# Annex E Signs of Radicalisation

[Guidance from the Department for Education](https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/the-prevent-duty-safeguarding-learners-vulnerable-to-radicalisation/understanding-and-identifying-radicalisation-risk-in-your-education-setting) explains that there’s no single way of identifying whether an individual is likely to be susceptible to radicalisation into terrorism. The process of radicalisation is different for every individual. It can take place over a long period, or it can be very quick.

Factors could include things like being a victim or witness of crime, abuse or bullying, or having personal or emotional difficulties. Adverse childhood experiences, combined with specific influences from family and peers or online connections, may make someone more susceptible to radicalisation.

Push and pull factors can make an individual at risk of extremism or radicalisation. Often there are several risk factors present that, seen together, can cause concern.

## Push factors

Push factors may include an individual feeling:

* Isolated
* They do not belong
* They have no purpose
* Low self-esteem
* Their aspirations are unmet
* Anger or frustration
* A sense of injustice
* Confused about life or the world
* Real or perceived personal grievances

## Pull factors

Pull factors could include an extremist or terrorist group, organisation or individual:

* Offering a sense of community and a support network
* Promising fulfilment or excitement
* Making the learner feel special and part of a wider mission
* Offering a very narrow, manipulated version of an identity that often supports stereotypical gender norms
* Sffering inaccurate answers or falsehoods to grievances
* Encouraging conspiracy theories
* Promoting an ‘us vs. them’ mentality
* Blaming specific communities for grievances
* Encouraging the use of hatred and violent actions to get justice
* Encouraging ideas of supremacy

Evidence of any one indicator should not be taken on its own as proof that radicalisation is occurring. However, it should alert people to make further assessments and to consider other associated factors. The lists of possible indicators and examples of behaviour are not exhaustive.

It is not the responsibility of staff, volunteers, or students at Edge Hill University to decide whether radicalisation has taken place. It is however the responsibility of staff, volunteers, and students to report any concerns they may have or allegations they have heard, as per the Safeguarding procedure.