

Analysis of Results

This chapter will focus on the analysis of the data collected from the questionnaire which was distributed electronically via Google Forms to five separate organisations and agencies within Cardiff and the Vale of Glamorgan, South Wales. Quantitative data was collected and analysed using Microsoft Excel to provide overall scores and percentages. For clear presentation of data each question's responses are highlighted in a graph.

The questionnaire focused on the participants' knowledge surrounding radicalisation and the procedures that could be put in place in order to safeguard those persons at risk of being radicalised. The questionnaire focused on the following three research questions:

Meaning, Perception and Concept

- What do police officers and non-police staff perceive radicalisation to be?
- What do police officers and non-police staff believe the definition of radicalisation is?

Signs, Causes and Stages

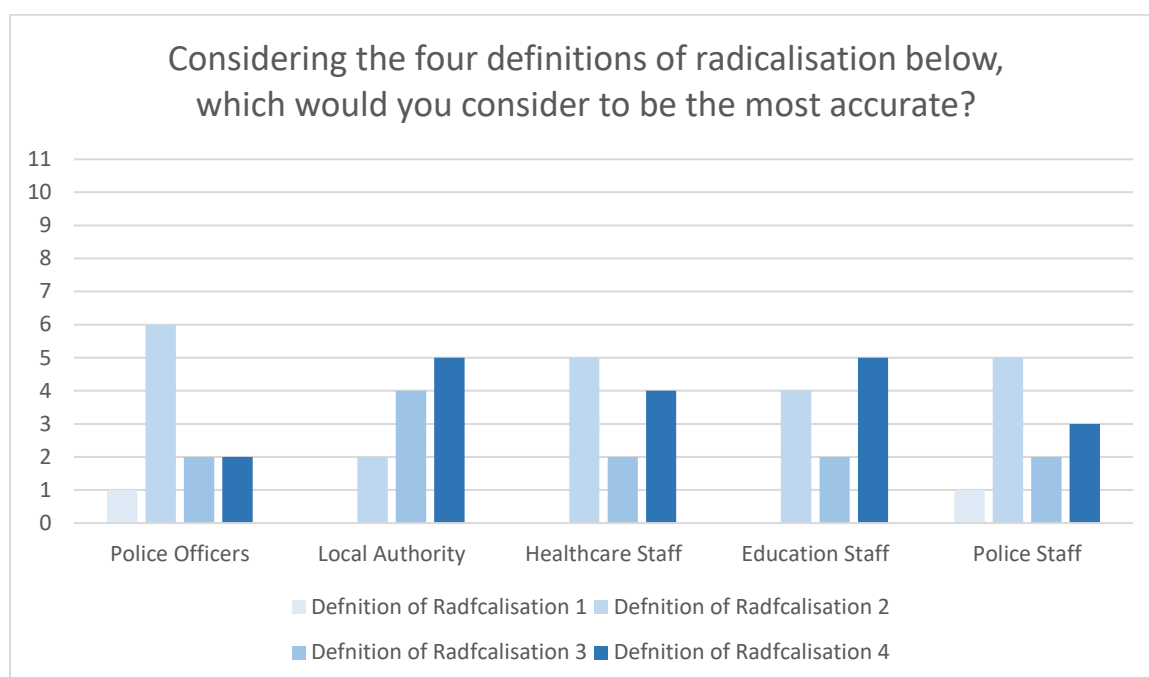
- Would police officers and non-police staff be able to identify signs of radicalisation?
- Do police officers and non-police staff understand what causes persons to become radicalised?
- At what point would police officers and non-police staff consider reporting their concerns?

Report, Support and Safeguarding

- Do police officers and non-police staff know how to report their concerns?
- Do police officers and non-police staff know what support is available?
- Do police officers and non-police staff understand how a person can be safeguarded as a result of their concerns?

The questionnaire was distributed to five different organisations and agencies, each of which are frontline workers who would be involved in the safeguarding of someone who may be at risk of being radicalised. Police officers, healthcare staff, local authority staff, educators, and police staff were among the target audience, all of whom work in the Cardiff and Vale of Glamorgan areas of South Wales. An equal amount of questionnaires were distributed between the organisations with the aim of 10 persons from each organisation/agency to respond. As a result of the questionnaires being sent out, 55 responses were received. There was an equal distribution of 11 participants from all five organisations.

