

Prevent and Misogyny in the Context of Andrew Tate

Recent media reports have been circulating regarding the arrest of Andrew Tate, a highly-controversial online influencer. Tate and his brother are currently detained in Romania as part of an investigation into allegations of human trafficking and rape. Some reporting has focused on the impact of Tate's notoriety on children and young adults, with concerns that his misogynistic worldview may be influencing the mindsets of young men and boys. We are aware that many in the Prevent network have received queries on this issue, and have developed the following guidance to provide advice as to when a referral to Prevent should be considered.

It is the case that many extremist ideologies across the spectrum feature misogynistic narratives. There has also been an increase in violent misogynistic narratives online and the development of newer male supremacist movements which have misogyny at the heart of their belief systems. However, an adherence to misogynistic ideas or misogynistic behaviours in isolation, although concerning, is not something that automatically warrants a referral to Prevent. Similarly, an individual expressing support or admiration for Tate does not, by itself, meet the threshold for a Prevent referral. A referral to Prevent may be appropriate if there are broader indications that radicalisation is occurring or an individual could be drawn into supporting terrorist groups or activities.

Relationships, Sexual Health and Parenthood (RSHP) as part of the Health and Wellbeing curriculum within Curriculum for Excellence Relationships is intended to support children and young people build positive relationships as they grow older and should present facts in an objective, balanced and sensitive manner within the framework of curricular values and an awareness of the law. Getting it right for every child (GIRFEC) provides Scotland with a consistent framework and shared language for promoting, supporting, and safeguarding the wellbeing of children and young people. It is locally embedded and positively embraced by organisations, services and practitioners across Scotland. The National Guidance for Child Protection in Scotland 2021 describes the responsibilities and expectations for all involved in protecting children and will support the care and protection of children very clear on the important role all school and college staff have to play in the protection of children, including online. Amongst other things, online safety should be included in a school's child protection policy.

There are a number of resources available which may support in conversations around the issue of healthy relationships. These links have been provided by Education Scotland:

- [Home - RSHP](#) - this resource is a one stop shop providing materials to support your RSHP education, with support for delivery across early learning settings, schools, colleges and community-based learning. It is organised to sit within Curriculum for Excellence.
- [A summary of Relationships, Sexual Health and Parenthood \(RSHP\) resources | Learning resources | National Improvement Hub \(education.gov.scot\)](#) – signposts to support teachers and practitioners to access key information, resources and policies in order to support professional development and the implementation of Relationships, Sexual Health and Parenthood (RSHP) organiser.
- [Mentors in Violence Prevention \(MVP\) - An overview | Practice exemplars | National Improvement Hub \(education.gov.scot\)](#) Mentors in Violence Prevention (MVP) is a

peer mentoring programme that gives young people the chance to explore and challenge the attitudes, beliefs and cultural norms that underpin all forms of gender-based violence in our society. Exploring violence through a gendered lens, young people are aware of biases that exist within society and develop leadership skills in order for them to employ 'active bystander' theory. Young people explore the scope of violence and are motivated to challenge victim blaming. The programme addresses a range of behaviours including physical violence, name-calling, sexting, coercive and controlling behaviour and harassment. Individuals are not looked on as potential victims or perpetrators but as empowered onlookers with the ability to support and challenge their peers whilst keeping themselves safe.

- [Safeguarding - Prevent radicalisation and extremism | Learning resources | National Improvement Hub \(education.gov.scot\)](#)