel). Including multiple referrals provides a full picture of all support recorded and provided through the *Prevent* programme in the year ending March 2019.

2.1 The referral process

In the year ending March 2019, there were a total of 5,738 referrals for 5,531 individuals due to concerns that they were vulnerable to being radicalised (Figure 2).

Of these 5,738 referrals, 189 individuals were referred twice and a further nine individuals were referred three times. The Education sector made the most referrals (33%; 1,887), followed by the police (29%; 1,650).

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



Source: Home Office, Individuals referred to and supported through the *Prevent* programme, England and Wales, April 2018 to March 2019. Annex A, table [P.02](#)

Notes:

1. 'Other' sector of referral includes employment, fire services, military, government (including Home Office Immigration Enforcement & HMRC) and others.
2. Her Majesty's Prison and Probation Service.
3. The sum of 'Required no further action', 'Signposted to other services', and 'discussed at a Channel panel' do not total the number of *Prevent* referrals due to 11 open cases at the information gathering stage at the point of data collection (29 October 2019).
4. 'Other' services signposted to may include HMRC, employment, Home Office Immigration Enforcement and military, for example.
5. Individuals can be signposted after a Channel case has been closed to ensure that they continue to receive support for any non-radicalisation-related vulnerabilities.
6. Individuals can be signposted to statutory partners to address wider vulnerabilities depending on what the panel assess as being necessary and proportionate.

Please note: Percentages may not add up to 100 due to rounding.

Of the 5,738 individuals referred to *Prevent* in the year ending March 2019:

- 77% (4,407) were deemed not suitable for Channel consideration and exited the process prior to a Channel panel discussion; most of these referrals were signposted to other services (64%)
- 23% (1,320) were considered for Channel support

- Ultimately, 10% (561) were adopted as a Channel case¹

Of the 2,823 referrals signposted to alternative services for support, they were most commonly directed to the Education sector (791; 28%).

Of the 1,320 referrals deemed suitable through preliminary assessment to be **discussed at a Channel panel** in the year ending March 2019:

- 759 (58%) referrals did not go on to be adopted as a **Channel case**; of these, the majority (530; 70%) were signposted to alternative services² where the panel deems the individuals to have non-radicalisation-related vulnerabilities
- 561 (43%) referrals were adopted as a **Channel case**, of which most (474; 84%) have now left the Channel process; 87 (16%) remained a Channel case at time of data extraction (October 2019)

Of the 474 referrals adopted as a **Channel case** in the year ending March 2019 who subsequently exited the process, 402 (85%) were recorded as having exited with no further radicalisation concerns. Exploration of case outcomes for those exiting the Channel programme during the year ending March 2019 showed that this includes individuals:

- who had a vulnerability to radicalisation addressed by a Channel-commissioned Intervention Provider
- for whom the Channel panel oversaw existing support already in place through statutory partners
- and individuals adopted as a Channel case to further assess whether a vulnerability to radicalisation was present and determine whether or not additional support was needed

The remaining 72 referrals (15%) were for individuals who withdrew from the Channel programme (60), or who were withdrawn because it was no longer deemed appropriate (12), although in some cases support from other services may still be in place. Any terrorism risk that might be present is managed by the police.

2.2 Referrals over time

In the year ending March 2019, 5,738 **referrals** to *Prevent* were recorded, a 22% decrease in comparison with the previous year (7,318). The number of referrals recorded generally fluctuated across the year, with a 20% increase from the 1,387 referrals made in Q1 of the year ending March 2019 to the annual peak of 1,660 in Q4.

¹ An additional 11 cases were open at the information gathering stage at the point of data collection (29 October 2019).

