Protecting vulnerable young people from Radicalisation.

- Radicalisation is not a theological problem.
- Muslims are not more vulnerable to this than others.
- This is classed as abuse of vulnerable young people of all religious back grounds.
- It is inciting violence in young people.
- How do we identify the vulnerability?

 Listen, be vigilant of any changes in behaviour/demeanour.

- Internet safety for these young people is paramount. It is often how contact is made and grooming occurs.
- Who is best suited to provide protection/intervention?

Anybody within schools or has any interaction with young people. Teachers, tutors, support staff, anyone working with young people.

- How do we protect those we consider vulnerable?

Keep communications lines open with the young person. Ask/refer for help. Always trust your gut instinct.

Key things to consider within an individual's push towards radicalisation (Pliner, ISCA 2013):

1. Self-identification – the way individuals define their own character
2. Us vs. Them Societal View – individuals see society as a whole as an opposition to which they cannot relate
3. Social Interaction – the way individuals interact with society
4. Persona – individuals' personality and expression of emotion
5. Association – relationships with, or representation of connection to, radical groups

Below is the full list of observable indicators of possible radicalisation:

A. Self-identification
1. Naming New Ideological Leaders/Role Models
2. Lingering Concern with Questions of Meaning and Identity
3. Concentrated Self-image
4. Very Strong Devotion to a Particular Change
5. Newfound Patriotism

B. Us vs. Them Societal View

6. Seeing Society as the Enemy
7. Verbal Expression against the Government
8. Expressed Feelings of Disconnection
9. Change in Personal Narrative

Social Interaction

10. Disconnecting with Former Community
11. Initiating Personal Violence
12. Forcing Customs on Others
13. Untouchable Demeanour
14. Dependence on Communication Technology

D. Persona

15. Change in Personality
16. Particular Emotional Expressions

E. Association

17. Associating with Extremist Groups
18. Word Choice
19. Change in Physical Appearance and/or Attire
20. Internet Identity
21. Training Travel

See below for common features amongst different groups relating to radicalisation

Right Wing

1. Change in Physical Appearance and/or Attire
2. Associating with Extremist Groups

Islamic

1. Verbal Expression against the Government
2. Expressed Feelings of Disconnection
3. Disconnecting from Former Community
4. Change in Physical Appearance and/or Attire

Law Enforcement:

1. Change in Physical Appearance and/or Attire
2. Disconnecting from Former Community