

*Think
Protect
Connect*

John Khan: April 2019

Learning outcomes



- A detailed understanding of TPC resources
- Increased confidence of professionals working around sensitive and controversial issues

Section One: National Context

National context

- Ongoing threat from domestic terrorist attacks
- Growing concerns over rise of 'far right' extremist groups
- A need to respond sensitively to terrorist incidents when they occur

Spike in Hate Crime following terrorist incidents

THE  TIMES

Police record surge in hate crimes after series of terrorist attacks

Richard Ford, Home Correspondent |
Frances Gibb, Legal Editor

October 17 2018, 12:00am,
The Times

Law

London

Sajid Javid

UK politics



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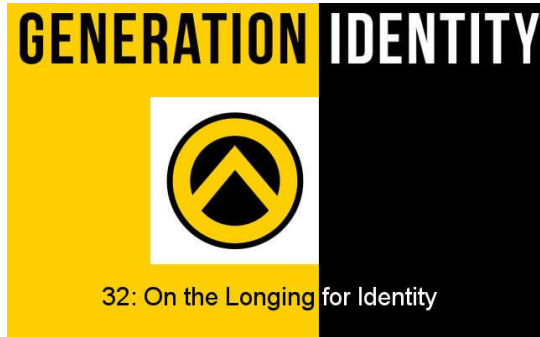
PRIORITY 1-54

**Anti-Bullying
Alliance**
Member

Manchester Inquiry [2018]

- Lack of support for young people who do not meet intervention thresholds
- Lack of mentors and positive role models to support and inspire vulnerable young people
- Lack of **‘safe spaces’** for young people/adults to have difficult conversations around sensitive issues

Extreme far right groups



Christchurch, New Zealand



Section Two:

The link between autism, radicalisation & extremism

What current research shows

There is no evidence that people with autism spectrum conditions are at an increased risk of engaging in terrorist offences nor that autism is over-represented in terrorist offenders

[Al-Atar: 2016]

High profile cases

- Number of high profile cases involving young people with ASC:
 - Lloyd Gunton (2018)
 - Damon Smith (2017)
 - Mark Alexander-Harding [2015]
 - Harry Thomas (2014)
 - Michael Piggin (2014)
 - Nicky Reilly (2008)

Cautionary warning

- There is evidence to suggest that those with autism spectrum conditions are being inappropriately stigmatised as terrorism risks [Health-Kelly: 2018]

Question

Are there specific risk factors that might make young people with ASC more vulnerable to self-radicalisation?

Specific risk factors might include:

- Tendency to hyper-focus on a particular interest at the expense of other attachments and life interests
- Reduced ability to critically analyse the philosophy and beliefs of an extremist group
- Lack of social connections, isolation, loneliness and searching for 'a need to matter'

Section Three: Prevent Agenda

Prevent duty

- The Prevent duty came into force as part of the Counter-Terrorism and Security Act 2015 to prevent people from being drawn into terrorism
- It covers schools, colleges, universities, health, local authorities, police, and prisons

Community project

- 181 community based projects delivered in 2017/18 reaching over 88,000 participants
- 54% of projects delivered in schools/colleges, aimed at increasing young people's resilience to terrorist and extremist ideologies

Prevent duty

- Viewed as 'toxic' by certain sections of the community
- Stifles 'freedom of expression' in schools and colleges
- Discriminates against young Muslims
- Overly vague definition of extremism

Prevent agenda

Young people/adults need *safe spaces* in which to explore their natural curiosity, ideas and concerns about national and global issues linked to extremism

A safeguarding approach

- **‘Reactive safeguarding approaches’** - spotting the danger signs and taking action. May not be enough and could mean that interventions are too late
- **‘Proactive safeguarding approaches’** – creating a *safe space* within schools to discuss the difficult global issues and develop resilience to challenge all forms of extremism

Section Four



TPC Phase One & Two

- **Phase One:** Development & piloting of first set of resources (Jan-Oct 2016)
- **Phase Two:** Home Office funding to develop and pilot second set of 'autism friendly' resources (Jan-May 2017)

Aims

- To develop an early intervention tool to support young people deemed to be at risk, who do not meet Channel thresholds
- Provide young people with a counter-narrative to extremist arguments that promote intolerance, prejudice and extremist ideas

Key outcomes for young people

- Build personal resilience around a positive sense of self, identity & belonging
- Promote digital resilience to online radicalisation & extremism
- Develop critical thinking skills

Findings from the pilot phase

- Experiencing significant levels of bullying behaviour
- Accessing information on the dark-web
- Meeting up with people had met online
- Increasing exposure to online fake news & conspiracy theories

Workshop Outline

1. Personal identity
2. Belonging and shared (British) values
3. Stereotyping
4. Extremist views and behaviour
5. Online propaganda and conspiracy theories
6. Digital resilience and how to stay online
7. Final evaluation



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Workshop One

Personal Identity: This is me?