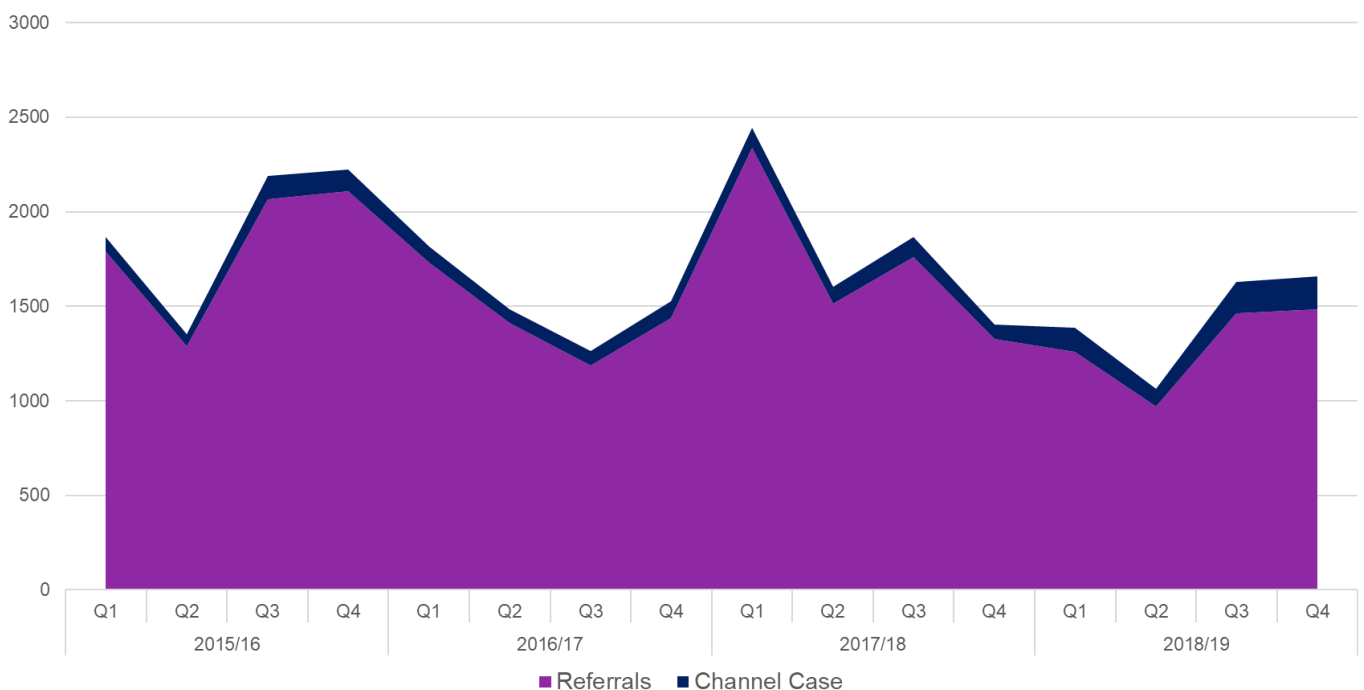
² The sector that the individual is signposted to upon exiting the *Prevent* process may engage other statutory partners to appropriately address the concern for that individual.

- There was a 1% increase in the number of referrals for individuals that were deemed suitable through a preliminary assessment to be **discussed at a Channel panel** (1,320 in the year ending March 2019, 1,306 in the previous year). However, the proportion of referrals that were discussed at panel increased from 18% in the year ending March 2018 to 23% in the current year.
- In the year ending March 2019, 561 individuals were adopted as a **Channel case** following a Channel panel, a 48% increase (an additional 183 cases) in comparison with 378 in the previous year.

In the year ending March 2019, *Prevent referrals* were the lowest recorded since comparable data is available (year ending March 2016); however, the number of those **discussed at a Channel panel** (1,320) and **adopted as a case** (561) were the highest recorded.

- In the year ending March 2019, the proportion of *Prevent referrals* which were adopted as a Channel case was 10%, an increase from 5% in the years ending March 2016, 2017 and 2018.

Figure 3: Proportion of *Prevent* referrals adopted as a Channel case, years ending March 2016 to 2019



Source: Home Office, Individuals referred to and supported through the *Prevent* programme, England and Wales, April 2018 to March 2019. Annex A, table [D.15](#)