Q1.



The participants were provided with four different definitions for 'radicalisation' in this question, all of which are already in use by UK agencies.

Definition One

'Radicalisation is a process by which a person comes to support terrorism and extremist ideologies associated with terrorist groups' (National Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, 2021)

Definition Two

'Radicalisation is a phased and complex process in which an individual or a group embraces a radical ideology or belief that accepts, uses or condones violence, including acts of terrorism, to reach a specific political or ideological purpose' (European Commission, 2020)

Definition Three

'Radicalisation refers to the process by which a person comes to support terrorism and forms of extremism leading to terrorism. During that process it is possible to intervene to prevent vulnerable people being drawn into terrorist-related activity' (Humberside Police, 2022)

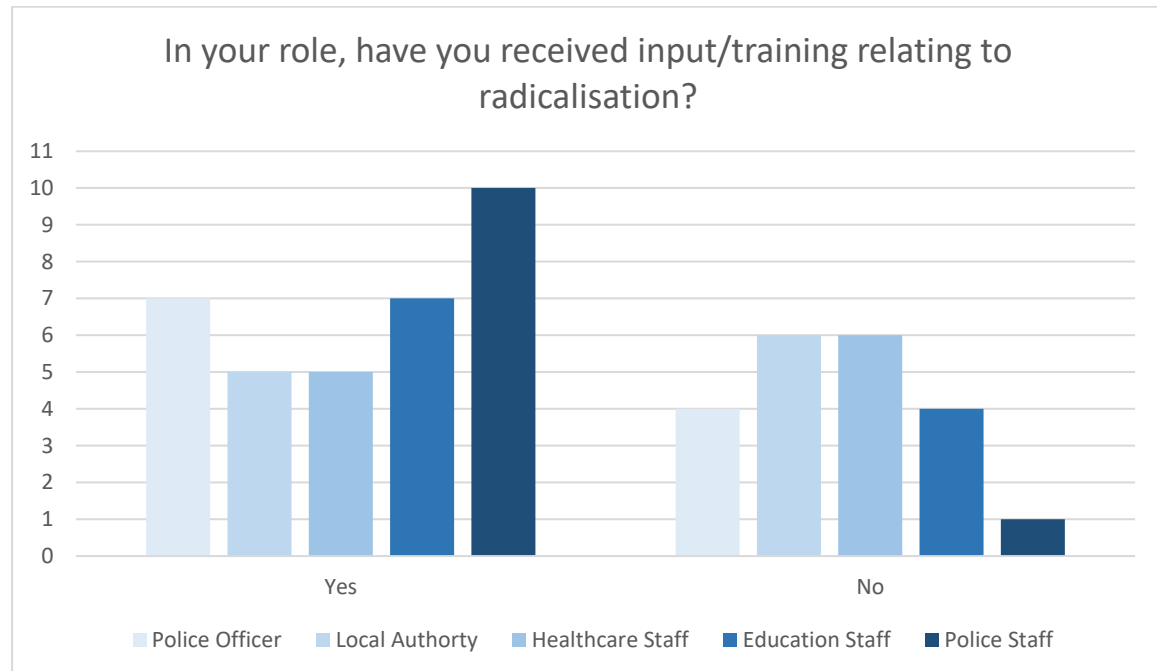
Definition Four

'Radicalisation is the process through which a person comes to support or be involved in extremist ideologies. It can result in a person becoming drawn into terrorism and is in itself a form of harm' (Department for Education, 2015)

From question one, 40% of the 55 participants chose definition two, despite all four definitions being currently used by different organisations across the United Kingdom. Whereas definition one only made up 4% of the entire answers and was chosen solely by Police workers. There was a high response to definitions 2 from Police Officers and Police staff and an even distribution for definitions three and four. All participants from local authority, healthcare staff and education staff chose

