

**Prevent Referral Data, Scotland, April 2022 to March 2023**

**Overview**

This publication contains information on referrals made to Prevent in Scotland during the period 01 April 2022 to 31 March 2023. 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 2022/23 there were 87 referrals to Prevent in Scotland. This represents a slight decrease of 5% compared with the previous year (91 referrals in 2021/22).

Of the 87 referrals, **44 (51%) were assessed as suitable for Prevent Case Management (PCM)**. 43 (49%) were assessed not suitable for PCM following an initial assessment, including 25 (28%) which required no further action and were closed, and 18 (21%) which were referred onwards.

As is reflective of previous years, **the Police made the highest volume of referrals** (31; 36%), closely followed by the education sector (29; 33%). The vast majority of referrals to Prevent were for **males** (80; 92%), and the largest proportion of referrals was for individuals **aged 15-20,** based on their age at time of referral (31; 36%).

As is comparable with previous years, **Mixed, Unstable or Unclear ideology[[1]](#footnote-1)** (37; 43%) is most prevalent, with **Right-Wing Extremism** (31; 36%) also constituting a significant volume of referrals. Referrals relating to right-wing extremism continue to be more suitable for PCM (26; 84%) in comparison to referrals relating to mixed, unstable or unclear ideology (15; 41%).

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**Date of publication**: December 2023

1. Introduction
	1. **Coverage**

This publication contains information on referrals made to Prevent in Scotland during the period 01 April 2022 to 31 March 2023. All figures provided are for this period except where otherwise stated.

* 1. **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](https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/prevent-strategy-2011), [Prevent duty guidance for Scotland](https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/prevent-duty-guidance/revised-prevent-duty-guidance-for-scotland), [Prevent Multi-Agency Panel Duty Guidance](https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/964230/6.6467_HO_PMAP-Duty-Guidance-Scotland.pdf) and [2023 CONTEST Strategy](https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/1186413/CONTEST_2023_English_updated.pdf).

* 1. **The Prevent referral process**
		1. **Referral and assessment**

Prevent referrals are often made in the first instance by individuals who come into contact with those who appear to be susceptible to radicalisation. Referrals come from a wide range of sources including local authorities, schools, colleges, universities, health bodies, prisons and the police. These sectors are subject to a statutory duty through the Counter-Terrorism and Security Act 2015 to include consideration of the 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 identified[[2]](#footnote-2)[[3]](#footnote-3).

All referrals go to Police Scotland’s Prevent Delivery Unit, who undertake an initial assessment of susceptibility before agreeing the appropriate response with partners. Where an individual is identified as requiring support via PCM, partners will come together as part of a Prevent Multi-Agency Panel (PMAP)[[4]](#footnote-4) to discuss what support they could provide which would benefit the individual concerned. PMAPs are chaired by the local authority and made up of representatives from different safeguarding areas such as the police, health and education.

* + 1. **Providing support and leaving Prevent**

Support may include 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 child[[5]](#footnote-5)) 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)[[6]](#footnote-6).

PMAP meetings are held regularly 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. In the event that further concerns arise as a result of these reviews the individual can re-enter the process and receive further support.

1. **Referrals to Prevent in Scotland in 2022/23**

This section presents information on referrals made to Prevent in Scotland in 2022/23. It covers the sectors that made referrals and provides information on how individuals were assessed and supported, including those who required no further action, those who were referred to another sector, and those who were supported through PCM.

* 1. **Referrals to Prevent**

In 2022/23 there were 87 referrals to Prevent in Scotland. Two individuals were referred twice in the 2022/23 reporting year, making the total number of individuals referred 85.

Eight individuals referred to Prevent in 2022/23 had also been referred in a previous year.

Police continue to submit the highest volume of referrals (31; 36%), closely followed by the education sector, (29; 33%), which is a recurrent annual trend in the data. The 29 referrals from the education sector included:

* Two referrals from primary schools
* Six referrals from higher education (college/education)
* 21 referrals from secondary schools

There were 15 (17%) referrals from the local authority sector, which includes 12 from social work and three from housing association.

One referral was also made by a family member in 2022/23. There were none in the period 2021/22 and 2020/21.

A higher proportion of referrals from police and the education sector is in line with previous years[[7]](#footnote-7), with the exception of 2020/21[[8]](#footnote-8), 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). As noted in last year’s publication, it is likely that the smaller proportion 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 at various points over the year.

Of the 87 Prevent referrals in 2022/23, 44 (51%) were deemed suitable for PCM. 43 (49%) were deemed not suitable for PCM following initial assessment, including 25 (28%) which required no further action and were closed, and 18 (21%) which were referred onwards (Figure 1).

