This evidence map illustrates the findings of a review of research on protective factors against violent extremism.

The map is based on an analysis of 52 papers published between 1998 and 2021.

Details of the methodology used to compile the map can be found in the Full Report.

Each box represents one factor and factors are clustered according to different levels of influence. These include individual factors such as those relating to psychology, socio-economics, religion, activism, and civic attachment, and factors linked to the family, society, school and peer group.

A single factor could be identified in multiple studies, and each study typically refers to more than one protective factor.

Studies are numbered and are colour coded based on the outcome that is being assessed in each study. These include violent extremist attitudes, intentions, and behaviours.

The map should be read alongside the Full Report. Although it provides an overview of the factors researchers have identified to date, it does not include details on the strength or direction of the relationships, or provide other relevant information about non-linear relationships or approaches to sampling.

A more detailed explanation of the nature of protective factors and how researchers have sought to explain them is set out in the Full Report which can be found at: www.crestresearch.ac.uk
The image contains a matrix diagram illustrating various psychological, socio-economic, and religious factors, along with their corresponding values. The matrix is divided into sections labeled 'Individual', 'Activism', 'Civic Attachment', 'Religion', 'Society', 'School', and 'Peer'. Each section contains factors such as self-control, empathy, death of a close person, mental health, agreeableness, life dissatisfaction, employment, age, gender, legit political protest, charitable donation, volunteering, political disinterest, peaceful religious activism, boycotting, religious disinterest, democratic valence, religiosity, trust in government, trust in police, acceptance of CT laws, perceived government justice, observer justice sensitivity, law relevant morality, pos attitude to restorative justice, low id incompatibility, anxiety at incarceration, positive parenting, married, property ownership, non-violent partner, non-violent family, incarceration of family member, host country attachment, societal attachment, social cohesion, group efficacy, cross-group contacts, social integration, educational attainment, non-violent peers, cross group friendship, social support, and more social contact.
STUDIES


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