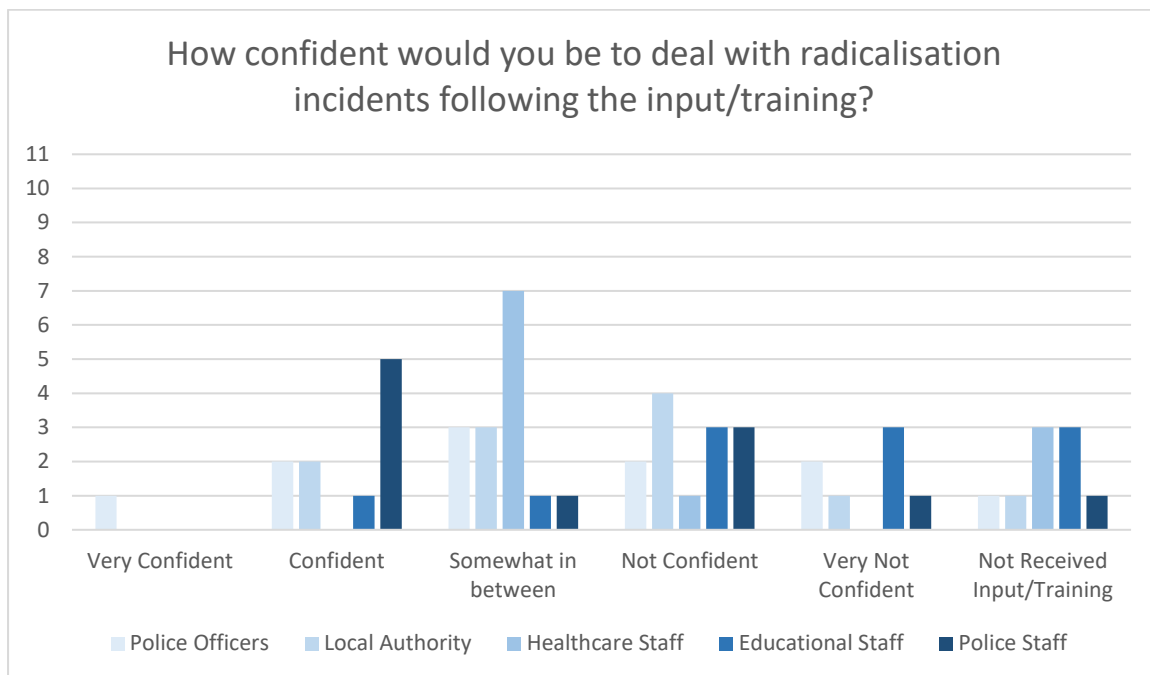
definitions two, three and four, with the majority choosing definition 4 as the definition most accurate for the term 'radicalisation'.

Q2.



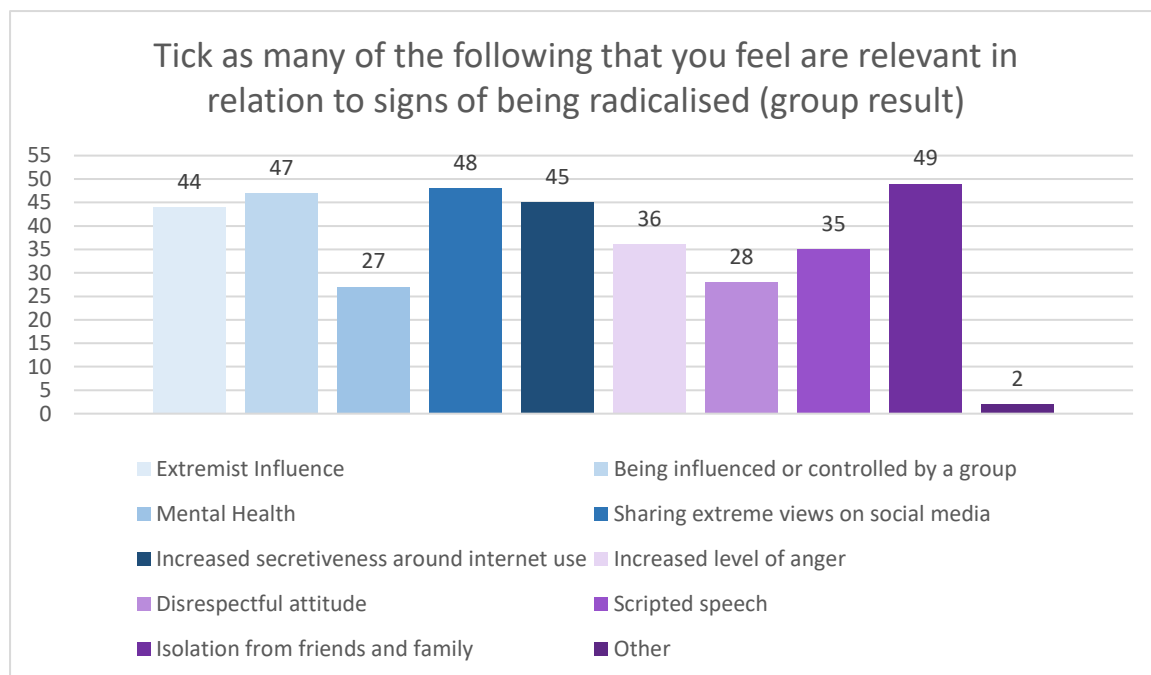
At the beginning of the questionnaire, participants were asked if they had received any form of training/input relating to radicalisation due to their role. 62% of all participants answered 'Yes' outlining that they have received some form of training whereas 38% of participants answered 'No'. Police staff had a significantly highest response rate to receiving training with a total of 91%. Local authority and healthcare staff represented those who had received the least amount of training/input with a combined percentage of 22%.

