



Meeting	Policing Performance Committee
Date	19 March 2025
Location	Video Conference
Title of Paper	PREVENT Key Statistics for National Publication
Presented By	ACC Catriona Paton, Policing Together
Recommendation to Members	For Discussion
Appendix Attached	Yes: Appendix A - Police Scotland Prevent Referral Data 2023-2024

PURPOSE

The purpose of this paper is to introduce and accompany the Police Scotland Prevent Referral Data for the period 2023-2024, which was requested by the Scottish Police Authority on 10 December 2024.

Members are invited to discuss the report attached to this document.

1 BACKGROUND AND SUBJECT TOPIC

- 1.1. On 10 December 2024 at the SPA Policing Performance Committee (PPC) an action was raised for the Prevent key statistics for national publication to be shared with the PPC as part of an annual report.
- 1.2. Police Scotland’s Prevent Referral Data was published on the Police Scotland website on 5 December 2024, a copy of which accompanies this paper for the attention of the PPC.

2 FINANCIAL IMPLICATIONS

- 2.1. There are no financial implications in this report.

3 PERSONNEL IMPLICATIONS

- 3.1. There are no personnel implications in this report.

4 LEGAL IMPLICATIONS

- 4.1. There are no legal implications in this report.

5 REPUTATIONAL IMPLICATIONS

- 5.1. There are no reputational implications in this report.

6 SOCIAL IMPLICATIONS

- 6.1. There are no social implications in this report.

7 COMMUNITY IMPACT

- 7.1. There are no community implications in this report.

8 EQUALITIES IMPLICATIONS

- 8.1. There are no equality implications in this report.

9 ENVIRONMENT IMPLICATIONS

- 9.1. There are no environmental implications in this report.

RECOMMENDATIONS

Members are invited to discuss the report attached to this document.

Prevent Referral Data, Scotland, 01 April 2023 to 31 March 2024

Overview

This publication contains information on referrals made to Prevent in Scotland during the period 01 April 2023 to 31 March 2024. Prevent works by identifying individuals who may be at risk of becoming terrorists or supporting terrorism; assessing the nature and extent of their susceptibility; and, where necessary, providing an appropriate support package tailored to their needs. A concerted effort has been made to ensure that the preventative, rights-based approach taken to Prevent in Scotland is balanced, proportionate and sits alongside existing safeguarding procedures.

Key Results

In 2023/24 there were 114 referrals to Prevent in Scotland. This represents an increase of 31% compared with the previous year (87 referrals in 2022/23).

Of the 114 referrals, 56 (49%) were assessed as suitable for Prevent Case Management (PCM). 56 (49%) were assessed not suitable for PCM following an initial assessment, including 48 (42%) which required no further action and were closed, and eight (7%) which were referred onwards. Two (2%) referrals remain in the assessment ongoing stage.

As is reflective of previous years, the Police made the highest volume of referrals (52; 46%), followed by the education sector (35; 31%). Most referrals to Prevent were for males (100; 88%) and the largest proportion of referrals was for individuals aged 15-20, based on their age at time of referral (44; 38%). As is comparable with previous years, Mixed, Unstable, or Unclear (MUU) ideology¹ (43; 38%) is most prevalent, with Right-Wing Extremism (36; 32%) also constituting a significant volume of referrals. Referrals relating to right-wing extremism continue to be more suitable for PCM (29; 81%) in comparison to referrals relating to mixed, unstable, or unclear ideology (19; 44%).

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Date of publication: 05 December 2024

¹ As of 01 April 2024, Police Scotland removed the use of the MUU category and adopted the categories released by the Home Office on the Police Scotland Prevent Tracker. For the 2024-25 annual publication, the new categories will be reflected in Police Scotland's data set.

1. Introduction

1.1. Coverage

This publication contains information on referrals made to Prevent in Scotland during the period 01 April 2023 to 31 March 2024. All figures provided are for this period except where otherwise stated.

1.2. About Prevent

Prevent forms part of the UK Government's wider counter-terrorism strategy known as 'CONTEST'. The purpose of Prevent is to 'stop people becoming terrorists or supporting terrorism'.

More information about CONTEST and Prevent in the UK and Scotland is available in the following publications: [Prevent Strategy](#), [Prevent duty guidance: for Scotland](#), [Prevent Multi-Agency Panel Duty Guidance and 2023 CONTEST Strategy](#).

1.3. The Prevent referral process

1.3.1. Referral and assessment

Prevent referrals are often made in the first instance by individuals who encounter those who appear to be susceptible to radicalisation. Referrals come from a wide range of sources, including:

- Local authorities
- Education - schools, colleges, universities
- NHS - health bodies
- Prisons
- Police

These sectors are subject to a statutory duty through the Counter-Terrorism and Security Act 2015 and need to identify individuals who may be at risk of becoming terrorists or supporting terrorism. Staff should receive training to help them to identify people who may be susceptible to radicalisation, and to know what to do when they are identified²³.

All referrals go to Police Scotland's Prevent Delivery Unit, who undertake an initial assessment of susceptibility before agreeing the appropriate response with partners. All Prevent referrals are confidential and do not result in a criminal record or any form of sanction. Where an individual is identified as requiring support via PCM, partners will come together as part of a Prevent Multi-Agency Panel (PMAP)⁴ to discuss what support they could provide which would benefit the individual concerned. PMAPs are chaired by the local authority and

² [Prevent duty guidance for Scotland](#)

³ [Prevent Multi-Agency Panel Duty Guidance](#)

⁴ Previously known as Prevent Professional Concerns (PPC) Panels.

made up of representatives from different safeguarding areas such as the police, health and education.

1.3.2. Providing support and leaving Prevent

Support may involve signposting the individual to other professionals and may also include an opportunity to engage with a Home Office approved Intervention Provider (IP), who can provide a counter-narrative to challenge the ideology held by the individual. Or, as is often the case, the emphasis may be on identifying the individual's broader support needs and providing access to mainstream support services.

Safeguarding the individual is the priority but participation in PMAP is voluntary. Consent is required to be given by the individual (or their parent/guardian in the case of a child⁵ or incapacitated adults⁶) in advance of their involvement in PMAP, and any activities or actions that are recommended. Where the individual does not consent to engage with PMAP, alternative measures are considered by the multi-agency panel, including whether the individual should enter Police-led Partnership (PLP)⁷.

PMAP meetings are held as required (within statutory requirements) to review the progress of the individual. If the panel agrees that an individual's susceptibility has been successfully reduced or managed, then the individual exits the process. After an individual has exited Prevent, their progress is reviewed at six and 12 months following closure of the case. If further concerns arise as a result of these reviews, the individual can re-enter the process and receive further support.

