

**Prevent Referral Data, Scotland, April 2021 to March 2022**

**Overview**

This publication contains information on referrals made to Prevent in Scotland during the period 1 April 2021 to 31 March 2022. Prevent works by identifying individuals who may be at risk of being exploited by violent extremist narratives and drawn into terrorism; assessing the nature and extent of their vulnerability; 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 aligned to existing safeguarding procedures.

**Key results**

In 2021/22 there were **91 referrals to Prevent in Scotland**. This is an increase of 65% compared with the previous year (55 referrals in 2020/21). The lower number of referrals in 2020/21 is likely to have been driven by the effects of the public health restrictions that were in place throughout the year to control the spread of COVID-19.

Of the 91 referrals, **38 (42%) were deemed suitable for Prevent Case Management (PCM)**. Fifty-three (58%) were deemed not suitable for PCM following an initial assessment, including 24 (26%) which required no further action and were closed, and 29 (32%) which were referred onwards.

As in previous years, **the police made the most referrals** (37; 41%), followed by the education sector (31; 34%). The vast majority of referrals to Prevent were for **males** (84; 92%), and the largest proportion of referrals was for individuals **aged 15-20** (34; 37%).

Of the 91 referrals, the most common type of concern related to a **mixed, unstable or unclear ideology** (49; 54%). However, referrals relating to **right-wing extremism** were more likely to be suitable for PCM (64%; 18) than referrals relating to a mixed, unstable or unclear ideology (29%; 14).

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1. Introduction
   1. **Coverage**

This publication contains information on referrals made to Prevent in Scotland during the period 1 April 2021 to 31 March 2022. All figures provided are for this period except where otherwise stated.

For some of the reporting period, public health restrictions were in place to control the spread of COVID-19. The potential impact that these restrictions may have had on referrals to Prevent in 2021/22 is discussed in section 2.2.

* 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 [2018 CONTEST strategy](https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/counter-terrorism-strategy-contest-2018).

* 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 vulnerable 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 safeguard people from being drawn into terrorism in their day-to-day work. Staff should receive training to help them to identify people who may be vulnerable to radicalisation, and to know what to do when they are identified[[1]](#footnote-1)[[2]](#footnote-2).

All referrals go to Police Scotland’s Prevent Delivery Unit, who undertake an initial assessment of vulnerability before agreeing the appropriate response with partners. Where a vulnerable individual is identified as requiring support via Prevent Case Management (PCM), partners will come together as part of a Prevent Multi-Agency Panel (PMAP)[[3]](#footnote-3) 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) 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)[[4]](#footnote-4).

PMAP meetings are held regularly to review the progress of the individual. If the panel agrees that an individual’s vulnerability 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 2021/22**

This section presents information on referrals made to Prevent in Scotland in 2021/22. 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 Prevent Case Management (PCM).

* 1. **Referrals to Prevent**

In 2021/22 there were 91 referrals to Prevent in Scotland. Two individuals were referred twice in the 2021/22 reporting year, making the total number of individuals referred 89.

Eleven individuals referred to Prevent in 2021/22 had also been referred in a previous year, including one of the individuals who was referred twice in 2021/22.

The police made the most referrals (37; 41%), followed by the education sector (31; 34%). The 31 referrals from the education sector included two referrals from primary schools, 27 referrals from secondary schools and two referrals from higher education. Referrals from the education sector also include referrals made by campus police officers.

There were 9 referrals from the local authority sector (10%), which includes 7 referrals from social work.

That most referrals came from the police and education sector is in line with previous years[[5]](#footnote-5)[[6]](#footnote-6) with the exception of 2020/21[[7]](#footnote-7), 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, 26% in 2018/19 and 38% in 2017/18). 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 91 Prevent referrals in 2021/22, 38 (42%) were deemed suitable for PCM. Fifty-three (58%) were deemed not suitable for PCM following an initial assessment, including 24 (26%) that required no further action and were closed, and 29 (32%) that were referred onwards (Figure 1).