What are the workshops all about?



- It's about keeping **all** young people **safe from harm**

- **Preventing** young people from becoming **radicalised** and drawn into **all** forms **extremism**

- Encourage **critical thinking** about national and global events

- Promote **tolerance of people** from different faiths and backgrounds





Group Agreement

- Be open and honest
- Confidentiality
- Ask if you don't understand
- Join in



Dealing with difficult issues



- **Listen and respect the opinions of others** - even if you don't agree with them
- **Challenge the issue not the person**
- **Agree/Disagree/Agree to Differ**

Learning Outcomes:

I will begin to **understand** the things that forms **my identity**.

I will begin to **understand** how my identity informs the way I see **the world around me**.

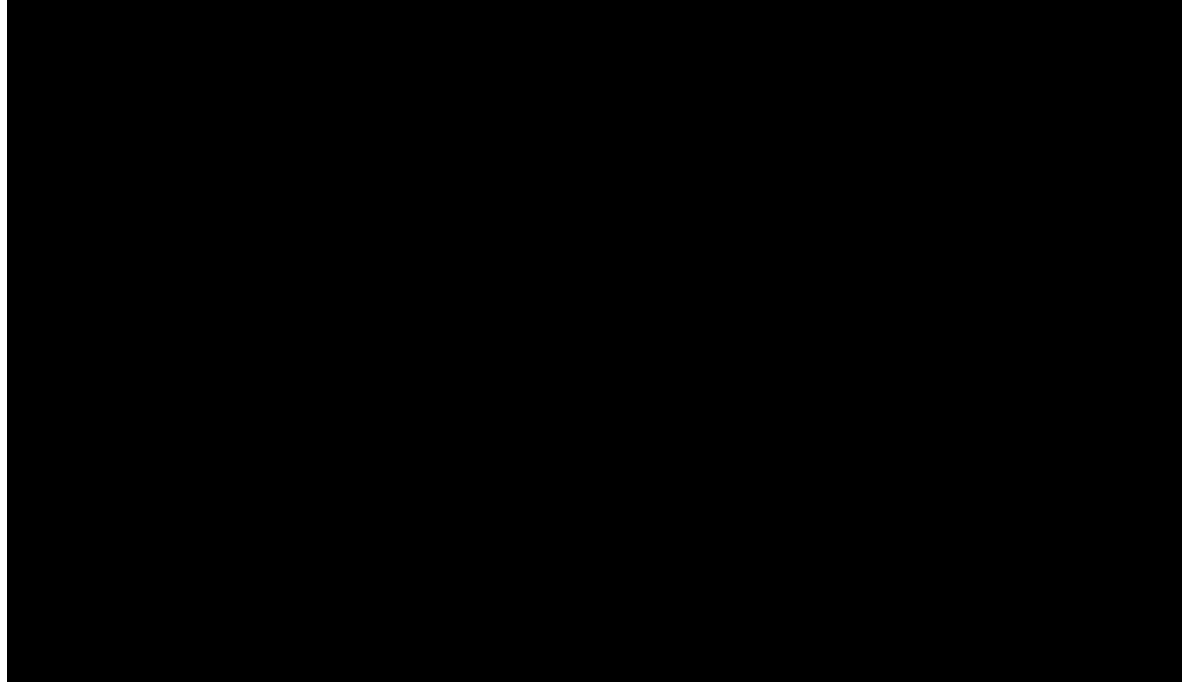


***What do we mean
when we talk about
our identity?***

Film - Amazing Things Happen



Origins by TrueTube

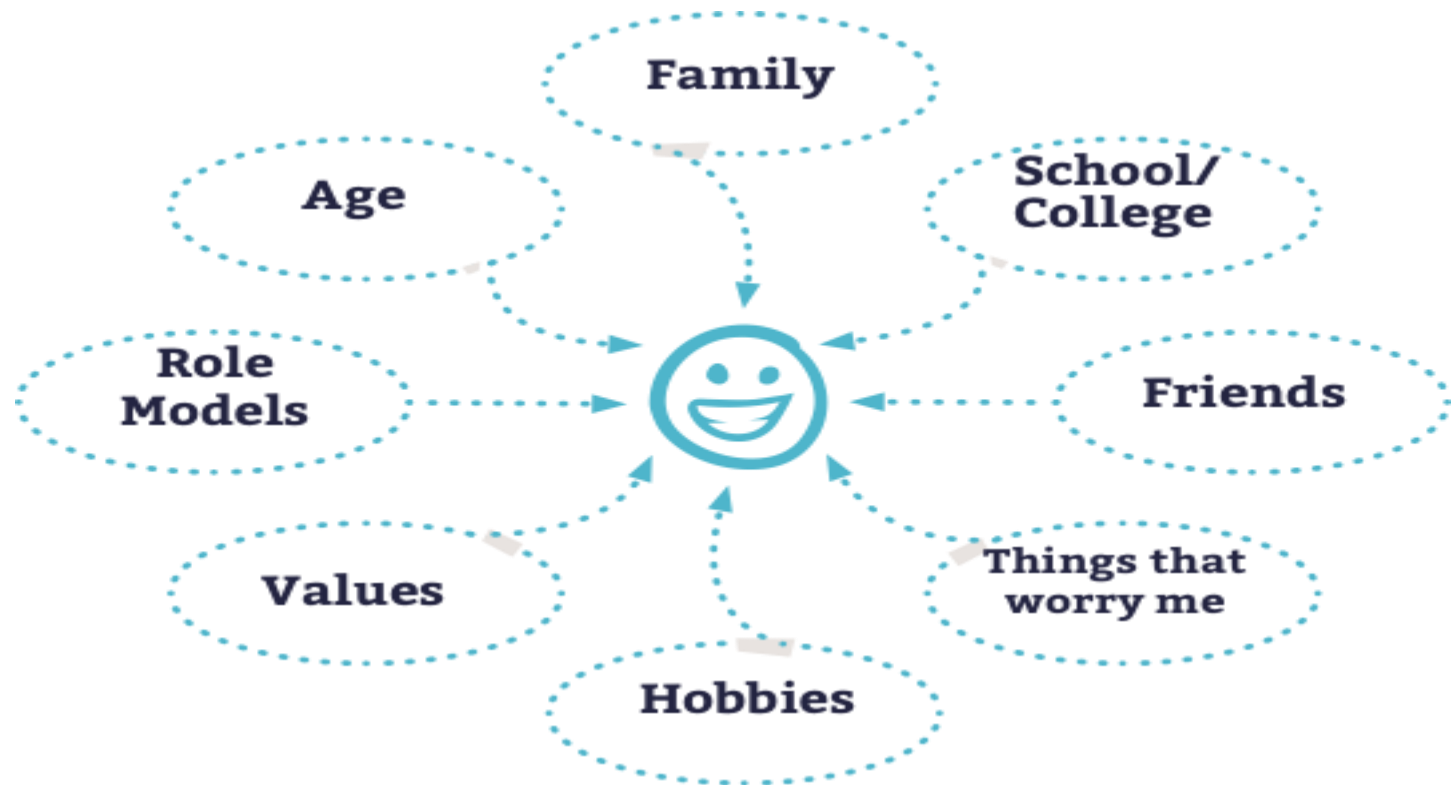


**What were the key
messages in the films?**



What makes me, me?

Activity - My Identity Web



Activity - Things that shape the way I see the world



Think



Connect

***Have you ever
pretended to be
something or
somebody to
fit in?***

Any questions?