⁵ The term 'child' or 'children' refers to persons who have not yet attained the age of 18 years as stated in section 97(1) of the 2014 Act [Scottish Government, Publication - Advice and Guidance](#) (Published 14 December 2016)

⁶ [Prevent Multi-Agency Panel Duty Guidance](#)

⁷ Police-led Partnership (PLP) covers the management of individuals that are not suitable for PMAP but who have Prevent-related issues requiring support or mitigation.

2. Referrals to Prevent in Scotland in 2023/24

This section presents information on referrals made to Prevent in Scotland in 2023/24. It covers the sectors that made referrals and provides information on how individuals were assessed and supported, including those who:

- required no further action
- were referred to another sector
- were supported through PCM

2.1. Referrals to Prevent

In 2023/24 there were 114 referrals to Prevent in Scotland and no repeat referrals.

Six individuals referred to Prevent in 2023/24 had also been referred in a previous year.

Police continue to submit the highest volume of referrals (52; 46%), followed by the education sector, (35; 31%). This is a recurrent annual trend in Prevent datasets. Specifically, the 35 referrals from the education sector included:

- Three referrals from university establishments
- Four referrals from higher education (college/further education)
- Five referrals from primary schools
- 23 referrals from secondary schools

There were 13 (11%) referrals from the local authority sector, which includes 11 from social work and two from housing association.

Three referrals were also made by a family member in 2023/24 with one submitted in 2022/23. No referrals were submitted by a family member in the periods 2021/22 and 2020/21.

As with previous years, a higher proportion of referrals from police and the education sector continues to dominate⁸, except for 2020/21⁹, when the proportion of referrals from the education sector was lower than in other years (18% in 2020/21, compared with 32% in 2019/20 and 26% in 2018/19). It is highly likely that the smaller volume of referrals from the education sector in 2020/21 was the result of the COVID-19 pandemic and associated public health restrictions, as schools, universities and other education settings were closed throughout the year.

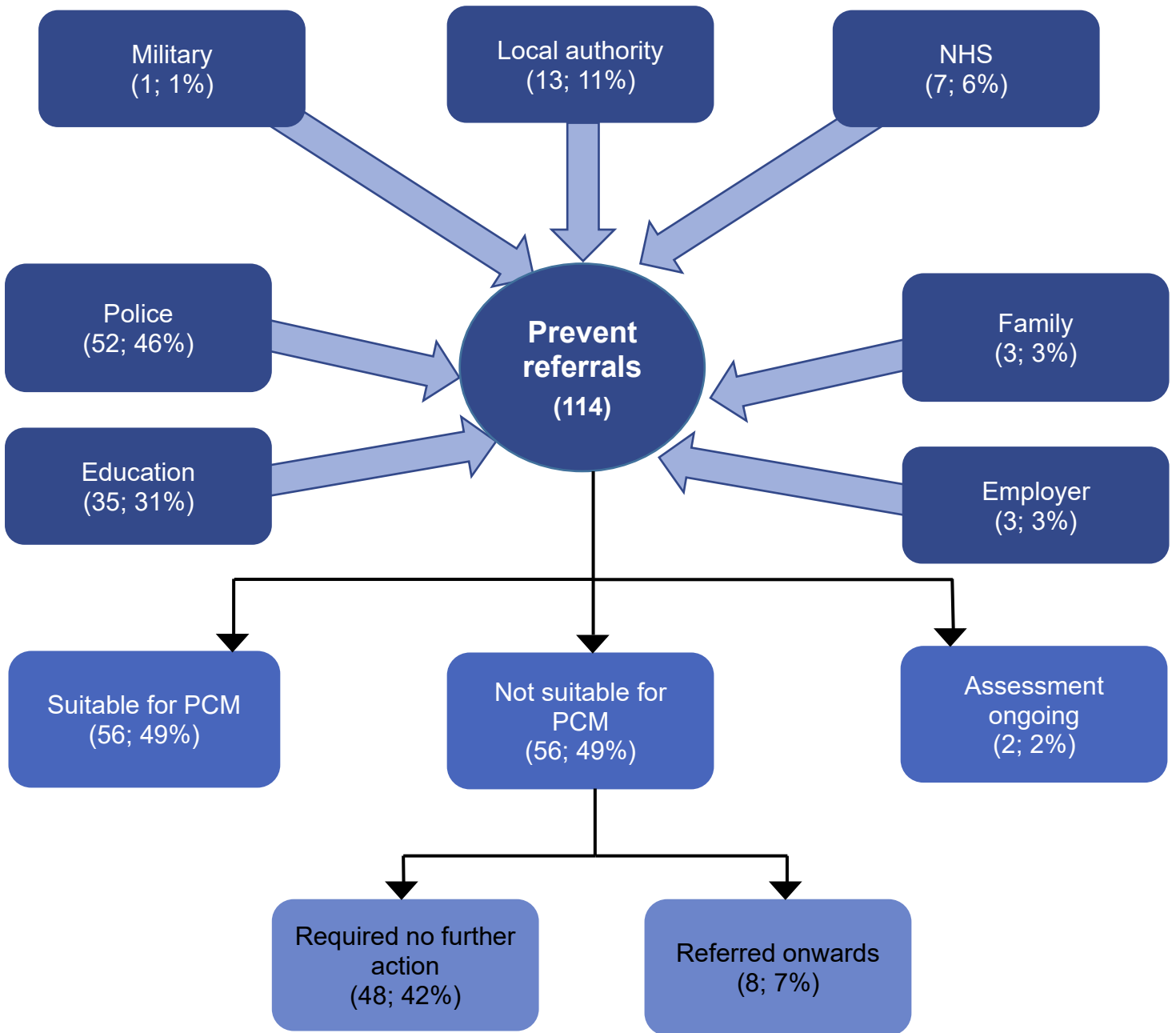
⁸ [Police Scotland Prevent Referral Data, April 2019 to March 2020](#)

⁹ [Police Scotland Prevent Referral Data, April 2020 to March 2021](#)

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Of the 114 Prevent referrals in 2023/24, 56 (49%) were deemed suitable for PCM. 56 (49%) were assessed not suitable for PCM following an initial assessment, including 48 (42%) which required no further action and were closed, and eight (7%) which were referred onwards. Two referrals (2%) remain in the assessment ongoing stage. (Figure 1).

Figure 1: Sector of referrals and action from assessment¹⁰



Source: Police Scotland, Referrals to Prevent, Scotland, 2023/24

¹⁰ Percentages do not total 100 due to rounding.

2.1.1. Referrals not suitable for PCM

2.1.1.1. Required no further action

Of the 48 referrals which required no further action and were closed, all were assessed not to be susceptible to radicalisation following an initial assessment, with no clear Prevent issue requiring action.

2.1.1.2. Referred onwards

Of the eight referrals that were assessed not to be susceptible to radicalisation after an initial assessment, three were referred to education, two were referred to the Child and Adolescent Mental Health Services (CAMHS), one to the health sector, one to the Prison Service and one to social work.

