



Home Office

The Response to the Independent Review of Prevent

Equality impact assessment

February 2023



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Equality impact assessment

Title: Government Response to the Independent Review of Prevent

In January 2019, the government accepted an amendment to the Counter-Terrorism and Border Security Act to independently review Prevent. The aim of Prevent is to stop people becoming terrorists by tackling the causes of radicalisation, intervening early to support people at risk of radicalisation, and rehabilitating those who have already been involved in terrorism.

Lord Carlile was initially appointed to lead the independent review. On 16 October 2019, a judicial review challenged both the appointment of Lord Carlile and the terms of reference for the review. On 19 December 2019, the Home Office confirmed that it would not contest the legal challenge. Lord Carlile stood down as the independent reviewer of Prevent and the terms of reference fell with the end of his appointment.

A full and open competition for the new reviewer started on 27 April 2020. The deadline for applications was extended due to the COVID-19 pandemic to allow a broad range of candidates to apply. 35 applications were received for the role. William Shawcross was appointed as the independent reviewer on 26 January 2021. The terms of reference for the review can be found [here](#).

The Home Office received the report and recommendations from the independent reviewer on 10 October 2022. The report is broadly supportive of Prevent and provides 34 recommendations to further improve Prevent. There are four guiding principles that underpin the recommendations.

- Prevent should go back to first principles and reassert its overall objective of stopping people from becoming terrorists or supporting terrorism.
- Prevent needs to develop expertise and instil better levels of understanding of extremist ideology and radicalisation across the system.
- Prevent needs to enhance its approach to delivery.
- Prevent should create processes for responding to disinformation being spread about the scheme. Equally, Prevent should encourage public trust by improving transparency and establishing better oversight of how the strategy is implemented.

We have assessed the review's recommendations and prepared the government response for publication. A broad programme of work will follow to implement all the recommendations in full. This will include reassessing the objectives of Prevent, updating and revising the Prevent Duty Guidance, launching a new and extensive package of Prevent training, improving the Channel early intervention programme, shifting to a new regional delivery model, and introducing stronger independent oversight of Prevent. For each of these areas, we will conduct separate equality impact assessments.

Summary of the evidence considered in demonstrating due regard to the Public Sector Equality Duty

In demonstrating that we have had due regard to the Public Sector Equality Duty, we have set out the evidence on which we have relied.

- We have extensively scoped the considerations of the report and the response. This has included facilitating workshops on the report and response with cross-government senior officials and operational partners. Our compliance with the Public Sector Equality Duty has been a key consideration in those discussions.
- We have worked closely with all relevant government departments and national security partners to develop the response to the review and to consider implementation of the recommendations.
- We have worked extensively to assess Prevent policy and delivery against the lessons identified from the Windrush review. We will continue to do so as we implement the recommendations in the Independent Review of Prevent. We will complete separate equality impact assessments for all new policy proposals.
- We regularly gather and publish data on Prevent, including information on the programme's interaction with individuals with protected characteristics. This includes publishing annual statistics on the Channel early intervention programme.
 - In the year ending March 2022, 804 Prevent referrals were adopted as a Channel case, which equates to 13% the same as the previous year (659 of 4,915).
 - Of the 804 Channel cases adopted in 2021-22, the most common were due to concerns regarding Extreme Right-Wing radicalisation (339: 42%), followed by concerns regarding Islamist radicalisation (156: 19%).
 - As in previous years, where gender was specified (6,403), most referrals were of males (5,725: 89%), and where age was known (6,393), those aged 15 to 20 accounted for the largest proportion (1,902: 30%).

Consideration of limb 1 of the duty: Eliminate unlawful discrimination, harassment, victimisation and any other conduct prohibited by the Equality Act

Age

Direct discrimination – None. Prevent is a safeguarding programme designed to support individuals of any age who are assessed to be at risk of radicalisation. All individuals who are referred for Prevent support are assessed in the same way and are given a tailored package of support designed to meet their individual circumstances. Channel is a consent-based early intervention programme, so participation is voluntary.