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

Not suitable for PCM

(53; 58%)

Education

(31; 34%)

Housing

(2; 2%)

Police

(37; 41%)

Home Office - Immigration

(2; 2%)

Health

(8; 9%)

Charity

(2; 2%)

Local authority

(9; 10%)

Required no further action

(24; 26%)

Referred onwards

(29; 32%)

Suitable for PCM

(38; 42%)

Source: Police Scotland, Referrals to Prevent, Scotland, 2021/22

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

Of the 24 referrals which required no further action and were closed, 23 were for individuals who were deemed not to be vulnerable to radicalisation following an initial assessment. For one referral, the individual’s vulnerability was deemed at initial assessment to have already been reduced without formal support or intervention.

* + - 1. **Referred onwards**

Of the 29 referrals that were referred onwards, 27 were for individuals deemed not to be vulnerable to radicalisation following an initial assessment. One referral was for an individual for whom another safeguarding process was considered more appropriate than PCM, while the other was transferred to Prevent in a different part of the UK due to the individual involved residing there.

Of the 27 referrals for individuals deemed not to be vulnerable to radicalisation after an initial assessment, nine were referred to social work, eight were referred to the health sector, seven were referred to the education sector, one was referred to the police, one was referred to the prisons sector, and one was referred to a non-CT multi-agency safeguarding team for further support.

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

Of the 38 referrals identified as suitable for PCM, 36 were identified as suitable for a multi-agency led panel, while two were identified as suitable for Police-led Partnership (PLP).

At the time the 2021/22 data was analysed, 24 of the 38 referrals had been closed, while PCM was ongoing for 14 referrals.

Of the 24 closed referrals, eight were for individuals deemed to not be vulnerable to radicalisation following commencement of PCM. Fourteen were for individuals whose vulnerability was reduced or managed through the PCM process, while the remaining two referrals were for individuals who did not consent to PCM.

Of the eight referrals for individuals who were deemed to not be vulnerable to radicalisation following commencement of the PCM process, three were referred to social work, while two were referred to non-CT multi-agency safeguarding teams for further support. No onward referral was required for the other three referrals.

Of the 14 referrals for individuals whose vulnerability was reduced or managed through the PCM process, four were referred to social work and two were referred to the health sector for further support. No onward referral was required for the other eight referrals.

* 1. **Referrals over time**

The 91 referrals to Prevent in 2021/22 represent a 65% increase in comparison with 2020/21 (55 referrals), and a 9% decrease in comparison with 2019/20 (100 referrals) (Figure 2).

**Figure 2: Number of referrals to Prevent in Scotland, years ending March 2018 to 2022**

Source: Police Scotland, Referrals to Prevent, Scotland, 2017/18 – 2021/22

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 2021/22. In Q1 (April – June 2021) there were 14 referrals to Prevent, which rose to 24 referrals in Q2 (July – September 2021) and Q3 (October – December 2021) and 29 in Q4 (January – March 2022).

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

Source: Police Scotland, Referrals to Prevent, Scotland, 2021/22

It is likely that the COVID-19 pandemic continued to have an impact on the number of referrals to Prevent in 2021/22 in Q1, when most of Scotland remained under Level 2 or 3[[8]](#footnote-8) restrictions, including schools being closed until mid-April 2021. However, the number of referrals was higher in later quarters, reflecting the gradual transition to ‘beyond Level 0’ restrictions in August 2021[[9]](#footnote-9).

Police Scotland and Scottish Government have continued working with sectors to try to mitigate the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on referrals to Prevent as far as possible, including by providing support for the implementation of the PMAP process and delivering training and awareness raising webinars with education and other sectors.

Looking at the breakdown of referrals suitable and not suitable for PCM, Figure 4 shows that proportion of referrals deemed not suitable in 2021/22 was three percentage points higher (58%) than 2020/21 (55%), while the proportion of referrals deemed suitable for PCM in 2021/22 was three percentage points lower (42%) than 2020/21 (45%).

The proportion of referrals not suitable for PCM has broadly risen over time, while the proportion of referrals suitable for PCM has broadly fallen.

**Figure 4: Proportion of referrals suitable and not suitable for PCM,** **years ending March 2019 to 2022**

Source: Police Scotland, Referrals to Prevent, Scotland, 2018/19 – 2021/22

1. **Demographic information**

This section presents demographic information on the individuals referred to Prevent in Scotland in 2021/22, including age, gender and region, as well as the type of concern raised.