2.1.2. Referrals suitable for PCM

Of the 56 referrals identified suitable for PCM, 50 (89%) were identified as suitable for a multi-agency led panel, while six (11%) were identified as suitable for PLP.

At the time the 2023/24 data was analysed¹¹, 40 (71%) of the 56 referrals had been closed, while PCM was ongoing for 16 (29%) referrals.

Of the 40 closed referrals, 12 were for individuals deemed not to be susceptible to radicalisation following commencement of PCM. 17 were for individuals whose susceptibility was reduced or managed through the PCM process and 10 were for individuals who did not consent to PCM.

No onward referral was required for all 12 referrals for individuals who were deemed to not be susceptible to radicalisation following commencement of the PCM process.

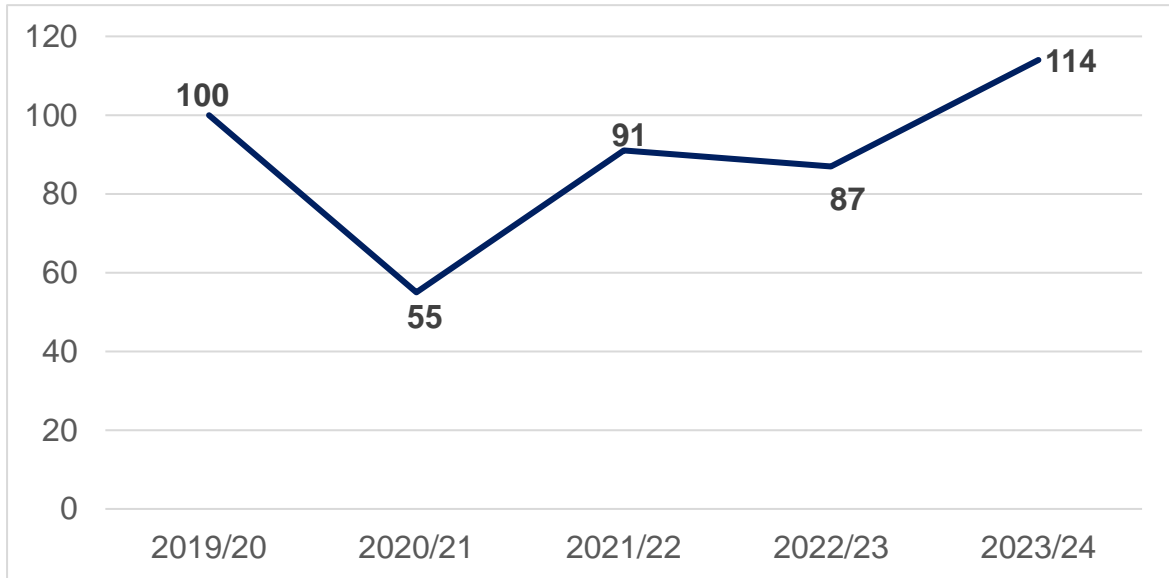
Of the 17 referrals for individuals whose susceptibility was reduced or managed through the PCM process, no onward referral was required.

¹¹ 28 August 2024

2.2. Referrals over time

The 114 referrals to Prevent in 2023/24 represents a 31% increase in comparison with 2022/23 (87 referrals) and a 25% increase in comparison with 2021/22 (91 referrals). (Figure 2).

Figure 2: Number of referrals to Prevent in Scotland, years ending March 2020 to 2024

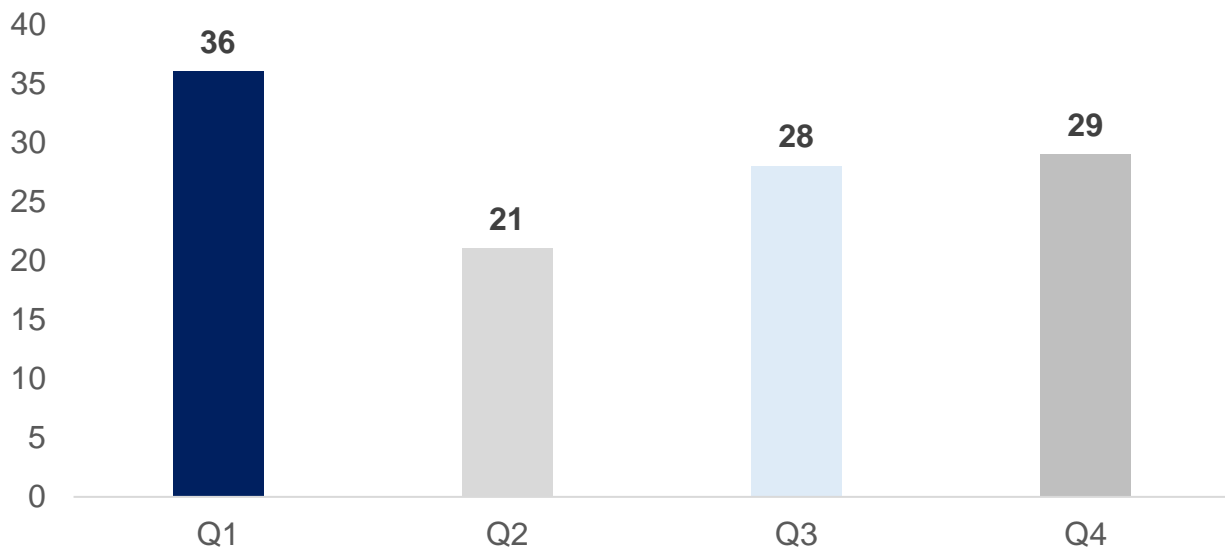


Source: Police Scotland, Referrals to Prevent, Scotland, 2019/20 – 2023/24

The reduction in the number of referrals to Prevent in 2020/21, compared with other years, is highly likely to have been driven by the effects of public health restrictions that were in place throughout the year due to the COVID-19 pandemic.

Figure 3 shows the breakdown of referrals by quarter in 2023/24. In Q1 (April – June 2023) there were 36 referrals to Prevent, which decreased to 21 in Q2 (July – September 2023) and increased to 28 in Q3 (October – December 2023) with a further slight rise to 29 in Q4 (January – March 2024).