Indirect discrimination – More young people are referred to Prevent than any other age group. In the year ending March 2022, individuals aged 15 to 20 accounted for the largest proportion of the 6,393 **referrals** to Prevent (1,902: 30%) where age was known. Individuals aged under 15 accounted for the second largest proportion of referrals (1,829: 29%) where age was known, closely followed by individuals aged 21-30 (1,046: 16%). Those aged under 15 and 15 to 20 accounted for a larger proportion as individuals moved through the programme, accounting for over a third of those **discussed at a Channel panel** (37%) and adopted as a **Channel case** (37%). This is in line with previous data

since the year ending March 2016, as individuals aged under 15 and 15 to 20 have consistently accounted for most **referrals, discussions at panel** and **Channel cases**.

Younger people are overrepresented in Prevent compared to the general population. This is primarily as it is an early intervention safeguarding programme and the education sector is a statutory Prevent Duty partner, together with other sectors that are likely to have close interaction with children and young people. We mitigate any indirect risk of discrimination by providing training to statutory partners, ensuring clear guidance is in place, assessing each referral in a consistent way, and tailoring any support provided to the individual. Some dedicated Prevent practitioners (such as Prevent education officers) work primarily with young people, and therefore changes to Prevent policy may affect those young people more than older people who have less engagement with statutory partners. We will take into consideration any potential equality impact with a full specific assessment of all new policy approaches taken forward as part of the response to the review's recommendations.

Disability

Direct discrimination – None. Prevent is a safeguarding programme designed to support individuals who are assessed to be at risk of radicalisation. All individuals who are referred for Prevent support are assessed in the same way and disability is not a factor in that assessment. Individuals are given a tailored package of support designed to meet their individual circumstances, which could include support specific to any health, social care or accessibility needs. Representatives from the NHS and the local authority attend each Channel multi-agency panel to provide expert guidance in the development of those support packages. The joint police and NHS vulnerability support service provides expert advice on cases where mental ill-health may be an underlying factor.

Indirect discrimination – We have no evidence to suggest Prevent indirectly discriminates against those with a disability. Should we discover such evidence, we would immediately investigate and implement remedial measures.

Gender reassignment

Direct discrimination – None. Prevent is a safeguarding programme designed to support individuals who are assessed to be at risk of radicalisation. All individuals who are referred for Prevent support are assessed in the same way and gender reassignment is not a factor in that assessment.

Indirect discrimination – We have no evidence to suggest Prevent indirectly discriminates based on gender reassignment. Should we discover such evidence, we would immediately investigate and implement remedial measures.

Marriage and civil partnership

Direct discrimination – None. Prevent is a safeguarding programme designed to support individuals who are assessed to be at risk of radicalisation. All individuals who are referred for Prevent support are assessed in the same way, and marriage and civil partnership are not factors in that assessment.

Indirect discrimination – We have no evidence to suggest Prevent indirectly discriminates based on marital status. Should we discover such evidence, we would immediately investigate and implement remedial measures.

Pregnancy and maternity

Direct discrimination – None. Prevent is a safeguarding programme designed to support individuals who are assessed to be at risk of radicalisation. All individuals who are referred for Prevent support are assessed in the same way and pregnancy is not a factor in that assessment.

Indirect discrimination – We have no evidence to suggest Prevent indirectly discriminates on grounds of pregnancy or maternity. Should we discover such evidence, we would immediately investigate and implement remedial measures.

Race

Direct discrimination – None. Prevent is a safeguarding programme designed to support individuals who are assessed to be at risk of radicalisation, regardless of race. Training is provided to Prevent Duty statutory partners to enable them to spot the signs of radicalisation and make appropriate, informed referrals. All individuals who are referred for Prevent support are assessed in the same way and are given a tailored package of support designed to meet their individual circumstances, regardless of race. Channel is a consent-based early intervention programme, so participation is voluntary.