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Workshop Two

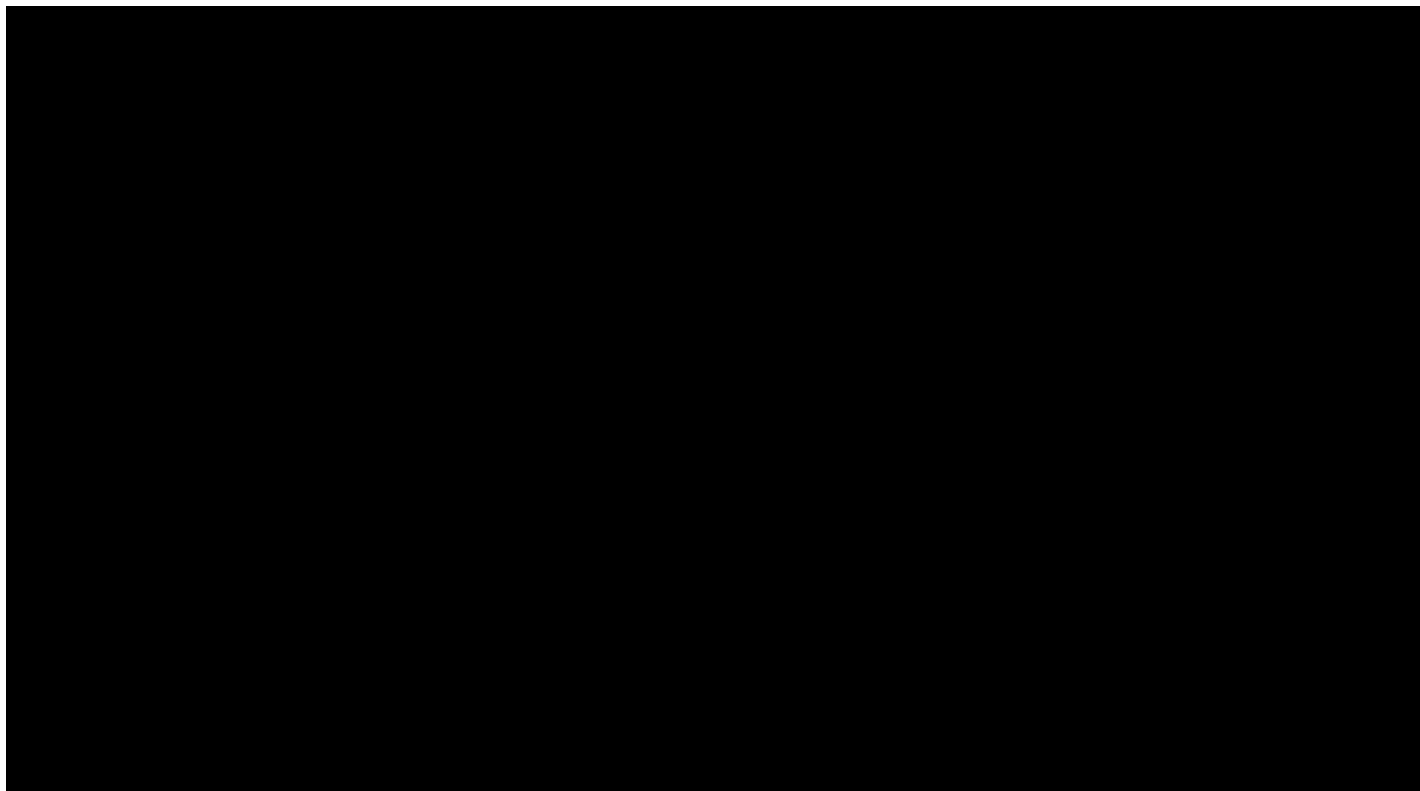
**Group Identity, Belonging and
Shared (British) Values**

Learning Outcomes:

I will **understand** that there is more than one aspect to **my identity**.

I will **understand** how shared (British) values contribute **positively** to living in **the UK**.

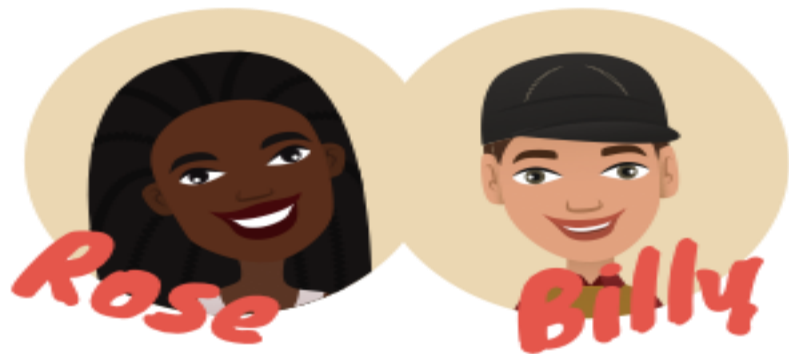
Film – The DNA Journey



**What were the key messages
in the film?**

**Did you agree or disagree with any of the
messages in the film?**

Activity - More than one identity



Read though the short case studies then:

- 1.** List the things that make up each person's identity
- 2.** The challenges they may encounter because of their identity
- 3.** The positive aspects of their identity

Imran



Is 14, born in England and both of his parents are refugees from Afghanistan. He hasn't shared much with his friends about being Muslim. Recently he has been called a 'terrorist' at school.

