

In addition to the vulnerabilities, an individual may also display some critical risk factors:

Critical Risk Factors

- Being in contact with extremist recruiters
- Articulating support for violent extremist causes or leaders
- Accessing violent extremist websites, especially those with a social networking element
- Possessing or accessing violent extremist literature
- Using extremist narratives and a global ideology to explain personal disadvantage
- Justifying the use of violence to solve societal issues
- Joining or seeking to join extremist organisations
- Significant changes to appearance and/or behaviour

Other Risk Factors

- Refusal to co-operate with other children / staff and indicating that this refusal is based on a dislike of the person's ethnicity or religion;
- Acting out violent role play (e.g. beheadings)
- Use of racist language
- Use of extremist rhetoric

If you are concerned that someone is at risk of getting involved in extremism please contact:

Staffordshire Police Prevent Team

e: prevent@staffordshire.pnn.police.uk
t: 01785 232054

Key Contacts for Cannock Chase District:

Karla Vowles

e: Karlavowles@cannockchasedc.gov.uk
t: 01543 464635

Kerry Wright

e: Kerrywright@cannockchasedc.gov.uk
t: 01543 464368

Visit the Chase Community Partnership website at

www.cannockchasedc.gov.uk/partnerships

Staffordshire County Council Contact:

Staffordshire County Council's Safer Communities Team

Becky Murphy

e: becky.murphy@staffordshire.gov.uk
t: 01785 854428

For further information please go to:

<http://www.staffsscb.org.uk/Professionals/Procedures/Section-Six/Section-6-Further-Guidance-for-Practitioners.aspx>



Prevent



What is Prevent?

Prevent is part of the Government's Counter-terrorism Strategy. The aim of Prevent is to stop people from becoming terrorists or supporting terrorism. The Counter Terrorism and Security Act 2015 places a duty on public sector bodies to prevent people from being drawn into terrorism. This is known as the 'Prevent Duty'.

The Prevent Strategy has three elements:

- **Ideology:** Challenging the ideology that supports terrorism and the threat faced from those who promote it;
- **Individual:** Preventing people from being drawn into terrorism and ensuring they are given appropriate advice and support;
- **Institution:** Supporting sectors and institutions where there are risks of radicalisation.

The UK faces a continuing threat from both international and domestic terrorism and violent extremism, which can emerge from any community and can be inspired by a wide range of causes.

The current threat from terrorism in the UK can include the exploitation of vulnerable people, including children of all ages, young people and adults and involve them in terrorism or activity in support of terrorism.

People of all ages are being recruited into groups promoting hatred, discrimination and sometimes violence.

What do we mean by:

Extremism: Vocal or active opposition to fundamental British values, including democracy, the rule of law, individual liberty and mutual respect and tolerance of different faiths and beliefs. We also include in our definition of extremism calls for the death of members of our armed forces, whether in this country or overseas.

Radicalisation: The process by which a person comes to support terrorism or forms of extremism leading to terrorism

Radicalising Materials: Includes literature or videos that are used by radicalisers to encourage or reinforce individuals to adopt a violent ideology. Some of this material may explicitly encourage violence. Other materials may take no definite position on violence but make claims to which violence is subsequently presented as the only solution.

Vulnerability: Describes the condition of being capable of being injured; difficult to defend; open to moral or ideological attack. Within Prevent, the word describes factors and characteristics associated with being susceptible to radicalisation. Some of these are listed opposite.

Please be aware that this list is not exhaustive and all or none may be present in individual cases of concern. Nor does it mean that vulnerable people experiencing these factors are automatically at risk of exploitation for the purposes of violent extremism.

What might make an individual vulnerable to radicalisation?

Identity Crisis

- Distance from cultural / religious heritage
- Uncomfortable with their place in the society around them

Personal Crisis

Family tensions;

- Sense of isolation;
- Adolescence;
- Low self-esteem;
- Disassociating from existing friendship group and becoming involved with a new and different group of friends;
- Searching for answers to questions about identity, faith and belonging

Personal Circumstances

- Migration;
- Local community tensions;
- Events affecting country or region of origin;
- Alienation from freedom,
- Tolerance of others, and accepting personal and social responsibilities;
- Having a sense of grievance that is triggered by personal experience of racism or discrimination or aspects of Government policy;
- Being easily led and desperate to please or impress others
- Unmet Aspirations Perceptions of injustice;
- Feeling of failure;
- Rejection of civic life

Criminality

- Experiences of imprisonment;
- Poor resettlement/reintegration;
- Previous involvement with criminal groups