Figure 3: Number of referrals by quarter

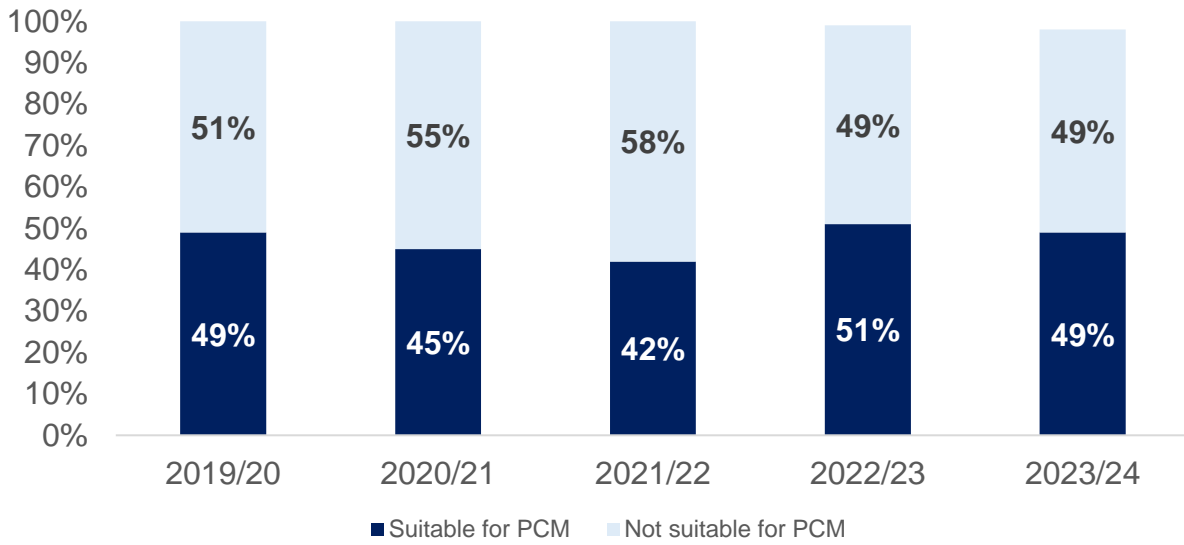


Source: Police Scotland, Referrals to Prevent, Scotland, 2023/24

From April 2023 to March 2024, the number of referrals were relatively comparable, with a significant decline identified during Q2, which is likely attributed to the summer school holidays.

Figure 4 shows that the proportion of referrals deemed suitable for PCM in 2023/24 was 49% (56) and equated to the number of referrals deemed not suitable in 2023/34 49% (56). A further 2% (two) of referrals remain in the assessment ongoing stage and have not entered the PCM stage at the time of writing.

Figure 4: Proportion of referrals suitable and not suitable for PCM, years ending March 2020 to 2024¹²



Source: Police Scotland, Referrals to Prevent, Scotland, 2019/20 – 2023/24

¹² A further two (2%) of referrals remain in the assessment ongoing stage and have not yet been categorised as suitable (or not) for PCM

3. Demographic information

This section reports on the demographic information of the individuals referred to Prevent in Scotland in 2023/24, including age, gender¹³, and religion, as well as type of concern raised.

3.1. Age

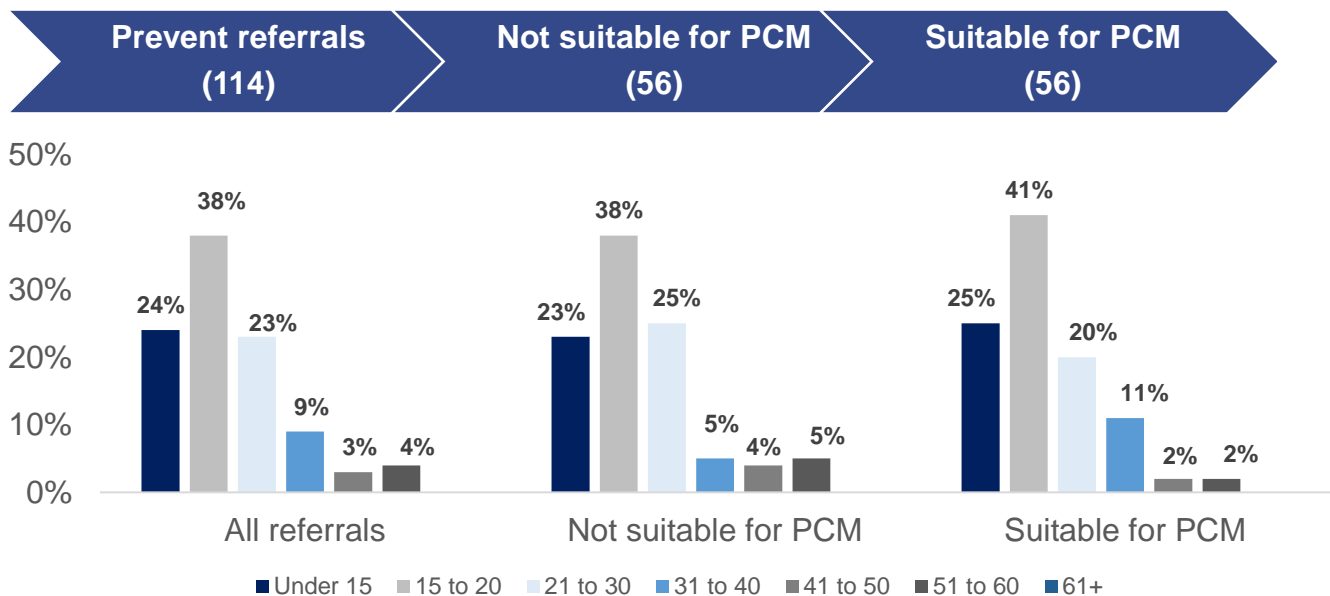
Of the 114 Prevent referrals, the largest proportion was for individuals aged 15-20 (44; 38%) based on their age at the time of referral. There were 27 referrals for individuals aged under 15 (24%) and 26 referrals for individuals aged 21-30 (23%).

The largest proportion of referrals which were suitable for PCM were for individual’s aged 15-20 (23; 41%).

Of the 56 referrals that were not suitable for PCM; the largest proportion was also for individuals aged 15-20 (21; 38%) (Figure 5).

Of the two referrals that remain in the assessment ongoing stage, one is for an individual in the 21-30 group, and one is for an individual in the 31-40 group. These referrals have not yet been assessed and therefore cannot be categorised into suitable or not suitable for PCM.

Figure 5: Age of individuals at time of referral for all referrals, for referrals not suitable for PCM and for referrals suitable for PCM¹⁴¹⁵



Source: Police Scotland, Referrals to Prevent, Scotland, 2023/24

¹³ The term *gender* is taken from previous reporting – review of terminology is currently ongoing within Police Scotland.

¹⁴ Percentages do not total 100 due to rounding.

¹⁵ Not inclusive of two referrals that remain in the assessment ongoing stage.