Sarah



Is a vegetarian, loves Goth music and has been getting in lots of trouble for wearing her Goth clothes and jewellery to school. Sarah thinks this is against her human rights and freedom of expression.

Billy



Lives on a traveller site. He likes most sports. Billy supports Manchester United and England at football but Scotland at Rugby. He is a really good dancer but his dad would go mad if he found out.

Rose



Is 16. She has autism and goes to college. Rose really likes reading and talking to people on social media and is a good online gamer. Rose's parents are worried that she spends too much time online.

Think



***Have any parts
of your identity
ever caused you
problems?***

Think

Getting along with each other in Britain

British Values



Activity - Getting on with each other?



List the rules of your school or college that **help students get on** with each other.



List the rules we have in Britain that **help people get along** with each other.

protect

Getting along with each other in Britain



Democracy

Rule of Law

Tolerance

Mutual Respect

Individual Liberty

Any questions?





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Workshop Three

Stereotyping

Learning Outcomes:

I will **understand** what a **stereotype** is.

I will **recognise** when a **stereotype** is used.

I will **understand** the **negative consequences** of using stereotypes.



What is a Stereotype?



It's a way of **thinking** about a person or a group of people **before** we even **know** them.



Think

Stereotypes can be both
positive and **negative**.



"Girls are
good listeners"



"Young people
with autism are
not interested in
making friends"

Activity - What stereotypes can you see?



Activity - What's in a stereotype?



How much do you agree with each of these?

“A doctor is **better** than a person who collects the rubbish.”

“Women are **safer/ better** drivers than men.”

“People who are unemployed are **too lazy** to get a job.”

“People who spend **too much time** on the computer are geeks.”

Think

Where do stereotypes come from?

- Many of our attitudes are shaped by our **family**
- **Other people** we know can shape the way we think
- What the **media** tells or shows us
- **Online** e.g. news, social media



EXCLUSIVE: SHOCK
1 in 5 Brit
Muslims'
sympathy
for jihadis



Think



***Are all Muslims
terrorists?***

Talking point - Stereotypes about Muslims

Film – “I’m a Muslim, but I’m not...”





Dangers of stereotyping

- They cause people to exaggerate differences between groups
- Stereotyping can lead to bullying in school and the community

Thinking positively about Autism



Any questions?

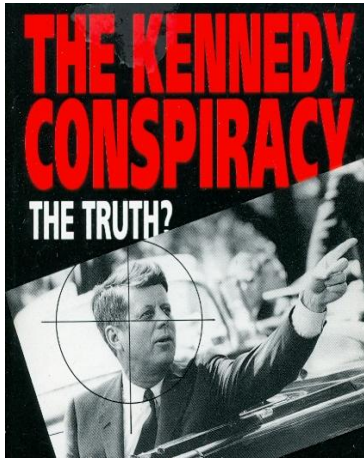


Conspiracy Theories

Question

**Discuss some of the
conspiracy theories that
you have heard about?**

Examples



What does this picture show?



A-Level exam question related to September 11th attacks



- The letters on the towers spell out 'Armageddon'
- The boy's clothes are the colour of the American flag
- The Stanley knife was the weapon the planes were hijacked with
- The football has pentagons on it which references the attack on the Pentagon

Why are they popular?

- **Conspiracy theories** offer people ‘knowledge’ that most people are ignorant of. It’s exciting to think that you know the truth whereas the majority are ignorant of it.
- What they don’t do though is consider all the **evidence**. They only put forward **evidence**, however convoluted, to back up their position.

How do conspiracy theories link to extremism?

-
- **Extremist narratives** do exactly the same. They pick and choose '**evidence**' which supports their ideas and dismiss anything which goes against their single-minded world view.