3 Demographics

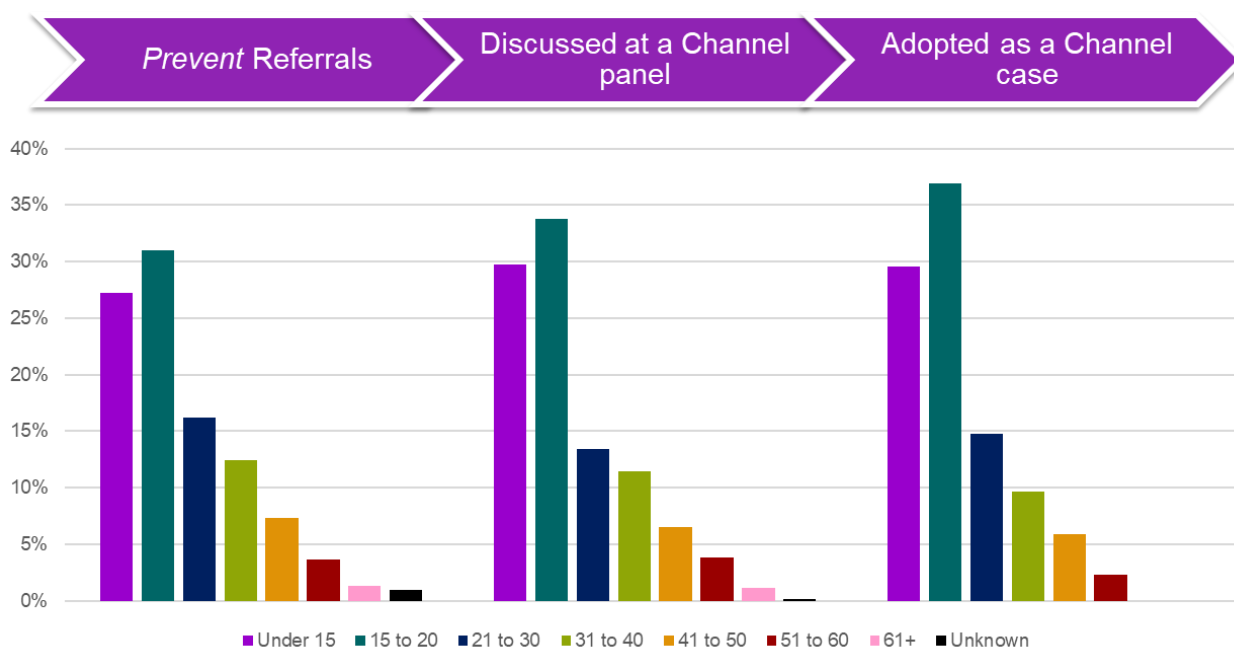
This section reports statistics on individuals referred due to concerns about their vulnerability to the risk of radicalisation. Demographics (including age and gender) are reported according to their progression through *Prevent* as well as the type of concern raised by the initial referee. The figures in this section include individuals referred multiple times during the 2018 to 2019 financial year (making up less than 1% of all referrals), as well as trends over time based on comparable data since the year ending March 2016.

3.1 Age

In the year ending March 2019, of the 5,738 **referrals**, the majority of individuals (3,343; 58%) were aged 20 years or under (Figure 4). Those aged 20 years or under also made up the majority of the 1,320 individuals **discussed at a Channel panel** (839; 64%) and the 561 individuals that were adopted as a **Channel case** (373; 66%).

This is in line with previous data since the year ending March 2016, as individuals aged 20 years and under have consistently made up the majority of **referrals, discussions at panel and Channel cases**.

Figure 4: Age group of those referred, discussed at a Channel panel and adopted as a Channel case, year ending March 2019



Source: Home Office, Individuals referred to and supported through the *Prevent* programme, England and Wales, April 2018 to March 2019. Annex A, table [D.01](#)

Age by sector of referral

Reflecting the demographic composition of the institutions, **referrals** for individuals from the Education sector had the youngest median age (14) whereas referrals from the HMPPS had the oldest median age (29). Median ages for other sectors of referral were as follows: Local

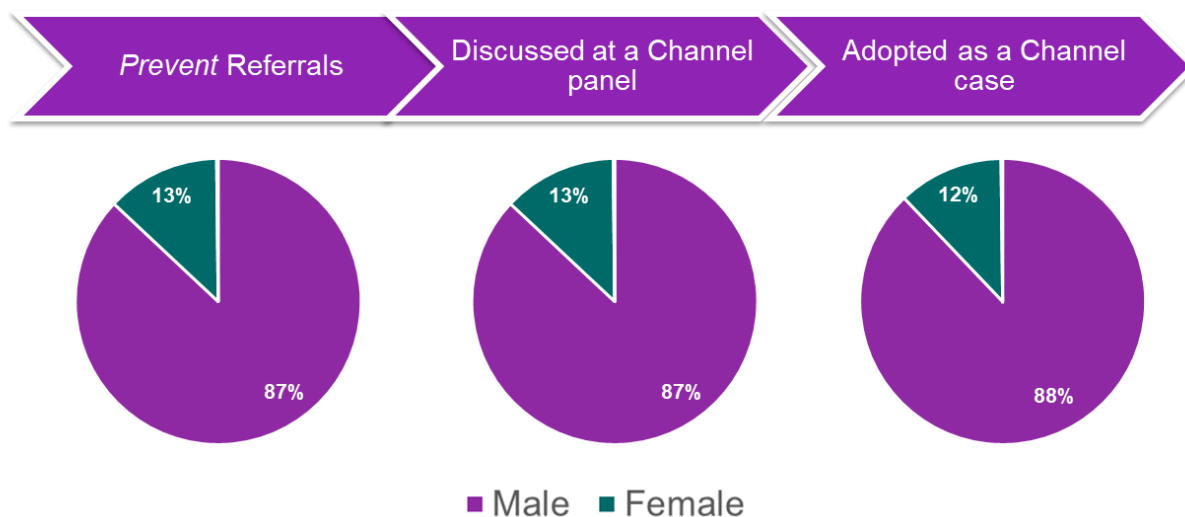
authority (17), Other (21), Friends & Family (22.5), Police (25), Community (27), Health (28).