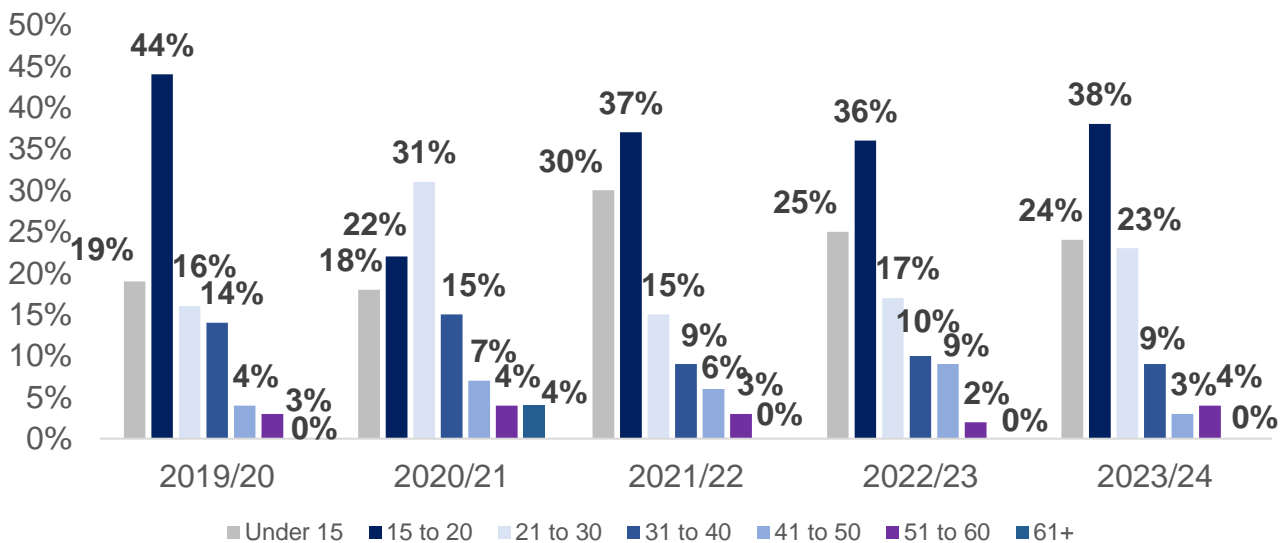
The median age of individuals referred to Prevent was 28. The proportion of referrals for individuals aged under 18 was 54% (61).

Of the sectors which made more than five referrals in 2023/24, individuals referred by the education sector had the youngest median age (16), reflecting the demographic composition of the sector. Individuals referred by the police had the oldest median age (28). The median age of individuals referred by the local authority sector (social work and housing) was 18 and 23 years from the NHS.

As shown in Figure 6, in previous years the highest proportion of referrals has also been for individuals aged 15-20 except for 2020/21, when the highest proportion was for individuals aged 21-30 (31%).

As covered in the 2020/21 publication¹⁶ it is likely that the lower number of referrals for individuals aged 15-20 in 2020/21 was the result of the COVID-19 pandemic and associated public health restrictions, as many services with which young people would usually encounter were closed or partially open during periods of lockdown.

Figure 6: Age of individuals referred to Prevent in Scotland, years ending March 2020 to 2024¹⁷



Source: Police Scotland, Referrals to Prevent, Scotland, 2019/20 – 2023/24

¹⁶ [Police Scotland Prevent Referral Data, Scotland, April 2020 to March 2021](#)

¹⁷ Percentages do not total 100 due to rounding.

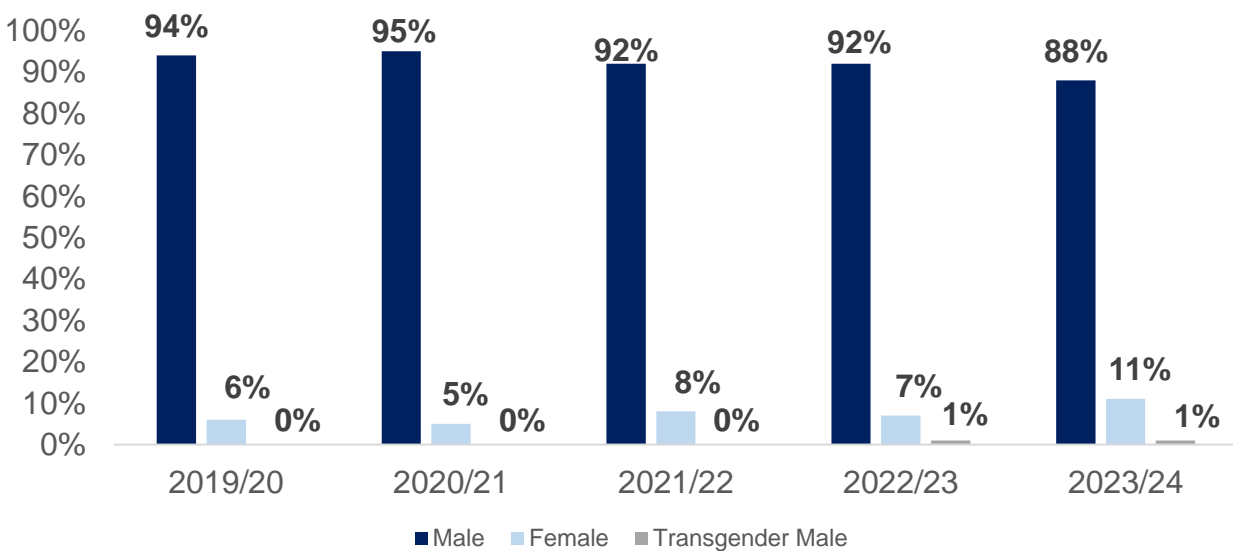
3.2. Gender¹⁸

The vast majority of the 114 referrals to Prevent were for males (100; 88%), 13 (11%) were for females and one (1%) was for a transgender male.

Of the 56 referrals not suitable for PCM, 49 (88%) were for males, six (11%) were for females and one (2%)¹⁹ for a transgender male. Of the 56 referrals that were suitable for PCM, 49 (88%) were for males and seven (13%)²⁰ for females. Of the two referrals which remain under assessment, both were for males.

As shown in Figure 7, the proportion of referrals to Prevent for males has been consistently higher than the proportion of referrals for females since 2019/20.

Figure 7: Gender of individuals referred to Prevent in Scotland, years ending March 2020 to 2024



Source: Police Scotland, Referrals to Prevent, Scotland, 2019/20 – 2023/24

3.3. Types of concern giving rise to Prevent referrals

Of the 114 Prevent referrals, 43 (38%) were for concerns relating to a mixed, unstable, or unclear ideology. This category reflects instances where the ideology presented involves a combination of elements from multiple ideologies (mixed), shifts between different ideologies (unstable), or where the individual does not present a coherent ideology yet may still pose a terrorism-related risk (unclear). 36 (32%) were for concerns relating to Right-Wing extremism, while 20 (17%) were for concerns related to Islamist extremism. The remaining 15 (13%) were for referrals assessed as No Prevent Issue.

¹⁸ The term *gender* is taken from previous reporting – review of terminology is currently ongoing within Police Scotland.