Q3.



Following question one, participants were asked to outline how confident they would be in dealing with an incident related to radicalisation. Only 1 person out of 55 participant answered 'Very Confident', whereby 27% of others answered 'Somewhat in between'. Police Staff were the highest participants as a whole to receive training although, only 45% of them answered 'Confident' in this question. Healthcare staff scored the lowest alongside local authority when asked if they had received training. This was reflected in the overall score whereby 64% of staff answered 'somewhat in-between' when asked how confident they would be dealing with an incident regarding radicalisation.

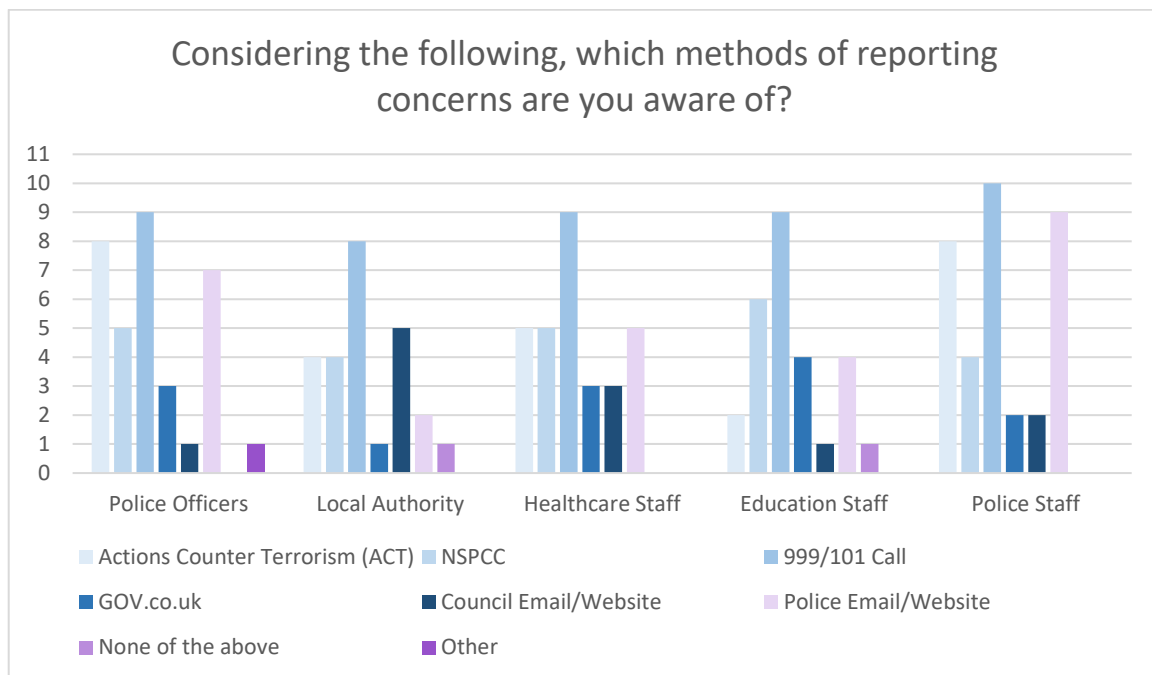
Q4.