3.2 Gender

In the year ending March 2019, of the 5,738 **referrals**, the majority of individuals were male (4,991; 87%). Males also made up the majority of the 1,320 individuals **discussed at a Channel panel** (1,143; 87%) and the 561 individuals that were adopted as a **Channel case** (493; 88%).

From the year ending March 2016 to year ending March 2019, there has been a slight increase in the proportion of males **referred** (78% to 87%), **discussed at panel** (80% to 87%) and adopted as **Channel cases** (85% to 88%).

Figure 5: Gender of those referred, discussed at a Channel panel and adopted as a Channel case, year ending March 2019



Source: Home Office, Individuals referred to and supported through the *Prevent* programme, England and Wales, April 2018 to March 2019. Annex A, table [D.02](#)

Notes: The 'Other' and 'Unspecified' gender categories each accounted for less than 1% of referrals, Panel discussions and Channel cases.

3.3 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

³ This category reflects instances where the ideology presented is mixed (involving a combination of elements from multiple ideologies), unstable (shifting between different ideologies), or unclear (where the individual does not present a coherent ideology, yet may still pose a terrorism risk).

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.

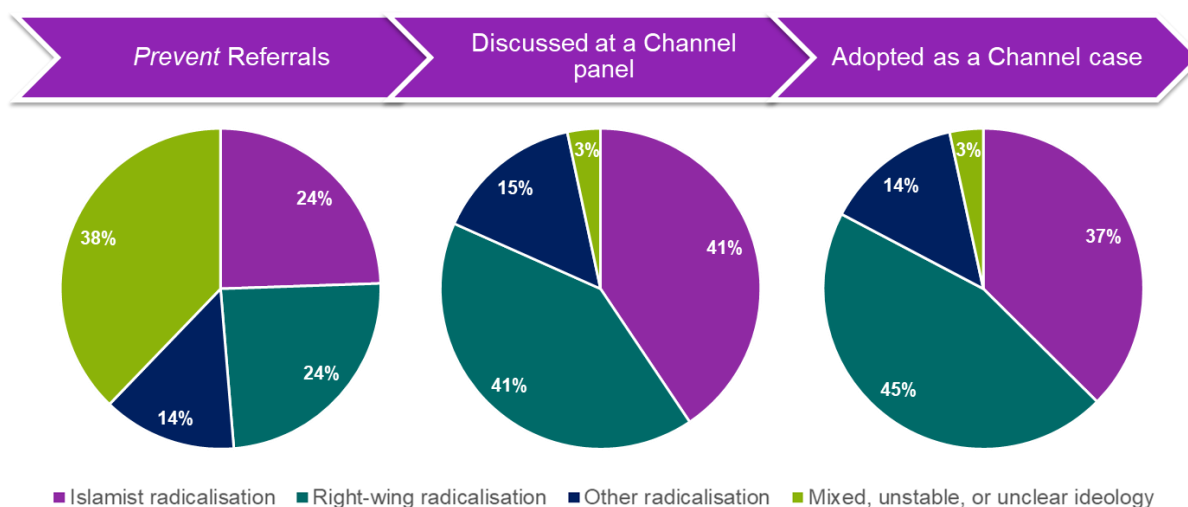
There was a 6% increase in the number of recorded **referrals** for concerns related to right-wing radicalisation in the year ending March 2019 when compared with the previous year (1,312), continuing the upward trend seen since the year ending March 2016. Referrals for concerns related to Islamist radicalisation 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.