¹⁹ Percentages do not total 100 due to rounding.

²⁰ Percentages do not total 100 due to rounding.

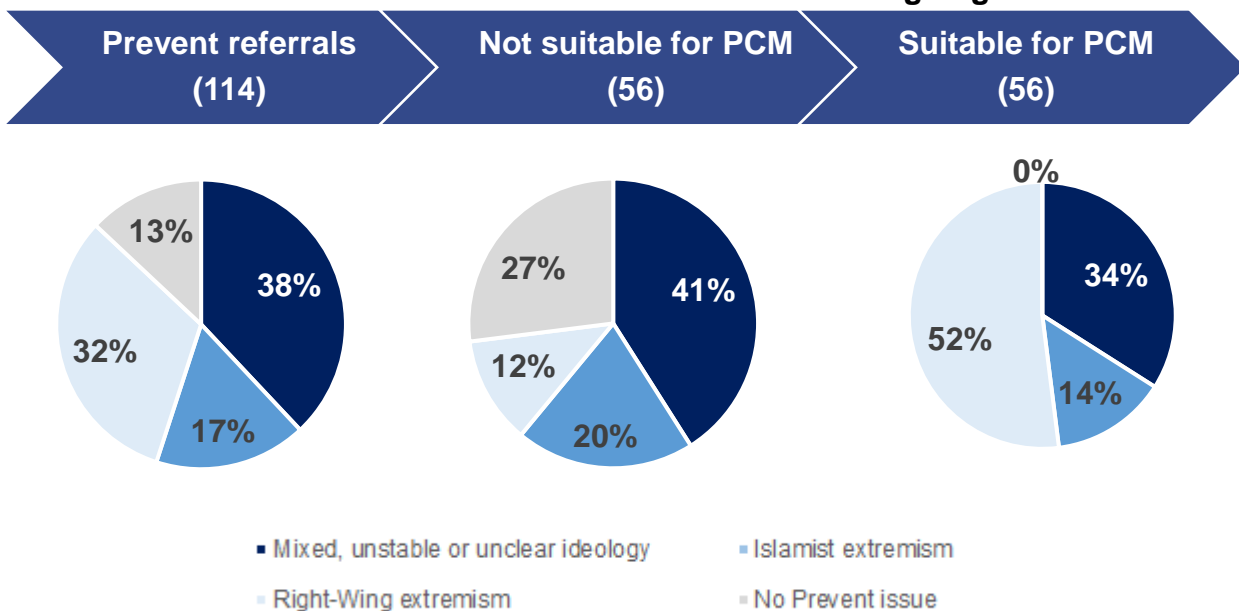
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Of the 56 referrals that were not suitable for PCM, 23 (41%) were for concerns related to a mixed, unstable, or unclear ideology. 15 (27%) were for concerns relating to No Prevent Issue, 11 (20%) were for concerns related to Islamist extremism and seven (12%) were for concerns related to Right-Wing extremism.

Of the 56 referrals that were suitable for PCM, 29 (52%) were for concerns related to right-wing extremism. 19 (34%) were for concerns related to a mixed, unstable, unclear ideology and eight (14%) were for concerns related to Islamist extremism

Of the two referrals that remain in the assessment ongoing stage, one is aligned to Islamist extremism, and one relates to mixed, unstable or unclear.

Figure 8: Type of concern for all referrals, for referrals not suitable for PCM, for referrals suitable for PCM and for referrals assessment ongoing in 2022/23²¹



Source: Police Scotland, Referrals to Prevent, Scotland, 2023/24

Although the highest proportion of referrals were for concerns related to a mixed, unstable, or unclear ideology, referrals relating to Right-Wing Extremism were more likely to be found suitable for PCM (52%; 29) than referrals relating to a mixed, unstable, or unclear ideology (34%; 19).

The largest number of referrals related to ideologies (right-wing extremism and mixed, unstable, or unclear) in 2023/24 were for individuals aged 15-20 (17 and 21 respectively). The largest proportion of referrals related to Islamist extremism in 2023/24 was for individuals

²¹ Not inclusive of two referrals that remain under assessment.

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21-30 (eight) and the largest proportion of referrals related to no Prevent issue in 2023/24 was for individuals under 15 (five).

Of the 43 referrals relating to a mixed, unstable, or unclear ideology and the 15 referrals relating to no Prevent issue, the largest numbers came from the education sector (17 and eight respectively). Of the 36 referrals relating to right-wing extremism and 20 referrals relating to Islamist extremism, the largest number came from the police (27 and eight respectively).

Figure 9 shows that since 2019/20, the proportion of referrals relating to a mixed, unstable, or unclear ideology fluctuates on a yearly basis, with an increase of 21 percentage points between 2020/21 and 2021/22. The number of referrals relating to mixed, unstable, or unclear continues to precede the other categories, however this will alter for 2024/25 given this category has been replaced with new categories specified by the Home Office.

The proportion of referrals relating to right-wing extremism has slightly decreased from 35% in 2019/20 to 32% in 2023/24 – the volume of referrals for right-wing extremism remains relatively static across the years, however a sharp increase in 2020/21 was identified whereby right-wing extremism accounted for 45% of referrals.

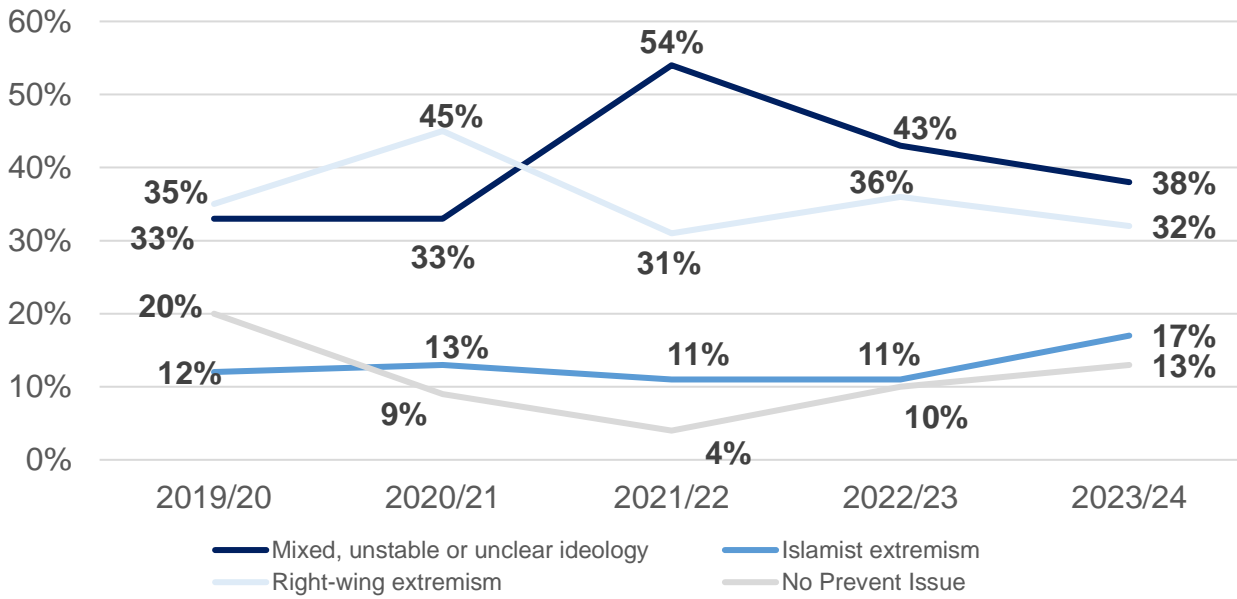
The proportion of referrals relating to Islamist extremism have increased from 12% in 2019/20 to 17% in 2023/24, with an increase of 5 percentage points – overall, the number of referrals relating to Islamist extremism have remained static.