A conspiracy theory is defined by four characteristics:



A group



acting in secret



to alter institutions hide truth or usurp power



at the expense of the common good

Far- right groups like Britain First use the following sort of narrative:

Far-right group Britain First announce Luton marches after staging mosque 'invasions'



Muslims

are
conspiring

to take
over the UK

to stop British
people being
able to live their
lives as they
choose

Islamist extremist groups like ISIS use the following type of narrative:



The West

are planning

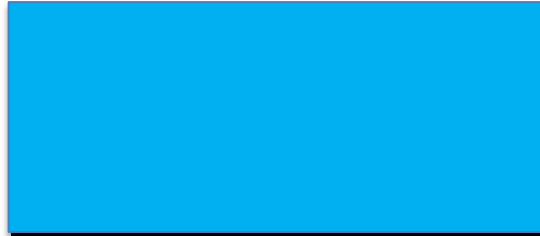
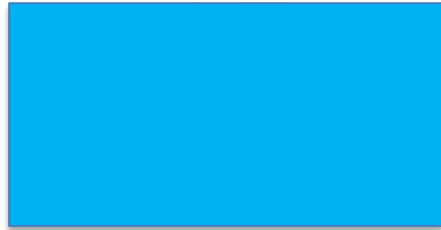
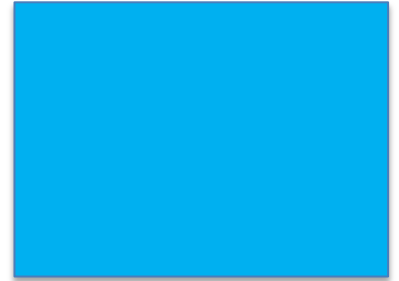
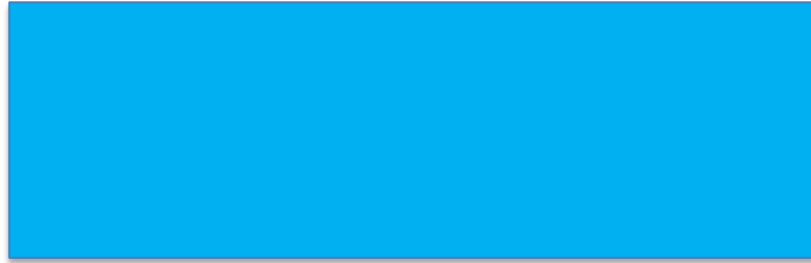
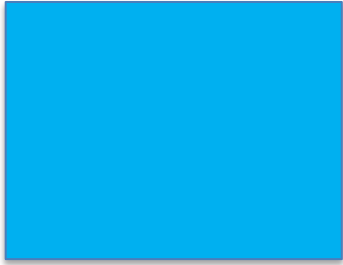
to take
over Muslim
countries

and destroy
Islamic way
of life

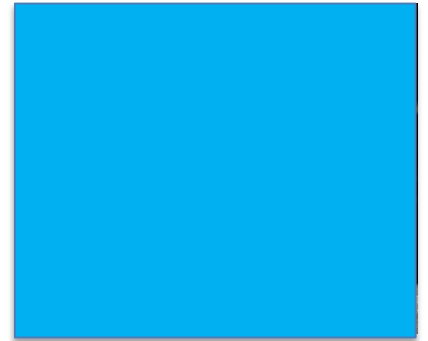
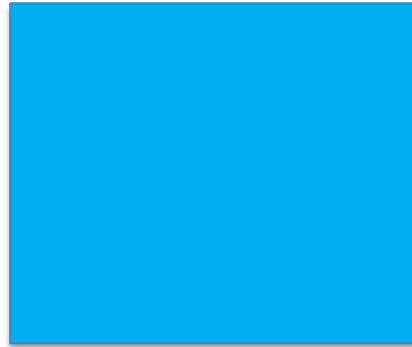
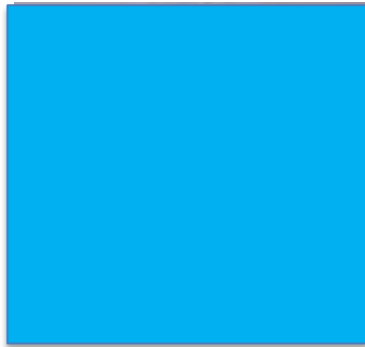
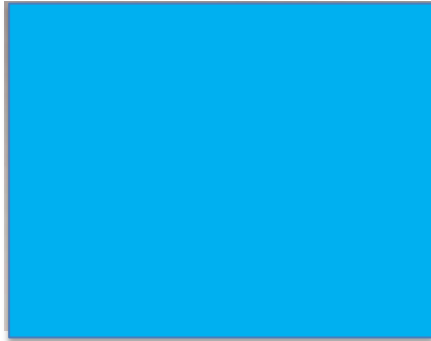
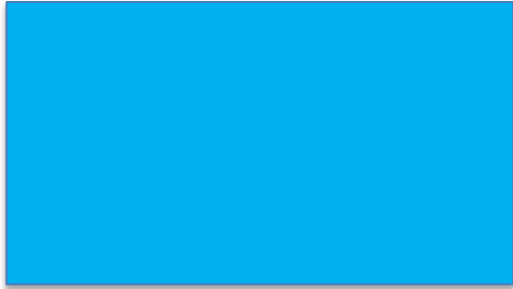
Make up your own conspiracy!