The 55 participants were presented with a range of proposed signs of being radicalised, including extremist influence, being influenced or controlled by a group, mental health, sharing extreme views on social media, increased secretiveness around internet use, increased level of anger, disrespectful attitude, scripted speech and isolation from friends and family. All of the answers in the questionnaire are signs which agencies have shared when discussing radicalisation. All signs proposed to the participants were found as part of my original study, (*Action Counters Terrorism*, 2021), (NSPCC, 2021).

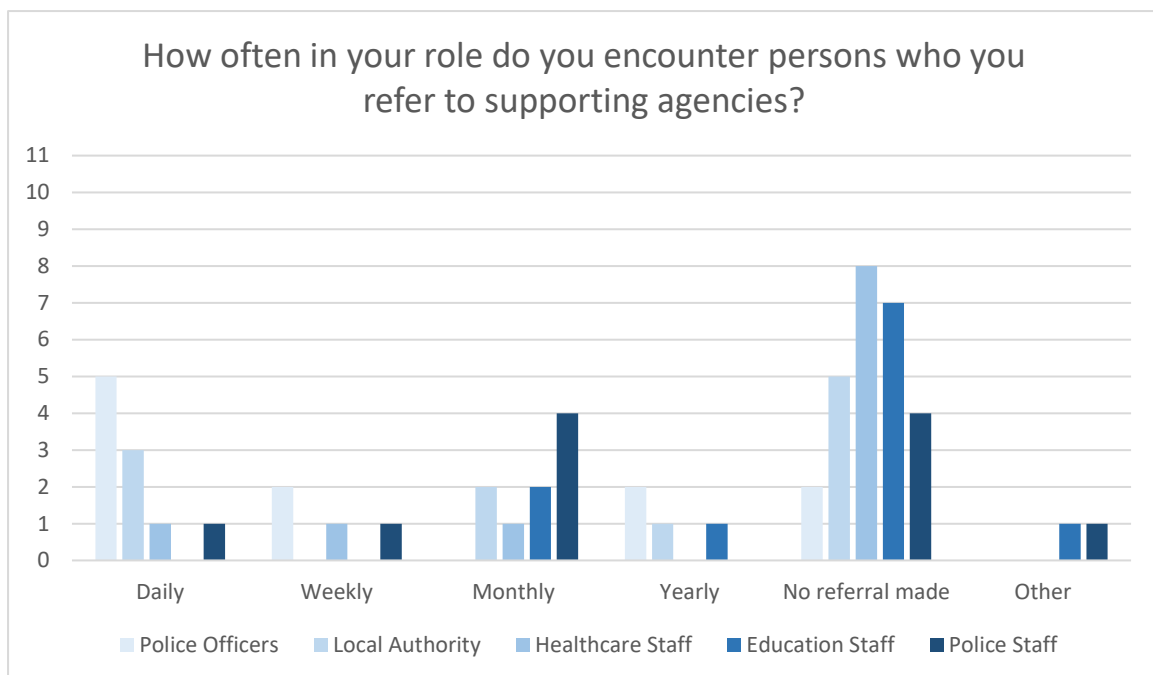
In total, 89% of all participants answered that they believed 'Isolation from friends and family' to be a sign of being radicalised. Mental health and disrespectful attitude were the least popular responses given in this question, mental health scoring an overall percentage of 49% and disrespectful attitude scoring 51%. 'Other' was an option provided to all participants should they believe other indicators of being radicalised were not present in the proposed range. Participants provided two answers not listed on the proposed range amounting to 0.6% of all answers.

Q5.