The volume of referrals for No Prevent Issue varies on a yearly basis and has decreased by seven percentage points from 2019/20 (20%) to 2023/24 (13%).

However, it is important to note that over this period there have been changes in Police Scotland recording processes, meaning that trends in the data should be interpreted with caution. This is particularly relevant for the 'mixed, unstable, or unclear' and 'no Prevent issue' groupings, as there have been changes in how these have been classified over time.

Changes in the proportion of referrals relating to particular types of concern between 2019/20 and 2020/21 and between 2020/21 and 2021/22 should also be interpreted with caution given the lower number of referrals in 2020/21.

Figure 9: Type of concern for referrals to Prevent in Scotland, years ending March 2020 to 2024

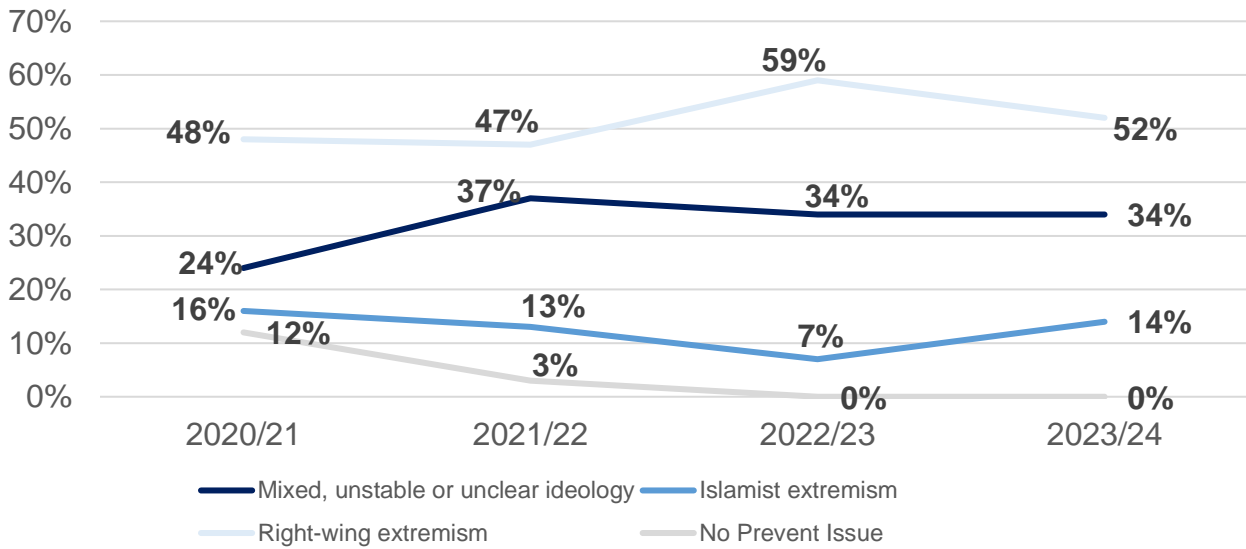


Source: Police Scotland, Referrals to Prevent, Scotland, 2019/20 – 2023/24

Base sizes: **2023/24** – Mixed, unstable, or unclear = 43, Right-Wing = 36, Islamist = 20, No Prevent Issue = 15 **2022/23** – Right-Wing = 31, Islamist = 10, Other = 9, Mixed, unstable or unclear = 37 **2021/22** – Right-wing = 28, Islamist = 10, Other = 4, Mixed, unstable or unclear = 49, **2020/21** – Right-wing = 25, Islamist = 7, Other = 5, Mixed, unstable or unclear = 18, **2019/20** – Right-wing = 35, Islamist = 12, Other = 20, Mixed, unstable or unclear = 33

Figure 10 shows that in 2020/21, 2021/22, 2022/23 and 2023/24 the highest volume of referrals suitable for PCM were all aligned to right-wing extremism (48% in 2020/21; 47% in 2021/22; 59% in 2022/23; 52% in 2023/24). The proportion of referrals identified as suitable for PCM for concerns related to a mixed, unstable, or unclear ideology significantly increased from 24% in 2020/21 to 37% in 2021/22 (an increase of 13%) and has remained static in both 2022/23 and 2023/24 at 34%. The proportion of referrals suitable for PCM for concerns relating to Islamist extremism has fluctuated over the years, however, increased by seven percentage points from 2022/23 (7%) to 14% in 2023/24, while the proportion of referrals identified as suitable for PCM related No Prevent Issue has progressively decreased annually to 0% in both 2022/23 and 2023/24.

Figure 10: Type of concern for referrals suitable for PCM in Scotland, years ending March 2021 to 2024



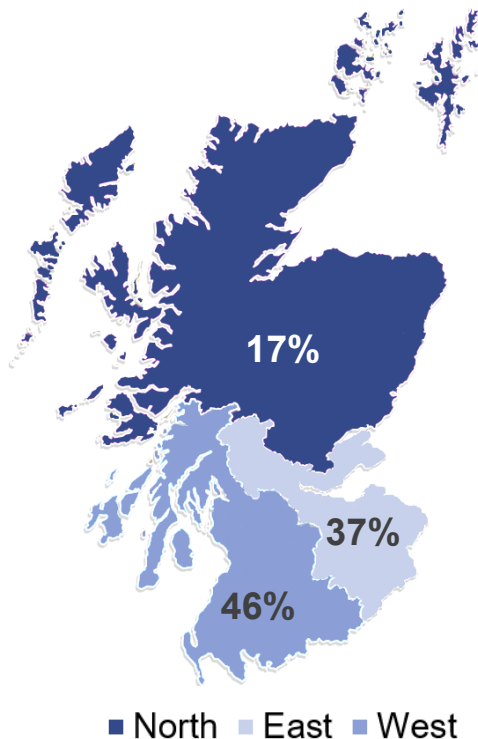
Source: Police Scotland, Referrals to Prevent, Scotland, 2020/21 – 2023/24

Base sizes: **2023/24** – Right-wing = 29, Islamism = 8, No Prevent Issue = 0, Mixed, unstable or unclear = 19, **2022/23** – Right-wing = 26, Islamism = 3, Other = 0, Mixed, unstable or unclear = 15, **2021/22** – Right-wing = 18, Islamism = 5, Other = 1, Mixed, unstable or unclear = 14, **2020/21** – Right-wing = 12, Islamism = 4, Other = 3, Mixed, unstable or unclear = 6

3.4. Region

The largest proportion of the 114 referrals was from the West of Scotland (53; 46%). 42 referrals (37%) were from the East of Scotland and 19 (17%) were from the North of Scotland. (Figure 11)²². This is comparable with 2022/23 figures, with the geographical distribution higher in the West with 56% of all referrals, East with 32% and North with 12% of all referrals.