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



Source: Home Office, Individuals referred to and supported through the *Prevent* programme, England and Wales, April 2018 to March 2019. Annex A, table [D.03](#)

Age by type of concern

Of the referrals for concerns related to Islamist radicalisation, individuals under the age of 15 accounted for the largest proportion **referred** (402 of 1,404; 29%), **discussed** (166 of 536; 31%) and adopted as a **Channel case** (69 of 210; 33%). For concerns related to right-wing radicalisation, individuals aged 15 to 20 accounted for the largest proportion **referred** (472 of 1,389; 34%), **discussed** (206 of 542; 38%) and adopted as a **Channel case** (110 of 254; 43%). For individuals with a mixed, unstable or unclear ideology, those aged 15 to 20 accounted for the largest proportion **referred** (695 of 2,169; 32%).

Gender by type of concern

For all types of radicalisation, the proportion of males **referred**, discussed at a **Channel panel** and adopted as a **Channel case** was higher than females. **Referrals, discussions and cases** for concerns related to right-wing radicalisation were proportionately more likely to involve males (92%, 92% and 93% respectively) compared with those related to Islamist radicalisation (81%, 81% and 82% respectively).

Sector of referral by type of concern

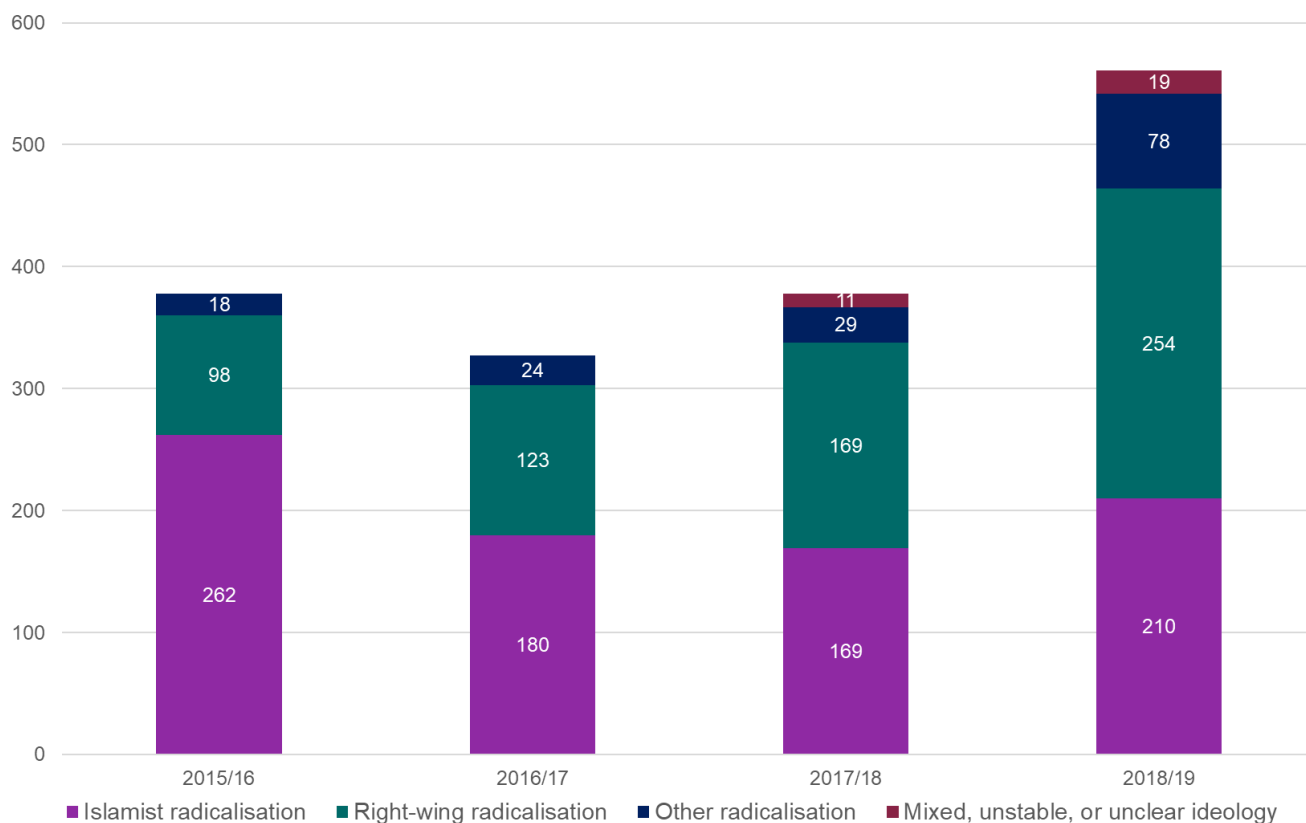
Of the 1,404 **referrals** for concerns related to Islamist radicalisation, the police made the highest number of referrals (503; 36%), followed by the Education sector (324; 23%). Police also accounted for the highest number of referrals that went on to be **discussed at panel** (204 of 536; 38%) and adopted as a **Channel case** (78 of 210; 37%) for concerns relating to Islamist radicalisation.