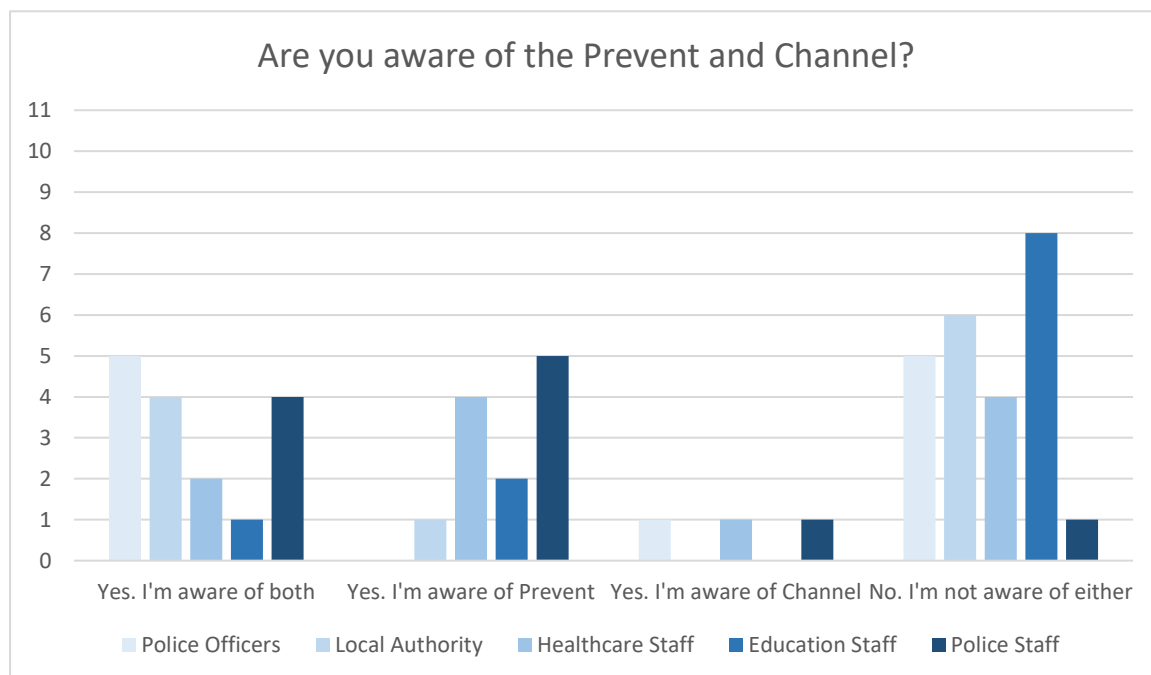
Question five sought to identify methods in which concerns were reported for a person at risk of being radicalised. The method most frequently recognised was '999/101 call' with 81% of all participants choosing that method to report concerns. Making a report online through the Council was the method of reporting that scored the least as presented in the data. Out of the 55 participants, only 21% choose the Council method as an option to report a concern.

Q6.



Question six attempted to identify the frequency with which participants were required to make a referral to supporting agencies when they believed a person may be at risk of radicalisation. 47% of participants answered that they had never made a referral, whereby the other 53% of participants answered that they had made a referral however, the answers ranged between daily, weekly, monthly and yearly. Police officers and police staff were identified as the participants who make referrals most frequently.

Q8.



Participants were questioned on their awareness on the referral process and the role 'Prevent' and 'Channel' play in the support they provide to persons at risk of radicalisation. 'Prevent' being a committee made up of multiple organisations and agencies such as police, local authority, education staff and others to support and protect vulnerable people from being drawn in to extremism. There was a marked discrepancy between participants' awareness of each programme: far fewer respondents were aware of Channel than Prevent, despite Channel being the support scheme created by Prevent. Amongst the responses, 21% of all participants stated they were aware of Prevent although only 5% were aware of Channel. Police Officers scored the highest in relation to knowledge of both Prevent and Channel which amounted to 45%, whereby education staff were the least aware with the total of 9% of participants aware.

To conclude, this section has analysed the findings of the questionnaire distributed to the five chosen organisations and agencies that I believe have the most contact with those who may be at risk of radicalisation. The quantitative data has been discussed in depth and key findings from each question has been highlighted.

The next and final chapter of this dissertation will conclude the research I set out, discuss the results, and potentially offer suitable recommendations for further research in to radicalisation and what support can be offered to those in need of safeguarding.

(1367 Words)

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