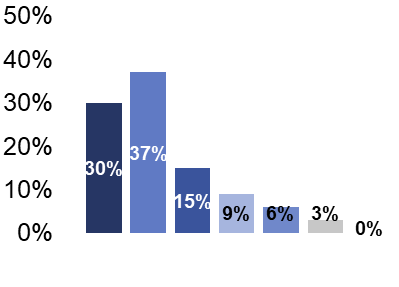
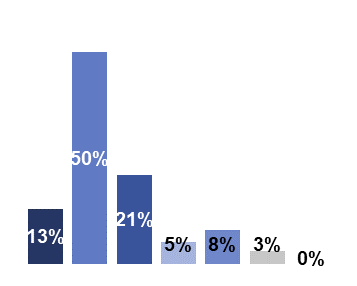
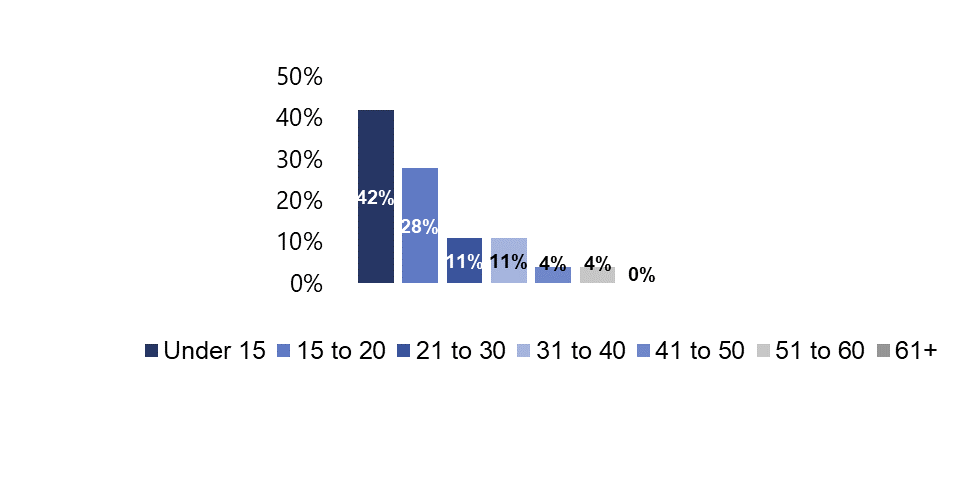
* 1. **Age**

Of the 91 Prevent referrals, the largest proportion was for individuals aged 15-20 (34; 37%). There were 27 referrals for individuals aged under 15 (30%), and 14 referrals for individuals aged 21-30 (15%).

The largest proportion of referrals which were suitable for PCM was also for individuals aged 15-20 (19; 50%).

Of the 53 referrals that were not suitable for PCM, the largest proportion was for individuals aged under 15 (22; 42%) (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[[10]](#footnote-10)**



Source: Police Scotland, Referrals to Prevent, Scotland, 2021/22

The median age of individuals referred to Prevent was 17. The proportion of referrals for individuals aged under 18 was 55% (50).

Of sectors which made more than five referrals in 2021/22, individuals referred by the education sector had the youngest median age (14), reflecting the demographic composition of the sector. Individuals referred by the health sector had the oldest median age (24). The median age of individuals referred by the police was 19, while the median age of individuals referred by the local authority sector was 26.

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 last year’s publication[[11]](#footnote-11) 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[[12]](#footnote-12)**

Source: Police Scotland, Referrals to Prevent, Scotland, 2017/18 – 2021/22

* 1. **Gender**

The vast majority of the 91 referrals to Prevent were for males (84; 92%). Of the 53 referrals that were not suitable for PCM, 46 (87%) were for males while seven (13%) were for females. Of the 38 referrals that were suitable for PCM, all were male.

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 2017/18.