Of the 1,389 **referrals** for concerns related to right-wing radicalisation, the Education sector made the highest number of referrals (530; 38%), followed by the police (421; 30%). The Education sector also accounted for the majority of those **discussed** (237 of 542; 44%) and adopted as a **case** (114 of 258; 45%).

Of the 2,169 referrals for a mixed, unstable or unclear ideology, the Education sector made the highest number of **referrals** (831; 38%).

The largest difference in proportions of **referrals** by type of concern was in the 'Friends & Family' sector. Of referrals from Friends & Family, a higher proportion were for Islamist radicalisation concerns (33 of 99; 33%), compared with right-wing concerns (15 of 99; 15%).

Figure 7: Channel cases by type of concern, years ending March 2016 to 2019



Source: Home Office, Individuals referred to and supported through the *Prevent* programme, England and Wales, April 2018 to March 2019. Annex A, table [D.16](#)

4 Regional trends

This section reports regional trends in individuals referred due to concerns about their vulnerability to the risk of radicalisation. Geographic regions are reported according to their progression through *Prevent* as well as the type of concern raised by the initial referee. The figures in this section include individuals referred multiple times during the 2018 to 2019 financial year (making up less than 1% of all referrals), as well as trends over time based on comparable data since the year ending March 2016.

In the year ending March 2019, of the 5,738 **referrals**, the largest proportion of individuals were from the North East region (972; 17%), followed by London (915; 16%).

The largest proportion of the 1,320 referrals which were **discussed at a panel** were individuals from London (231; 18%) followed by the West Midlands region (196; 15%). Of the 561 referrals adopted as a **Channel case**, the largest proportion were from the North West region (96; 17%), closely followed by the North East region (94; 17%).

From the years ending March 2016 to March 2019, there have been large fluctuations in the number of **Channel cases** by region. The biggest increase in number of cases was in the East Midlands (23 to 54; 135%), whereas the biggest decrease was in Wales (31 to 12; - 61%). Please see table [C.07](#) in Annex A for a more detailed breakdown.

Figure 8: Regional distribution of those referred, discussed at a Channel panel and adopted as a Channel case, year ending March 2019

Region	Prevent Referrals		Discussed at a Channel panel		Adopted as a Channel case	
	Number	Proportion	Number	Proportion	Number	Proportion
North East	972	17%	188	14%	94	17%
North West	786	14%	147	11%	96	17%
East Midlands	565	10%	172	13%	54	10%
West Midlands	634	11%	196	15%	80	14%
East	442	8%	187	14%	44	8%
London	915	16%	231	18%	91	16%
South East	743	13%	132	10%	73	13%
South West	423	7%	54	4%	17	3%
Wales	258	4%	13	1%	12	2%
Total	5,738	100%	1,320	100%	561	100%

Source: Home Office, Individuals referred to and supported through the *Prevent* programme, England and Wales, April 2018 to March 2019. Annex A, table [D.04](#)