- You will be given four pieces of information
- The group that makes the most convincing conspiracy theory with the information provided wins

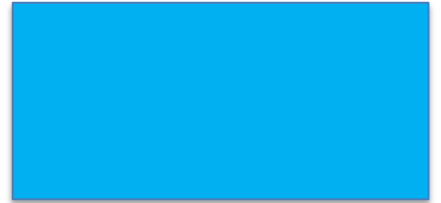
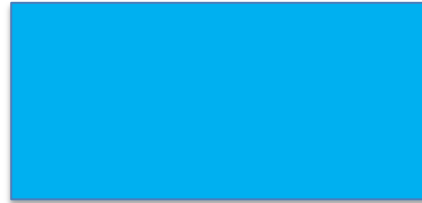
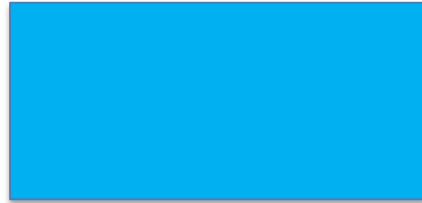
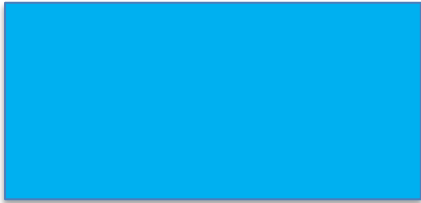
Choose a group...



...a celebrity they are having a secret meeting with



What are they trying to do?



Any questions?





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Workshop Four

.....
Extremist Views and Behaviour

Learning Outcomes:

I will **understand** what is meant by the term **radicalised**.

I will understand how **young people** become **radicalised**.

I will **understand** what is meant by the term **extremism**.