Indirect discrimination – Prevent tackles the causes of radicalisation by delivering outreach events and supporting grassroots projects that tackle specific radicalisation risks in communities. These events and projects are delivered in areas we have prioritised for action, where the risk and threat are highest. The representation of different ethnicities or racial identities amongst the population of a specific geographic area is not a consideration in identifying which areas to prioritise for action. Participation in these events and projects is voluntary.

In 2021-22, 16% of Prevent referrals related to concerns about Islamist radicalisation. We can infer that most of these individuals were Muslim, many of whom are likely to be from ethnic minorities, according to publicly available data. Therefore, any changes to policy regarding Prevent referrals may affect some ethnic minorities disproportionately compared to white people, since 84.8% of the UK population was ethnically white in 2019. This does not take into account referrals related to other types of concern (the majority of Prevent referrals), where ethnicity is harder to infer. However, those people who are referred in relation to Extreme Right-Wing ideologies are more likely to be white, since white nationalism forms part of those ideologies in some cases. 20% of referrals in 2021-22 related to concerns around Extreme Right-Wing radicalisation.

While this means that Prevent may indirectly impact people of particular ethnic or racial backgrounds more than others, the number and type of referrals received by Prevent in 2021-22 reflects the risk of radicalisation. Prevent is a supportive programme that aims to safeguard people, whatever their racial or ethnic background, from becoming terrorists or supporting terrorism. There is no criminal sanction and it helps to protect individuals from activity that could result in them obtaining a criminal record, causing harm to communities or to society, or suffering from the harmful impact of terrorism and radicalisation

themselves. By intervening early, Prevent aims to reduce the potential negative outcomes for individuals who are at risk of being radicalised.

Religion or belief

Direct discrimination – None. Prevent is a safeguarding programme designed to support individuals of any religion or belief who are assessed to be at risk of radicalisation. Training is provided to Prevent Duty statutory partners to enable them to spot the signs of radicalisation and make appropriate, informed and proportionate referrals. Our training makes clear that adherence to a religion or belief should not be considered in isolation as evidence of radicalisation. All individuals who are referred for Prevent support are assessed in the same way and are given a tailored package of support designed to meet their individual circumstances. This may include mentoring support from specialist intervention providers who are experts in a range of ideologies.

There are longstanding concerns that Prevent unfairly targets Muslims, however Prevent does not target specific religions or beliefs. The religious composition of a geographic area is not a consideration in identifying which areas to prioritise for Prevent action. Rather, Prevent focuses on tackling radicalisation risks that are often drawn from extreme ideologies.

There have also been misperceptions that Prevent referrals should be made if somebody holds strong political views or takes part in political activism. Lawful, non-violent protest or activism does not meet the threshold for Prevent referrals. We are clear in our Prevent training that holding legitimate political views is not an indicator for extremism provided they are not expressed or furthered by statements, deeds or actions which result in harassment, intimidation or threats of violence against individuals or society itself.

Indirect discrimination – Of the 804 cases that Channel managed in 2021-22, 42% were supported for concerns related to Extreme Right-Wing radicalisation, and 19% were supported for concerns related to Islamist ideology. The government response to the Independent Review of Prevent clearly highlights the need to take a balanced and proportionate approach across the various ideologies we see.

Based on the high percentage of referrals related to Islamist extremist ideology, it is possible to infer that people of Muslim faith are overrepresented within Prevent, in comparison to the general population (6.5% of people described themselves as Muslim in the 2021 Census). While this means that Prevent may indirectly impact Muslims more than people of other religions and beliefs, the number and type of referrals received by Prevent in 2021-22 reflects the threat from Islamist terrorism and the associated risk of radicalisation. To be clear, the ideology held by Islamist extremists, and the crimes committed by Islamist terrorists, are completely distinct from Islam and are overwhelmingly rejected by Muslims around the world.