**Figure 7:** **Gender of individuals referred to Prevent in Scotland, years ending March 2018 to 2022**

Source: Police Scotland, Referrals to Prevent, Scotland, 2017/18 – 2021/22

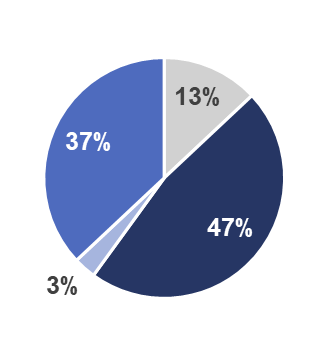
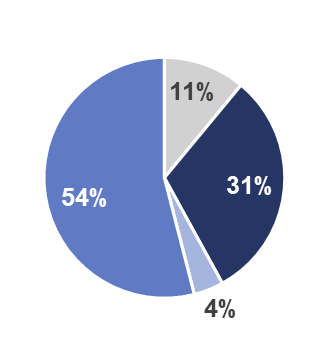
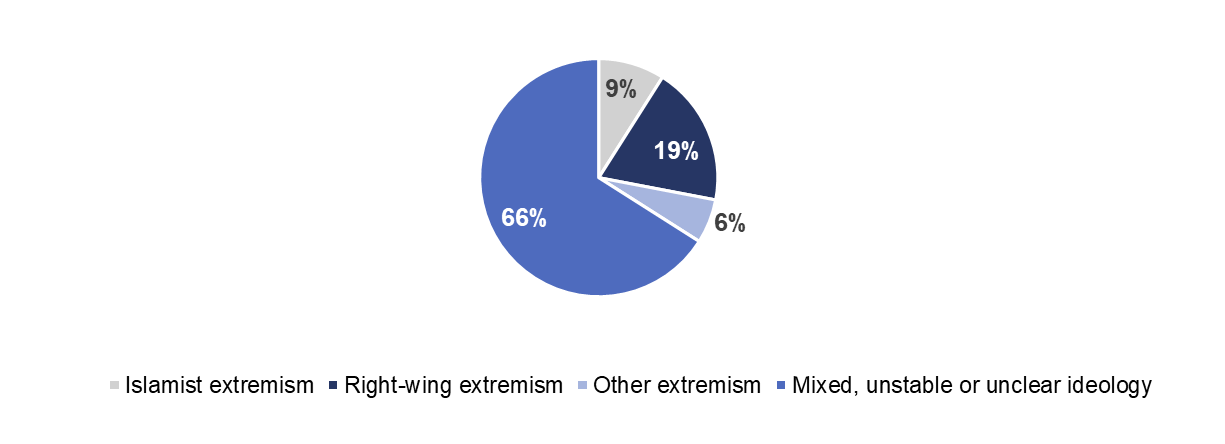
* 1. **Types of concern giving rise to Prevent referrals**

Of the 91 Prevent referrals, 49 (54%) were for concerns related 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). Twenty-eight referrals (31%) were for concerns related to right-wing extremism, while 10 (11%) were for concerns related to Islamist extremism. The remaining four referrals (4%) were for concerns related to other types of extremism (including, for example, Northern Ireland-related terrorism and anti-Muslim concerns).

Of the 53 referrals that were not suitable for PCM, 35 (66%) were for concerns related to a mixed, unstable or unclear ideology. Ten (19%) were for concerns related to right-wing extremism, five (9%) were for concerns related to Islamist extremism, and three (6%) were for concerns related to other types of extremism.

Of the 38 referrals that were suitable for PCM, almost half (18; 47%) were for concerns related to right-wing extremism. Fourteen (37%) were for concerns related to a mixed, unstable or unclear ideology, five (13%) were for concerns related to Islamist extremism, and one (3%) was for concerns related to other types of extremism (Figure 8).

**Figure 8:** **Type of concern for all referrals, for referrals not suitable for PCM, and for referrals suitable for PCM**



Source: Police Scotland, Referrals to Prevent, Scotland, 2021/22

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 (64%; 18) than referrals relating to a mixed, unstable or unclear ideology (29%; 14). Half (50%; 5) of referrals relating to Islamist extremism were found suitable for PCM.