Talking about Extremism & Terrorism





***Have you ever felt
passionate about
something?***



**Extreme behaviour
can take many forms.**



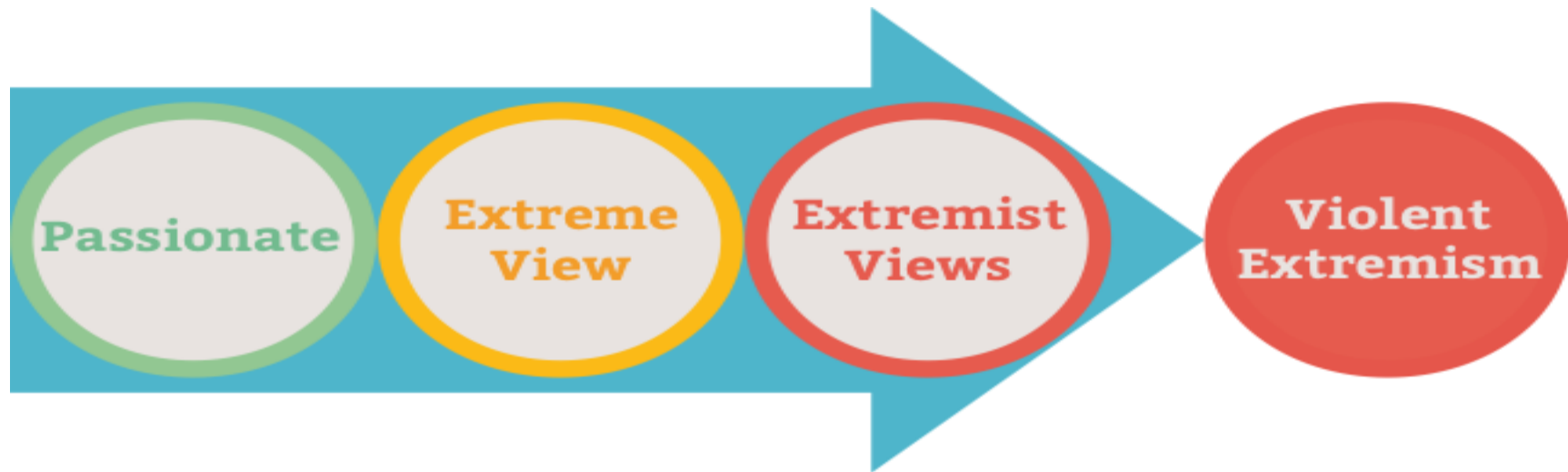
**"Simone likes
extreme sports."**

What does 'extreme' mean
in this example?

Extreme behaviour can take many forms.



Talking point – Development of views



Think

Defining Extremism:

‘Vocal or active **opposition** to fundamental **British values**’




Shared (British) Values:

- Democracy
- Rule of Law
- Tolerance
- Mutual Respect
- Individual Liberty



Think

Radicalisation is...



‘The process of how a person comes to support extremism and terrorism.’



How do young people become radicalised?



What is Online Grooming?

Online grooming is how people
befriend young people online in
order to **take advantage of them.**

The Process of Online Radicalisation

Online Contact

Exploits natural curiosity of a young person

Special Attention

Invests time to develop friendships

Filling a Need

Providing a sense of identity/belonging

Isolating

Creates gaps between child and parents

Ease Inhibitions

Gradual exposure to extremist content

Controlling

Makes threats to stay silent about possible extremist behaviour

Activity

Why do some young people become radicalised?



Any questions?





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Workshop Five

.....
Persuasion Versus Propaganda

Learning Outcomes:

I will understand what propaganda is.

I will understand how propaganda is used by extremist groups.



What is Propaganda?

A range of
techniques that are
used to influence
our thoughts,
beliefs, emotions or
behaviour.



Think

Propaganda comes in many different forms



It can tell us how much we should **like** something



Or how something **might be** for our health

Think

Who uses propaganda?

- The media
- Political parties
- Extremist groups



Talking Point



Talking Point

Different propaganda techniques



Bandwagon

Everyone is doing it.
You must **join in** to
fit in.



Name-calling

Labelling a person or
group of people with
negative words.



Fear

Using words or
images to play on
our **fears**.

Talking Point

Different propaganda techniques



Card Stacking

Presenting only **one side** of the argument.



Emotional Words

Using words that make you **feel strongly** about someone or something.



Compare & Contrast

People are led to believe that a person or thing is **better** than another.

Talking Point

Name-calling

What type of propaganda uses negative words against a person or idea?

Bandwagon

What type of propaganda makes you want to jump in and follow everyone else?

Compare & Contrast

This type of propaganda creates a 'us' and 'them' mentality.

Fear

When our fears are played upon what type of propaganda is being used?

Card Stacking

What type of propaganda only presents one side of the argument?

Activity - Did you get the message?



Any questions?





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Workshop Six

Staying Safe Online

Learning Outcomes:

I will **understand** how to stay **safe** online.

I will understand how **extremist groups** use **online propaganda**.

Talking Point

Can you give examples of the websites you trust?





Fact or Opinion



A **fact** is something that is **true** and can be **proven**. It does not change, no matter who says it.



Opinion is something that **someone thinks** or **feels**. It may change from person to person.



Misinformation versus Disinformation



Misinformation is false or inaccurate information that can **unintentionally** mislead people.



Disinformation is false or inaccurate information which aims to **deliberately** mislead people.

Activity - the dangers of online radicalisation



1. Can you think of **3-5 risks** that each scenario presents to the young person?

2. What **advice** would you give people in each of the scenarios to stay safe online?

News – Fact, Fiction or Misinformation



Picture posted online Jan 2016
**‘American students being
“forced” to pray to Allah’.**



Picture posted online March
2016 by Britain First with the
headline **‘Heartbreaking’.**

Any questions?



Workshop 7: Evaluation Workshop



Priority 1-54's offer

- CPD training (half/full-day training)
- Specific workshops
- Co-delivery of workshops
- Delivery of full programme of workshops across settings

FEEDBACK





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