**Figure 1:** **Sector of referrals and action from assessment**

Not suitable for PCM

(43; 49%)

Education

(29; 33%)

Prison Service

(1; 1%)

Police

(31; 36%)

Family

(1; 1%)

Health

(4; 5%)

Charity

(1; 1%)

Local authority

(15; 17%)

Required no further action

(25; 28%)

Referred onwards

(18; 21%)

Suitable for PCM

(44; 51%)

Other

(4; 5%)

Employer

(1; 1%)

Source: Police Scotland, Referrals to Prevent, Scotland, 2022/23

* + 1. **Referrals not suitable for PCM**
			1. **Required no further action**

Of the 25 referrals which required no further action and were closed, 10 individuals were already being supported by mental health services which was deemed sufficient. All referred individuals were assessed not to be susceptible to radicalisation following an initial assessment.

* + - 1. **Referred onwards**

Of the 18 referrals that were referred onwards, one referral was for an individual who was transferred to Prevent in a different part of the UK due to the individual involved relocating there. Of the remaining 17 referrals for individuals deemed not to be susceptible to radicalisation after an initial assessment, nine were referred to social work, four were referred to education and four were referred to the health sector.

* + 1. **Referrals suitable for PCM**

Of the 44 referrals identified as suitable for PCM, 40 (91%) were identified as suitable for a multi-agency led panel, while four (9%) were identified as suitable for PLP.

At the time the 2022/23 data was analysed, 36 (82%) of the 44 referrals had been closed, while PCM was ongoing for eight (18%) referrals.

Of the 36 closed referrals, nine 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, nine were for individuals who did not consent to PCM, while one was for an individual who was closed from the PLP.

Of the nine referrals for individuals who were deemed to not be susceptible to radicalisation following commencement of the PCM process, one was referred to the health sector and one was referred to social work for further support. No onward referral was required for the remaining seven referrals.

Of the 17 referrals for individuals whose susceptibility was reduced or managed through the PCM process, one was referred to housing association, one referred to social work and one referred to a youth group. Five individuals continued their engagement with mental health services and the remaining nine referrals required no onward referral.

* 1. **Referrals over time**

The 87 referrals to Prevent in 2022/23 represents a 5% decrease in comparison with 2021/22 (91 referrals) and a 58% increase in comparison with 2020/21 (55 referrals) (Figure 2).

**Figure 2: Number of referrals to Prevent in Scotland, years ending March 2019 to 2023**

Source: Police Scotland, Referrals to Prevent, Scotland, 2018/19 – 2022/23

The lower number of referrals to Prevent in 2020/21 compared with other years is likely to have been driven by the effects of public health restrictions that were in place throughout the year to control the spread of COVID-19, as many statutory sectors were closed or only partially open during periods of lockdown.

Figure 3 shows the breakdown of referrals by quarter in 2022/23. In Q1 (April – June 2022) there were 23 referrals to Prevent, which decreased to 16 referrals in Q2 (July – September 2022) and increased to 23 in Q3 (October – December 2022) with a further rise to 25 in Q4 (January – March 2023).

**Figure 3:** **Number of referrals by quarter**

Source: Police Scotland, Referrals to Prevent, Scotland, 2022/23

From April 2022 to March 2023, the number of referrals were relatively comparable, with a decline identified during Q2, which is likely attributed to the schools holidays.

Looking at the breakdown of referrals suitable and not suitable for PCM, Figure 4 shows that the proportion of referrals deemed suitable for PCM in 2022/23 was nine percentage points higher (51%) than 2021/22 (42%), while the proportion of referrals deemed not suitable in 2022/23 was nine percentage points lower (49%) than 2021/22 (58%).

This signifies a shift in trend compared with the last three years, with the proportion of referrals not suitable for PCM declining in 2022/23, while the proportion of referrals suitable for PCM increasing in 2022/23.

**Figure 4: Proportion of referrals suitable and not suitable for PCM,** **years ending March 2020 to 2023**

Source: Police Scotland, Referrals to Prevent, Scotland, 2019/20 – 2022/23

1. **Demographic information**

This section presents demographic information on the individuals referred to Prevent in Scotland in 2022/23, including age, gender and region, as well as the type of concern raised.

* 1. **Age**

Of the 87 Prevent referrals, the largest proportion was for individuals aged 15-20 (31; 36%), based on their age at the time of referral. There were 22 referrals for individuals aged under 15 (25%), and 14 referrals for individuals aged 21-30 (16%).

The largest proportion of referrals which were suitable for PCM were for individual’s aged 15-20 (17; 39%).