The largest number of referrals related to a mixed, unstable or unclear ideology, Islamist extremism and other types of extremism in 2021/22 were for individuals aged 15-20 (20, five and two respectively). Of referrals related to right-wing extremism, the largest number (10) were for individuals aged under 15.

Of the 49 referrals relating to a mixed, unstable or unclear ideology and the four referrals relating to other types of extremism, the largest numbers came from the education sector (19 and two respectively). Of the 28 referrals relating to right-wing extremism and the 10 referrals relating to Islamist extremism, the largest number came from the police (16 and five respectively).

Figure 9 shows that since 2017/18, the proportion of referrals relating to a mixed, unstable or unclear ideology has risen from a quarter (25%) to more than half (54%) in 2021/22. This includes a steep increase of 21 percentage points between 2020/21 and 2021/22. The proportion of referrals relating to right-wing extremism rose from over a fifth (22%) in 2017/18 to 45% in 2020/21, before falling to under a third (31%) in 2021/22. The proportion of referrals relating to Islamist extremism fell between 2017/18 and 2019/20 (from 37% to 12%) and has remained broadly stable since. Having risen slightly from 16% in 2017/18 to 20% in 2019/20, the proportion of referrals relating to other types of extremism has since fallen to 4%.

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 2018 to 2022**

Source: Police Scotland, Referrals to Prevent, Scotland, 2017/18 – 2021/22

Base sizes: **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, **2017/18** – Right-wing = 23, Islamist = 38, Other = 17, Mixed, unstable or unclear = 26

Looking at referrals suitable for PCM over time, Figure 10 shows that in 2019/20 and 2020/21 the highest proportion of referrals suitable for PCM were also for concerns related to right-wing extremism (43% in 2019/20 and 48% in 2020/21). The proportion of referrals identified as suitable for PCM for concerns related to a mixed, unstable or unclear ideology has risen over time (from 16% in 2017/18 to 37% in 2021/22), while the proportion of referrals identified as suitable for PCM related to other types of extremism has fallen (from 31% in 2019/20 to 3% in 2021/22). The proportion of referrals identified as suitable for PCM related to Islamist extremism rose from 10% in 2019/20 to 16% in 2020/21, and decreased slightly in 2021/22 (to 13%).

**Figure 10:** **Type of concern for referrals suitable for PCM in Scotland, years ending March 2020 to 2022**

Source: Police Scotland, Referrals to Prevent, Scotland, 2019/20 – 2021/22

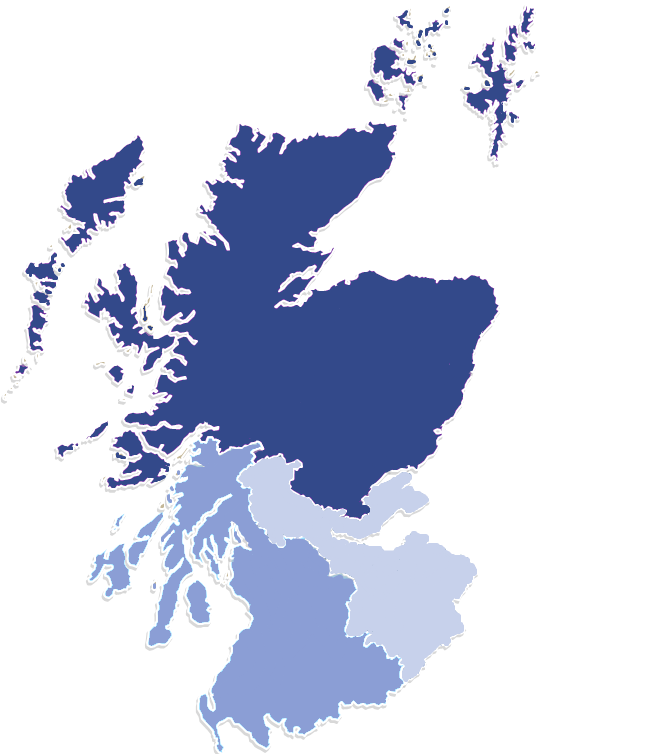
Base sizes: **2021/22** – Right-wing = 18, Islamist = 5, Other = 1, Mixed, unstable or unclear = 14, **2020/21** – Right-wing = 12, Islamist = 4, Other = 3, Mixed, unstable or unclear = 6, **2019/20** – Right-wing = 21, Islamist = 5, Other = 15, Mixed, unstable or unclear = 8

* 1. **Region**

The largest proportion of the 91 referrals was from the East of Scotland (41; 45%). Thirty-three referrals (36%) were from the West of Scotland, and 17 (19%) were from the North of Scotland (Figure 11)[[13]](#footnote-13).