4.1 Region by type of concern

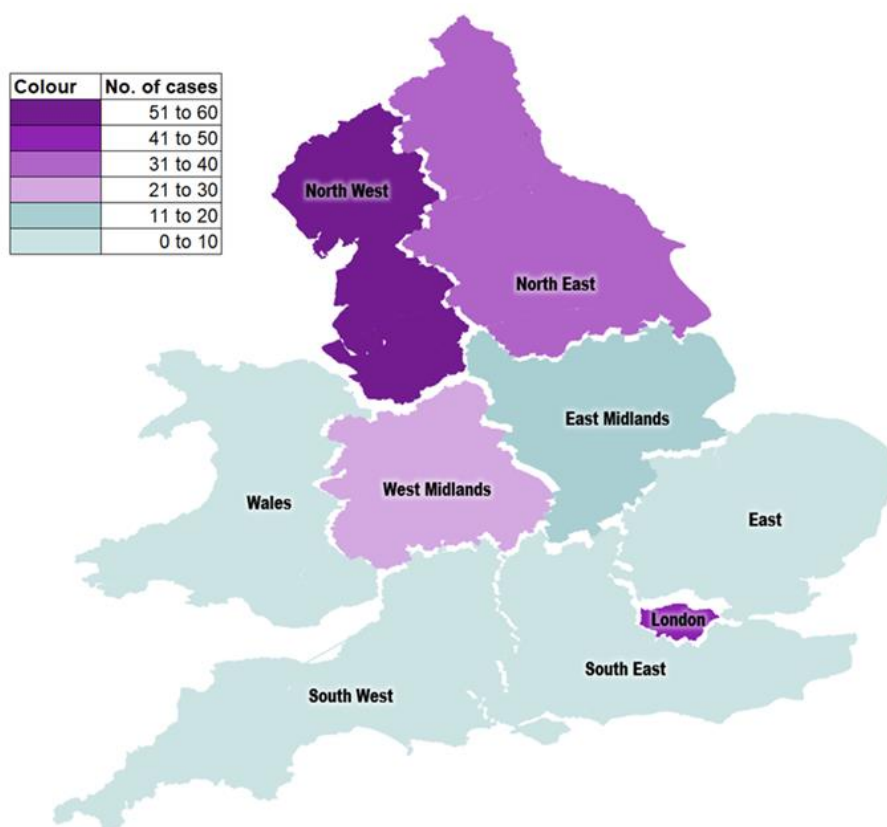
For referrals with concerns relating to right-wing radicalisation, the largest proportion of individuals **referred** (308 of 1,389; 22%), **discussed at a panel** (102 of 542; 19%) and adopted as a **Channel case** (52 of 254; 20%) were from the North East region.

In contrast, for concerns relating to Islamist radicalisation, the largest proportion **referred** (349 of 1,404; 25%) and **discussed at a panel** (147 of 536; 27%) were from London, whereas the largest proportion adopted as a **Channel case** were from the North West region (54 of 210; 26%).

For referrals with a mixed, unstable or unclear ideology, the largest proportion of individuals **referred** were from the North East region (362 of 2,169; 17%), followed by the North West (354; 16%) and London (345; 16%).

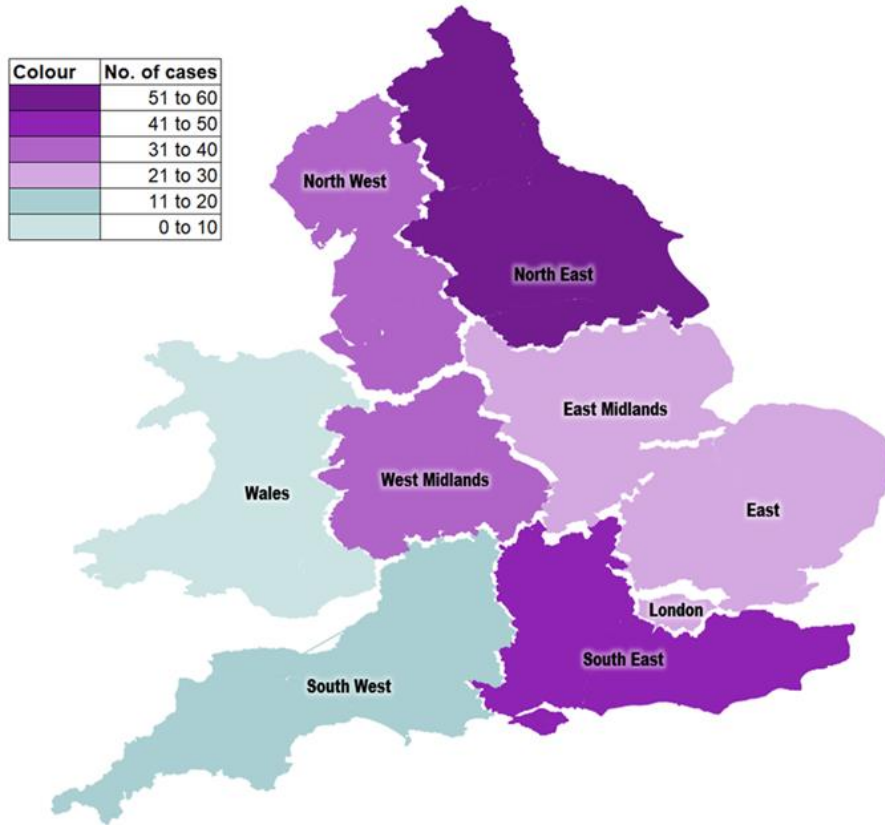
These maps represent recorded *Prevent* activity that panels are experiencing across the country and may not be indicative of threat or risk in these areas.