Prevent is a supportive programme that aims to safeguard people, whatever their religion or beliefs, from becoming terrorists or supporting terrorism. There is no criminal sanction and it helps to protect them from activity that could result in them obtaining a criminal record, causing harm to communities or to society, or suffering from the harmful impact of terrorism and radicalisation themselves. By intervening early, Prevent aims to reduce the potential negative outcomes for individuals who are at risk of being radicalised.

Sex

Direct discrimination – None. Prevent is a safeguarding programme designed to support individuals who are assessed to be at risk of radicalisation, regardless of sex. All individuals who are referred for Prevent support are assessed in the same way and are given a tailored package of support designed to meet their individual circumstances.

Indirect discrimination – Annual published Prevent statistics show that most Prevent referrals are male (89% of referrals in 2021-22). This means that men are overrepresented in Prevent compared to the general population (men accounted for 49% of the population in England and Wales in the 2021 Census). There is limited empirical research on sex and radicalisation to confirm it as a risk factor. However, some studies have shown that certain pathways into radicalisation and recruitment methods are more common for men than women, and vice versa. We mitigate any indirect risk of discrimination by sex by providing training to statutory partners, ensuring clear guidance is in place on the risk, assessing each referral in a consistent way, and tailoring any support provided to the individual. We have no evidence to suggest Prevent indirectly discriminates on grounds of sex. Should we discover such evidence, we would immediately investigate and implement remedial measures.

Sexual orientation

Direct discrimination – None. Prevent is a safeguarding programme designed to support individuals who are assessed to be at risk of radicalisation. All individuals who are referred for Prevent support are assessed in the same way and sexual orientation is not a factor in that assessment.

Indirect discrimination – We have no evidence to suggest Prevent indirectly discriminates on grounds of sexual orientation. Should we discover such evidence we would immediately investigate and implement remedial measures.

Consideration of limb 2: Advance equality of opportunity between people who share a protected characteristic and people who do not share it

Age

Individuals of all ages are supported by Prevent. Prevent training is provided to all Prevent Duty partners on spotting the signs of radicalisation and making appropriate referrals. All referrals are assessed in the same way, using the same process, national guidance and tools. The support provided is tailored to each person's needs and the Channel multi-agency panel includes appropriate expertise – for example, in supporting young people and older individuals who may not be in contact as frequently with Prevent Duty partners.

Disability

For those who are responsible for delivering Prevent and who fall under the Prevent Duty, Prevent training for frontline sectors is fully accessible and can be used with a range of accessibility aids, including screen readers. For those people who are referred to Prevent,

there are no barriers to accessing Prevent support and Channel panels are mandated to ensure that reasonable adjustments are in place for those with disability-related needs. Expert advice is available on cases where mental ill-health may be an underlying factor. Training is provided to Channel panels and intervention providers on effectively supporting those with autism spectrum conditions.

Gender reassignment

There is no specific reference to gender reassignment in the response to the Independent Review of Prevent. Prevent is a safeguarding programme designed to support individuals who are assessed to be at risk of radicalisation. All individuals who are referred for Prevent support are assessed in the same way and gender reassignment is not a factor considered.

Pregnancy and maternity

There are no specific references to pregnancy and maternity in the response to the Independent Review of Prevent. Prevent is a safeguarding programme designed to support individuals who are assessed to be at risk of radicalisation. All individuals who are referred for Prevent support are assessed in the same way and pregnancy or maternity is not a factor considered.

Race

Prevent supports people to safeguard them from being radicalised, regardless of race. Training is provided to Prevent Duty statutory partners to enable them to spot the signs of radicalisation and make appropriate, informed referrals. All individuals who are referred for Prevent support are assessed in the same way and are given a tailored package of support designed to meet their individual circumstances, regardless of race. Where language barriers may exist, Channel multi-agency panels are required to put appropriate translation services in place.