The number of referrals per 100,000 inhabitants[[14]](#footnote-14) is 2.39 for the East of Scotland, 1.35 for the West and 1.29 for the North of Scotland. This means that the rate of referrals remained higher in the East of Scotland when population size was accounted for. However, given the low number of referrals in each region, differences in the rate of referrals per 100,000 between regions should be treated with caution.

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



**36%**

**45%**

**19%**



Source: Police Scotland, Referrals to Prevent, Scotland, 2021/22

Of the 41 referrals from the East of Scotland, 32 (78%) were deemed not suitable for PCM while nine (22%) were suitable for PCM. Of the 33 referrals from the West of Scotland, 18 (55%) were deemed not suitable for PCM while 15 (45%) were suitable for PCM. Of the 17 referrals from the North of Scotland, three (18%) were deemed not suitable for PCM while 14 (82%) were suitable for PCM.

In the East and the West regions, the most common type of concern related to a mixed, unstable or unclear ideology (24 and 17 referrals respectively). In the North, the most common concerns related to a mixed, unstable or unclear ideology and right-wing extremism (each having eight referrals).

As Figure 12 shows, the pattern of more referrals coming from the East than the West is different to the previous year (2020/21) when a higher proportion of referrals came from the West. In 2019/20 the proportion of referrals from the East and West was broadly the same, while in 2018/19 the proportion of referrals was higher in the West and in 2017/18 the proportion was slightly higher in the East.

**Figure 12:** **Region of referrals to Prevent in Scotland, years ending March 2018 to 2022**

Source: Police Scotland, Referrals to Prevent, Scotland, 2017/18 – 2021/22

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 and Scottish Government analysts, who have worked together to quality assure the data. The checks have included:

* Checking for duplicate data.
* Ensuring the data provided is complete.
* Querying contradictory data.
  1. **Improvements to data quality**

Police Scotland are continuing to work with Scottish Government analysts to improve the quality of the data included in these reports.

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 vulnerable 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 vulnerable 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. [Prevent duty guidance for Scotland](https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/prevent-duty-guidance/revised-prevent-duty-guidance-for-scotland) [↑](#footnote-ref-1)
2. [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-2)
3. Previously known as Prevent Professional Concerns (PPC) Panels. [↑](#footnote-ref-3)
4. 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-4)
5. [Police Scotland Prevent Referral Data, Scotland, April 2019 to March 2020](https://www.scotland.police.uk/spa-media/q10lkni2/prevent-referral-data-2019-20.pdf) [↑](#footnote-ref-5)
6. [Police Scotland Prevent Referral Data, Scotland, April 2018 to March 2019](https://www.scotland.police.uk/spa-media/rbudnniv/prevent-referral-data-2018-19.pdf?view=Standard) [↑](#footnote-ref-6)
7. [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-7)
8. [COVID-19: Scotland’s Strategic Framework](https://www.webarchive.org.uk/wayback/archive/20201031100301/https:/www.gov.scot/publications/covid-19-scotlands-strategic-framework/) [↑](#footnote-ref-8)
9. [Scotland to move beyond level 0](https://www.gov.scot/news/scotland-to-move-beyond-level-0/) [↑](#footnote-ref-9)
10. Percentages do not total 100 due to rounding. [↑](#footnote-ref-10)
11. [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-11)
12. Percentages do not total 100 due to rounding. [↑](#footnote-ref-12)
13. 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-13)
14. Based on [NRS mid-year population estimates](https://www.nrscotland.gov.uk/statistics-and-data/statistics/statistics-by-theme/population/population-estimates/mid-year-population-estimates). [↑](#footnote-ref-14)