



PREVENT

Spotting the signs and reporting concerns

The journey to becoming radicalised is different for everyone and there are many reasons why someone becomes vulnerable. Radicalisation can take place very quickly, or over a long period of time.

More important than any one specific sign is the sense that something is not quite right with the person you're worried about. You could spot one sign or a combination of signs that seem to be increasing in intensity.

However, there are certain behaviours you can watch out for that we often see when someone is being led down the path of extremism.

Early intervention can help to keep our communities safe. If during the course of your work you are concerned about the welfare of an individual you should contact:

- Your organisation's Safeguarding Lead
- [ACTEarly's](#) support line 0800 011 3764



Signs you could see might include:

- Making comments that seem out of character or increasing in hostility
- Making comments that are homophobic, transphobic, racist, misogynistic; that along with other signs can point to the possibility that they are becoming radicalised
- Becoming increasingly intolerant of other people's views
- Being secretive of who they are talking to online
- Sharing or liking extremist posts on social media
- Reading, posting, watching or sharing hateful or extreme content and links
- Appearing to be expressing someone else's views.

Visit [ACT Early](#) to find out more about the signs that someone may be vulnerable to radicalisation.



What can put people at risk?

There is no single profile of a terrorist or violent extremist. Factors which may make people more vulnerable include:

- Substance & alcohol misuse
- Peer pressure
- Influence from older people or via the Internet
- Bullying
- Crime & anti-social behaviour
- Domestic violence
- Family tensions
- Race/hate crime
- Mental Health issues
- Lack of self-esteem or identity
- Grievances (personal or political)
- Migration.

A 'Channel Panel' made up of local agencies will assess the nature and extent of the potential risk to an individual and, where necessary, provide an appropriate support package tailored to their needs. Those involved in this multi-agency panel might include police, education, health, housing and social care.