Religion or belief

Prevent focuses on tackling radicalisation risks that are often drawn from extreme ideologies, which can be linked to religion or belief. The Prevent Duty applies equally across the full range of extremism risks and individuals referred into Prevent are assessed in the same way. The government response to the Independent Review of Prevent clearly highlights the need to take a balanced and proportionate approach across the various ideologies we see. To ensure equality in the support package we provide to individuals adopted as a Prevent case, specialist intervention providers are trained and equipped to support the full range of ideologies.

Sex

Prevent is a safeguarding programme designed to support individuals who are assessed to be at risk of radicalisation, regardless of sex. All individuals that are referred for Prevent support are assessed in the same way. Those receiving support from Prevent can specifically request to work with male or female intervention providers. Some Prevent grass-roots projects are specifically aimed at male or female participants. Participation in these projects is entirely voluntary.

Sexual orientation

There is no specific reference to sexual orientation in the response to the Independent Review of Prevent. Prevent is a safeguarding programme designed to support individuals that are assessed to be at risk of radicalisation. All individuals who are referred for Prevent support are assessed in the same way and sexual orientation is not a factor considered.

Consideration of limb 3: Foster good relations between people who share a protected characteristic and persons who do not share it

Prevent is sometimes viewed with mistrust, particularly within some Muslim communities. This is primarily due to the misperception that it disproportionately targets Muslims. The government response to the Independent Review of Prevent will help to tackle misperceptions as it includes work to build public trust in Prevent, improve Prevent communications, rapidly rebut false stories on Prevent, and increase the transparency of how Prevent operates and how members of the public can make complaints.

The response to the review also includes commitments to further improve Prevent training for public sector workers and update the Prevent Duty Guidance to make the thresholds for Prevent clearer, consistent and proportionate. Alongside this work, we have taken steps to build relationships with third sector partners, such as charities, community leaders, and the various civil society organisations with whom Prevent works, to help us understand perceptions of Prevent and the concerns that groups may have. These efforts will help to ensure Prevent is delivered effectively and help to tackle perceived bias in how Prevent is applied.

We have also developed a communications and engagement strategy to accompany the publication of the government response to the Independent Review of Prevent. As part of this, we will reach out to frontline partners, practitioners and communities to share our plans and listen to their feedback.

We work to continuously improve our delivery of Prevent and how we engage with communities on the issue of radicalisation. We seek feedback from Prevent practitioners and frontline professionals who come under the Prevent Duty, to ensure that we meet our obligations under the Public Sector Equality Duty and seek to mitigate any adverse impact Prevent might have on fostering good relations.

Age

We do not consider that the response to the review is likely to impact on fostering good relations between people of different ages.

Individuals of all ages are supported by Prevent. Prevent training is provided to all Prevent Duty partners on spotting the signs of radicalisation and making appropriate referrals. All referrals are assessed in the same way, using the same process, national guidance and tools. The support provided is tailored to each individual's needs and the composition of the Channel multi-agency panel includes appropriate expertise – for example, in supporting young people and older individuals who may not be in contact as frequently with Prevent Duty partners.

Disability

We do not consider that the response to the review is likely to impact on fostering good relations between people who have a disability and people who do not.

For those who are responsible for delivering Prevent and who fall under the Prevent Duty, Prevent training for frontline sectors is fully accessible and can be used with a range of accessibility aids, including screen readers. For those people adopted as a Prevent case, there are no barriers to accessing Prevent support and Channel panels are mandated to ensure that reasonable adjustments are in place for those with disability-related needs. Expert advice is available on cases where mental ill-health be an underlying factor. Training is provided to Channel panels and intervention providers on effectively supporting those with autism spectrum conditions.

Gender reassignment

There is no specific reference to gender reassignment in the response to the Independent Review of Prevent. Prevent is a safeguarding programme designed to support individuals who are assessed to be at risk of radicalisation. All individuals who are referred for Prevent support are assessed in the same way and gender reassignment is not a factor considered.