Of the 43 referrals that were not suitable for PCM; the largest proportion was for individuals aged 15-20 (14; 33%) (Figure 5).

**Figure 5: Age of individuals at time of referral for all referrals, for referrals not suitable for PCM, and for referrals suitable for PCM[[9]](#footnote-9)**

Source: Police Scotland, Referrals to Prevent, Scotland, 2022/23

The median age of individuals referred to Prevent was 17. The proportion of referrals for individuals aged under 18 was 53% (46).

Of sectors which made more than five referrals in 2022/23, individuals referred by the education sector had the youngest median age (15), reflecting the demographic composition of the sector. Individuals referred by the local authority sector (social work and housing) had the oldest median age (21). The median age of individuals referred by the police was 20.

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

As covered in the 2020/21 publication[[10]](#footnote-10) 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 come into contact were closed or partially open during periods of lockdown, including schools and other education settings.

**Figure 6:** **Age of individuals referred to Prevent in Scotland, years ending March 2018 to 2022[[11]](#footnote-11)**

Source: Police Scotland, Referrals to Prevent, Scotland, 2018/19 – 2022/23

* 1. **Gender**

The vast majority of the 87 referrals to Prevent were for males (80; 92%), six (7%) were for females and one (1%) was for a transgender male.

Of the 43 referrals not suitable for PCM, 39 (91%) were for males, three (7%) were for females and one (2%) for a transgender male. Of the 44 referrals that were suitable for PCM, 41 (93%) referrals were for males and three (7%) were for females.

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 2018/19.

**Figure 7:** **Gender of individuals referred to Prevent in Scotland, years ending March 2019 to 2023**

Source: Police Scotland, Referrals to Prevent, Scotland, 2018/19 – 2022/23

* 1. **Types of concern giving rise to Prevent referrals**

Of the 87 Prevent referrals, 37 (43%) 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). 31 (36%) were for concerns related to right-wing extremism, while 10 (11%) were for concerns related to Islamist extremism. The remaining nine referrals (10%) were for referrals assessed as No Prevent Issue.

Of the 43 referrals that were not suitable for PCM, 22 (51%) were for concerns related to a mixed, unstable or unclear ideology. Seven (16%) were for concerns related to Islamist extremism, five (12%) were for concerns related to right-wing extremism and nine (21%) were for referrals assessed as No Prevent Issue.

Of the 44 referrals that were suitable for PCM, over half (26; 59%) were for concerns related to right-wing extremism.15 (34%) were for concerns related to a mixed, unstable or unclear ideology and three (7%) were for concerns related to Islamist extremism (Figure 8).

**Figure 8:** **Type of concern for all referrals, for referrals not suitable for PCM, and for referrals suitable for PCM in 2022/23**



Source: Police Scotland, Referrals to Prevent, Scotland, 2022/23

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 (59%; 26) than referrals relating to a mixed, unstable or unclear ideology (34%; 15).

The largest number of referrals related to ideologies (right-wing extremism; mixed, unstable or unclear; and no Prevent issue) in 2022/23 were for individuals aged 15-20 (17, 15 and three respectively). The largest proportion of referrals related to Islamist extremism in 2022/23 was for individuals under 15 (four).

Of the 37 referrals relating to a mixed, unstable or unclear ideology and the 10 referrals relating to Islamist extremism, the largest numbers came from the education sector (15 and three respectively). Of the 31 referrals relating to right-wing extremism and the nine referrals relating to no Prevent issue, the largest number came from the police (17 and three respectively).

Figure 9 shows that since 2018/2019, the proportion of referrals relating to a mixed, unstable or unclear ideology has progressively risen from 30% to 43% in 2022/23. In 2021/22 there was a significant increase of 21 percentage points between 2020/21 and 2021/22, however mixed, unstable or unclear ideology continues to dominate the number of referrals received in 2022/23. The proportion of referrals relating to right-wing extremism has increased from 31% in 2018/19 to 36% in 2022/23 – the volume of referrals for right-wing extremism is 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 has fallen from 20% in 2018/19 to 11% in 2022/23 – from 2019/20 the number of referrals relating to Islamist extremism have remained fairly stagnant. The volume of referrals for Other extremism fluctuates on a yearly basis and has increased by six percentage points from 2021/22 (4%) to 2022/23 (10%).