Figure 9: Channel cases for Islamist radicalisation concerns by region, year ending March 2019



Source: Home Office, Individuals referred to and supported through the *Prevent* programme, England and Wales, April 2018 to March 2019. Annex A, table [D.10](#)

Figure 10: Channel cases for right-wing radicalisation concerns by region, year ending March 2019



Source: Home Office, Individuals referred to and supported through the *Prevent* programme, England and Wales, April 2018 to March 2019. Annex A, table [D.10](#)

4.2 Region by sector of referral

The North East region had the highest proportion of **referrals** for the Education sector (352 of 1,887; 19%), Police (329 of 1,650; 20%) and HMPPS (58 of 297; 20%). The West Midlands region had the highest proportion of Community referrals (21 of 92; 23%). London had the highest proportion of Friends & Family referrals (24 of 99; 24%) but one of the lowest proportions of Community referrals (6 of 92; 7%). London also had the highest proportion of referrals from the Local authority sector (137 of 651; 21%). The largest proportion of Health referrals was in the North West region (135 of 564; 24%) and Other referrals was in the South East (191 of 498; 38%). See Table [D.14](#) in Annex A for further details.

5 Data quality

5.1 Data quality

As the data presented in this release is still newly established and subject to data quality issues (detailed below), these statistics are currently designated as [Experimental Statistics](#). Quality assurance is undertaken to confirm the figures presented in this release; however, the statistics rely on recording of information by police and local authority partners and therefore it cannot be guaranteed that the totals are complete and accurate. Analysts in the Home Office will continue to work with data suppliers to improve the quality of these statistics as the collection continues.

5.2 Quality and process checks carried out

These statistics are compiled by Home Office analysts who have worked closely with police forces to quality assure the data. These checks include:

- Identifying duplicate data.
- Ensuring the data provided is complete (for example ensuring each case has originating referral details) and working with police forces to correct the data where possible.
- Querying contradictory data (for example where the sector of referral recorded for the same individual differs within the *Prevent* referral information and the case details) and working with police forces to correct the data.
- Dip-sampling cases recorded to have received Channel support and comparing the recorded case statuses and outcomes with case information.

The preparatory and quality assurance exercises have shed light on various issues with the collection that limit how the data may be used or interpreted. Part of this work found inconsistencies in the use of case statuses and outcomes within parts of the data recording system, which has led to instances of inaccurate recording. This has informed improvement work already underway, and it is expected the quality of these statistics will mature as the collection continues.

5.3 Improvements to data quality

As part of the steps taken to improve the quality of these statistics, Home Office analysts are working with policy colleagues to develop further guidance and training for the data recording system to improve consistency of recording. Furthermore, in preparation for the collection of data for future releases, updates and improvements will be made to the data recording system, which should improve the coverage and completeness of incoming data.

6 Further information

6.1 Changes to this release

In this release, the section on outcomes assigned to previous open cases has been removed. This is because the data in Annex A includes the updates on these cases. Therefore, the figures in Annex A and this report may not match those included in previous versions of the 'Individuals referred to and supported through the *Prevent* programme' statistics release.

6.2 Uses of the statistics

Uses of these statistics are listed below using the standard categorisation for Official Statistics.

a) Informing the general public

- About the state of the economy, society and the environment – figures are made available to increase transparency around the *Prevent* programme and provide the general public with an accurate source of information on referrals.
- About the activity of the police – figures are requested via Parliamentary Questions and Freedom of Information requests.

b) Government policy making and monitoring

Statistics are used to inform government policy by providing a national overview of how the programme is working on the ground.

c) Resource allocation – typically by central and local government

These statistics are used, alongside other information, to help determine the locations where the threat from terrorism and radicalisation is greatest, in order to allocate resources accordingly.

d) Third parties

These statistics are used by a range of third parties from civil liberty groups to academics.

6.3 Other related publications

Forthcoming publications are pre-announced on the [statistics release calendar](#) on GOV.UK website.

Previous releases of these statistics can be found [here](#).

6.4 Feedback and enquiries

If you have any feedback or enquiries about this publication, please contact PreventResearchTeam@homeoffice.gov.uk.

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