Pregnancy and maternity

There is no specific reference to pregnancy and maternity in the response to the Independent Review of Prevent. Prevent is a safeguarding programme designed to support individuals who are assessed to be at risk of radicalisation. All individuals who are referred for Prevent support are assessed in the same way and pregnancy or maternity is not a factor considered.

Race

We do not consider that the response to the review is likely to impact on fostering good relations between people of different races.

Prevent supports people to safeguard them from being radicalised, regardless of race. Training is provided to Prevent Duty statutory partners to enable them to spot the signs of radicalisation and make appropriate, informed referrals. All individuals who are referred for Prevent support are assessed in the same way and are given a tailored package of support designed to meet their individual circumstances, regardless of race. Where language barriers may exist, Channel multi-agency panels are required to put appropriate translation services in place.

The government response makes a commitment to increase the transparency in how Prevent operates, further improve guidance and training, and rebut false claims about the Prevent programme. The outreach events and grassroots projects that Prevent supports in communities will also help to foster good relations among people of different ethnic or racial backgrounds.

Religion or belief

We do not consider that the response to the review is likely to impact on fostering good relations between people of different religions or beliefs.

There are some misconceptions that Prevent disproportionately targets Muslims, however, Prevent does not target specific religions or beliefs. The religious composition of a geographic area is not a consideration in identifying which areas to prioritise for Prevent action. Rather, it focuses on tackling radicalisation risks that are often drawn from extreme ideologies.

The government response to the review commits to implementing a consistent threshold for referrals across the full range of ideologies that might be present where an individual is at risk of radicalisation. This will help to ensure that a consistent, proportionate and robust threshold is met before a case is accepted on Prevent and Channel, regardless of a person's religion or belief.

Sex

We do not consider that the response to the review is likely to impact on fostering good relations between people of different sex.

Prevent is a safeguarding programme designed to support individuals who are assessed to be at risk of radicalisation, regardless of sex. All individuals who are referred for Prevent support are assessed in the same way. Those receiving support from Prevent can specifically request to work with male or female intervention providers. Some Prevent grassroots projects are specifically aimed at male or female participants. Participation in these projects is entirely voluntary.

Sexual orientation

We do not consider that the response to the review is likely to impact on fostering good relations between people of different sexual orientation.

There is no specific reference to sexual orientation in the response to the Independent Review of Prevent. Prevent is a safeguarding programme designed to support individuals who are assessed to be at risk of radicalisation. All individuals who are referred for Prevent support are assessed in the same way and sexual orientation is not a factor considered.

Summary of foreseeable impacts of policy proposal, guidance or operational activity on people who share protected characteristics

Protected characteristic group	Potential for positive or negative impact	Explanation	Action to address negative impact
Age	Some potential for negative impact	The majority of Prevent referrals relate to people in younger age brackets. Any change in approach may therefore have a disproportionate impact on age as a characteristic, as younger people are overrepresented in Prevent compared to the general population.	Prevent is a safeguarding programme designed to support individuals of any age that are assessed to be at risk of radicalisation. All individuals who are referred for Prevent support are assessed in the same way and are given a tailored package of support designed to meet their individual circumstances. Channel is a consent-based early intervention programme, so participation is voluntary. Training is provided across the education sector to ensure there is a good understanding of the signs of radicalisation and where to get support. A separate equality impact assessment will be conducted on all new policies developed to address the review's recommendations.
Disability	Not likely		
Gender reassignment	Not likely		
Marriage and civil partnership	Not likely		
Pregnancy and maternity	Not likely		
Race	Some potential for negative impact	From the most recent referral statistics, we can infer that any changes to policy regarding Prevent referrals may indirectly affect ethnic	All referrals to Prevent are assessed in the same way, regardless of race. Training is provided to frontline partners to help them understand the signs of radicalisation and how to get Prevent support.