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 ‘other’ 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 2019 to 2023**

Source: Police Scotland, Referrals to Prevent, Scotland, 2018/19 – 2022/23

Base sizes: **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, **2018/19** – Right-wing = 39, Islamist = 25, Other = 24, Mixed, unstable or unclear = 38

Looking at referrals suitable for PCM annually, Figure 10 shows that in 2020/21, 2021/22 and 2022/23 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). The proportion of referrals identified as suitable for PCM for concerns related to a mixed, unstable or unclear ideology significantly increased from 24% in 2021/21 to 37% in 2021/22 (an increase of 13%) and has remained relatively static in 2022/23 (34%), while the proportion of referrals identified as suitable for PCM related to Islamist extremism and Other (no Prevent issue) has progressively decreased annually.

**Figure 10:** **Type of concern for referrals suitable for PCM in Scotland, years ending March 2021 to 2023**

Source: Police Scotland, Referrals to Prevent, Scotland, 2020/21 – 2022/23

Base sizes: **2022/23** – Right-wing = 26, Islamist = 3, Other = 0, Mixed, unstable or unclear = 15, **2021/22** – Right-wing = 18, Islamist = 5, Other = 1, Mixed, unstable or unclear = 14, **2020/21** – Right-wing = 12, Islamist = 4, Other = 3, Mixed, unstable or unclear = 6

* 1. **Region**

The largest proportion of the 87 referrals was from the West of Scotland (49; 56%). 28 referrals (32%) were from the East of Scotland and 10 (12%) were from the North of Scotland (Figure 11)[[12]](#footnote-12). In comparison to 2021/22, the geographical representation of referrals has shifted; in 2021/22, the East accounted for 45% of all referrals, the West 36% and North 19%.

**Figure 11:** **Region of referrals**

**56%**

**32%**

**12%**

Source: Police Scotland, Referrals to Prevent, Scotland, 2022/23

Of the 49 referrals from the West of Scotland, 23 (47%) were deemed not suitable for PCM while 26 (53%) were suitable for PCM. Of the 28 referrals from the East of Scotland, 17 (61%) were deemed not suitable for PCM, while 11 (39%) were suitable for PCM. Of the 10 referrals from the North of Scotland, three (30%) were deemed not suitable for PCM, while seven (70%) were suitable for PCM.

In the West and East regions, the most common type of concern related to a mixed, unstable or unclear ideology (19 and 14 referrals respectively). In the North the most common concerns related to right-wing extremism (five referrals).

As Figure 12 shows, the pattern of referrals alters annually between the West and the East.

Three out of five years, the West region had the highest proportion of referrals (2018/19; 2020/21 and 2022/23), with a significantly higher volume in 2020/21 (26 percentage points more) and 2022/23 (24 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 2019 to 2023**

Source: Police Scotland, Referrals to Prevent, Scotland, 2018/19 – 2022/23

1. **Data quality**
	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.

* 1. **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.
1. **Glossary**

**Intervention Provider (IP) –** IPs are ideological and theological specialists. Where individuals have a need for ideological or theological support or possess a mixed, unclear or unstable 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, unclear or unstable 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.

1. The Home Office have updated their terminology in relation to this category as reflected in the Prevent referral data they have published this year. Police Scotland will consider similarly amending the terminology they use in this regard before next year's publication of referral data for Scotland. [↑](#footnote-ref-1)
2. [Prevent duty guidance for Scotland](https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/prevent-duty-guidance/revised-prevent-duty-guidance-for-scotland) [↑](#footnote-ref-2)
3. [Prevent Multi-Agency Panel Duty Guidance](https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/964230/6.6467_HO_PMAP-Duty-Guidance-Scotland.pdf) [↑](#footnote-ref-3)
4. Previously known as Prevent Professional Concerns (PPC) Panels. [↑](#footnote-ref-4)
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](https://www.gov.scot/publications/children-young-people-scotland-act-2014-national-guidance-part-12/pages/2/) (Published 14 December 2016) [↑](#footnote-ref-5)
6. 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. [↑](#footnote-ref-6)
7. [Police Scotland Prevent Referral Data, April 2019 to March 2020](https://www.scotland.police.uk/spa-media/q10lkni2/prevent-referral-data-2019-20.pdf) [↑](#footnote-ref-7)
8. [Police Scotland Prevent Referral Data, April 2021 to March 2021](https://www.scotland.police.uk/spa-media/ej0f3bzu/prevent-referral-data-2020-21.pdf) [↑](#footnote-ref-8)
9. Percentages do not total 100 due to rounding. [↑](#footnote-ref-9)
10. [Police Scotland Prevent Referral Data, Scotland, April 2020 to March 2021](https://www.scotland.police.uk/spa-media/ej0f3bzu/prevent-referral-data-2020-21.pdf) [↑](#footnote-ref-10)
11. Percentages do not total 100 due to rounding. [↑](#footnote-ref-11)
12. 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. [↑](#footnote-ref-12)