Figure 11: Region of referrals



Source: Police Scotland, Referrals to Prevent, Scotland, 2023/24

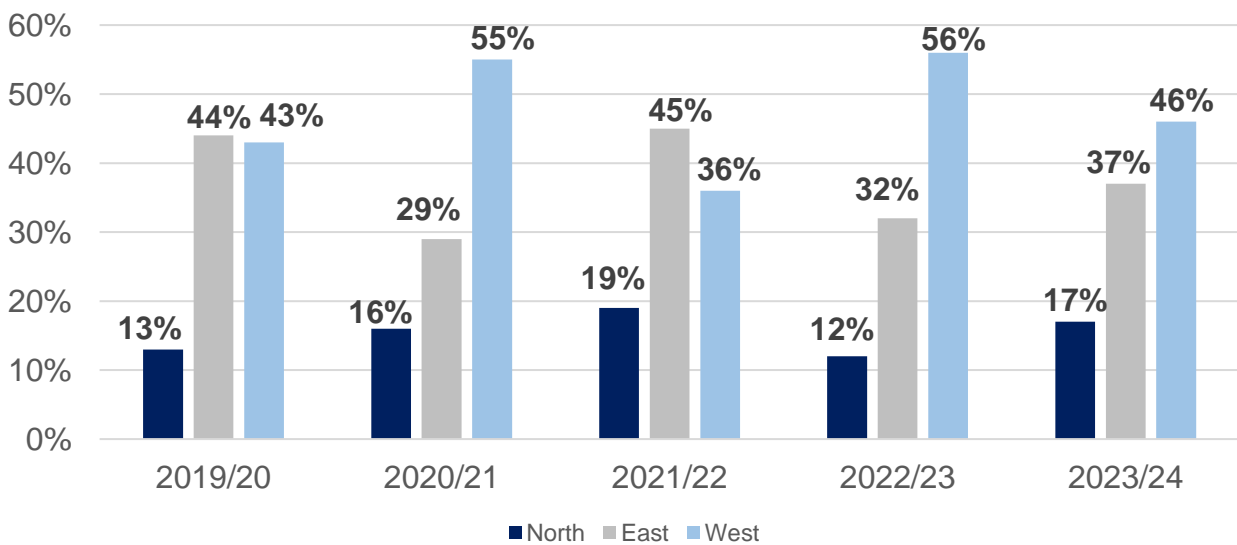
Of the 53 referrals from the West of Scotland, 22 (42%) were deemed not suitable for PCM while 29 (55%) were deemed suitable for PCM and two referrals (3%) the assessment remains ongoing. Of the 42 referrals from the East of Scotland, 26 (62%) were deemed not suitable for PCM, while 16 (38%) were suitable for PCM. Of the 19 referrals from the North of Scotland, eight (42%) were deemed not suitable for PCM, while 11 (58%) were suitable for PCM.

²² Police Scotland uses three main operational regions: East, West and North. The North of Scotland region covers: Aberdeen, Aberdeenshire, Angus, Dundee, Highland, Moray, the Orkney Islands, Perth and Kinross, the Shetland Islands and the Western Isles. The West region covers: Argyll and Bute, Dumfries and Galloway, East Ayrshire, East Dunbartonshire, East Renfrewshire, Glasgow City, Inverclyde, North Ayrshire, North Lanarkshire, Renfrewshire, South Ayrshire, South Lanarkshire, West Dunbartonshire. The East region covers: Clackmannanshire, East Lothian, Edinburgh City, Falkirk, Fife, Midlothian, Scottish Borders, Stirling and West Lothian.

In the West region, the most common type of concern related to right-wing extremism (20 referrals). In the East region, the most common concerns related to mixed, unstable, or unclear ideology and in the North region, the most common type of concern related to both right-wing extremism and mixed, unstable, or unclear ideology (eight referrals each).

As shown in Figure 12, three out of five years, the West region had the highest proportion of referrals (2020/21, 2022/23 and 2023/34), with a significantly higher volume in 2020/21 (26 percentage points more). The East had a higher proportion in 2019/20 and 2021/22, however only marginal in 2019/20 (one percentage point) and in 2021/22 (nine percentage points).

Figure 12: Region of referrals to Prevent in Scotland, years ending March 2020 to 2024



Source: Police Scotland, Referrals to Prevent, Scotland, 2019/20 – 2023/24

4. Data quality

4.1. Data quality

The information presented in this report is subject to data quality checks (see below). However, the data relies on the recording of information by Police Scotland and partners and therefore it cannot be guaranteed that the totals are complete and accurate.

4.2. Quality checks

The data in this report has been compiled by Police Scotland. The checks have included:

- Checking for duplicate data.
- Ensuring the data provided is complete.
- Querying contradictory data.

5. Glossary

Intervention Provider (IP) – IPs are ideological and theological specialists. Where individuals have a need for ideological or theological support or possess a mixed, unstable or unclear ideology, Home Office approved IPs are commissioned to increase theological understanding, challenge extremist ideas or fixated thinking, or to otherwise understand the extent of concerns relating to ideology.

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

Police-led Partnership (PLP) – Police-led Partnership covers the management of individuals that are not suitable for PMAP but who have Prevent-related issues requiring support or mitigation.

Prevent Case Management (PCM) – Where a susceptible individual is referred to Prevent and identified as requiring support, this is provided via PCM, which involves either a Prevent Multi-Agency Panel (PMAP) or Police-led Partnership (PLP).

Prevent Multi-Agency Panel (PMAP) – PMAP is a process which focuses on providing support at an early stage to people who are identified as being susceptible to being radicalised or drawn into terrorism. PMAP uses a multi-agency approach to identify individuals at risk, assess the nature and extent of that risk, and develop the most appropriate support plan for the individuals concerned.

Prevent Professional Concerns (PPC) Panel – PPC Panel is the previous term for PMAP. The PMAP process replaced PPC Panels in 2021.