Protected characteristic group	Potential for positive or negative impact	Explanation	Action to address negative impact
		minorities more than white people.	The number and type of referrals received by Prevent in 2021-22 reflects the current threat from terrorism and associated risk of radicalisation. Prevent is a supportive programme that aims to safeguard people, whatever their racial or ethnic background, from becoming terrorists or supporting terrorism. There is no criminal sanction and it helps to protect from activity that could result in individuals obtaining a criminal record, causing harm to communities or to society, or suffering from the harmful impact of terrorism and radicalisation themselves. By intervening early, Prevent aims to reduce the potential negative outcomes for individuals who are at risk of being radicalised.
Religion or belief	Some potential for negative impact	There is a longstanding misperception in some communities that Prevent unfairly targets Muslim communities. This is despite most Prevent referrals being unrelated to Islamist extremism. The government response to the Independent Review of Prevent is unlikely to significantly change this long-held misperception.	<p>A range of work is underway to tackle misperceptions and improve public confidence in Prevent, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A GOV.UK page that explains Prevent and the way it works • outreach to sectors, grassroots organisations and communities to explain Prevent • annual publication of a full range of Prevent statistics • improved Prevent training for all Prevent Duty statutory partners • updated Prevent Duty Guidance to ensure the Prevent Duty is implemented effectively and proportionately • new oversight mechanisms to improve the transparency of Prevent • a programme of research and evaluation to continually improve our understanding of the impact of Prevent on those who come into contact with it.

Protected characteristic group	Potential for positive or negative impact	Explanation	Action to address negative impact
Sex	Some potential for negative impact	Men are overrepresented in Prevent compared to the general population. There is limited empirical research on sex and radicalisation to confirm it as a risk factor. However, some studies have shown that certain pathways into radicalisation and recruitment methods were more common for men than women, and vice versa.	We mitigate any risk of a potential negative impact by providing training to statutory partners, ensuring clear guidance is in place on the risk, assessing each referral in a consistent way, and tailoring any support provided to the individual.
Sexual orientation	Not likely		

In light of the overall policy objective, are there any ways to avoid or mitigate any of the negative impacts that you have identified above?

There is a range of work underway to improve Prevent delivery, tackle misperceptions and address concerns, and improve public confidence in Prevent, including:

- the launch of a GOV.UK page that explains Prevent and the way it works
- outreach to sectors, grassroots organisations and communities to explain Prevent and to understand concerns about how it works
- annual publication of a full range of Prevent statistics that enable greater transparency in how those referred into Prevent are being supported
- improved and fully accessible Prevent training for all Prevent Duty statutory partners, which is also available to the public
- updated Prevent Duty Guidance to ensure statutory partners are implementing Prevent effectively, consistently and proportionately
- new oversight mechanisms to improve the transparency of Prevent and to provide a clearer route for the public to make complaints about Prevent.
- a communications and engagement plan to accompany the publication of the government response – as part of this, we will reach out to frontline partners, practitioners, and communities to publicise the findings and listen to feedback
- a programme of research and evaluation work to continually improve our understanding of how the programme is working, who it is reaching and the impacts, including equality impacts, on those who come into contact with the Prevent system. This includes evaluating Channel and research to better understand individuals referred to Prevent for concerns about mixed, unstable and unclear ideologies
- Equality impact assessments will be completed on each specific policy addressing the review's recommendations, and will fully consider all the equality impacts.

Review date: February 2024

Declaration

I have read the available evidence and I am satisfied that this demonstrates compliance, where relevant, with Section 149 of the Equality Act and that due regard has been made to the need to: eliminate unlawful discrimination, advance equality of opportunity, and foster good relations.

Signed by the Deputy Director of Prevent, Homeland Security Group

Date: 30 January 2023

Date sent to the Public Sector Equality Duty team: 17 January 2023