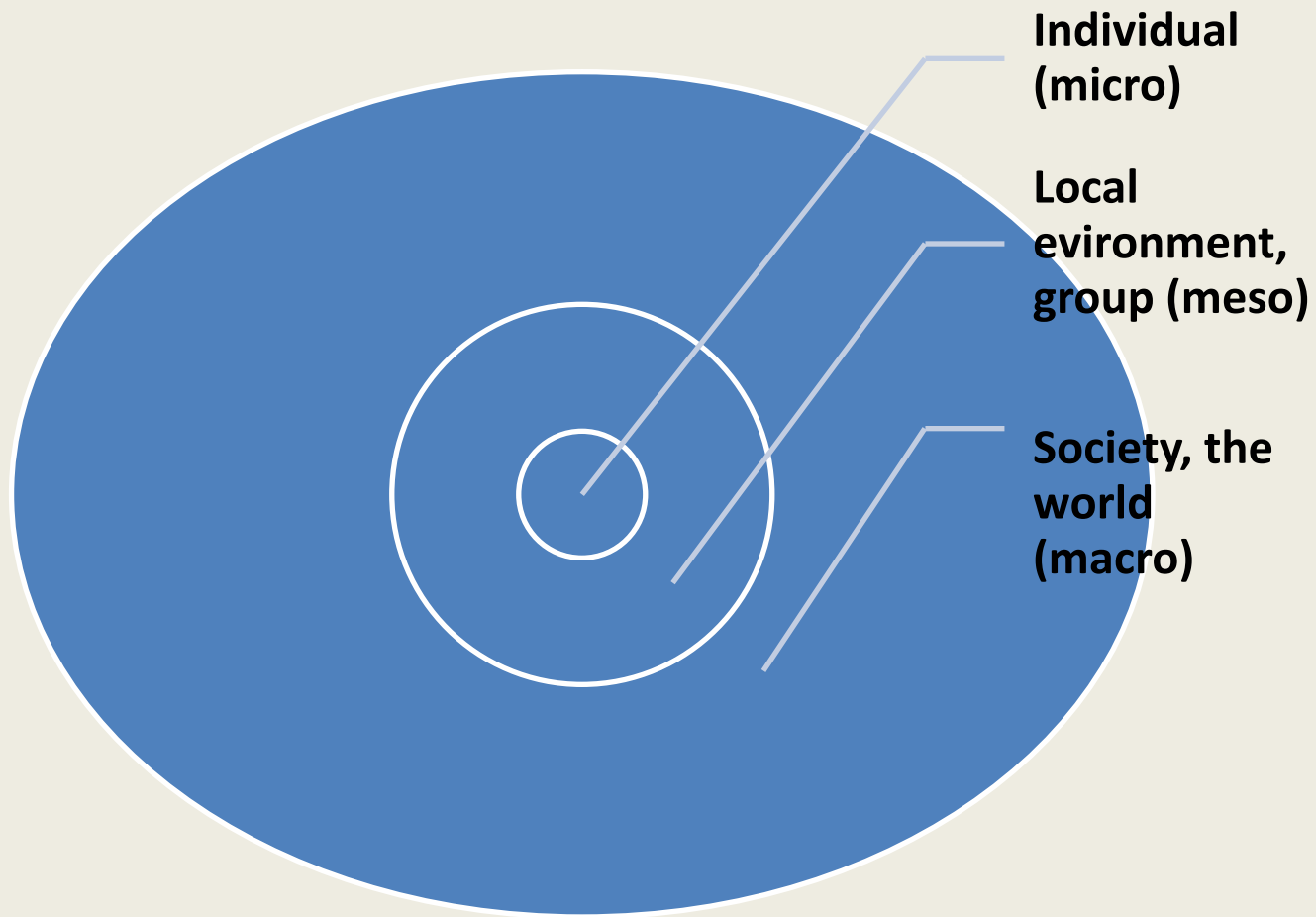


PREVENTION OF RADICALISATION AND DISCRIMINATION IN AARHUS

Steffen Saigusa Nielsen
East Jutland Police







9/11-2001



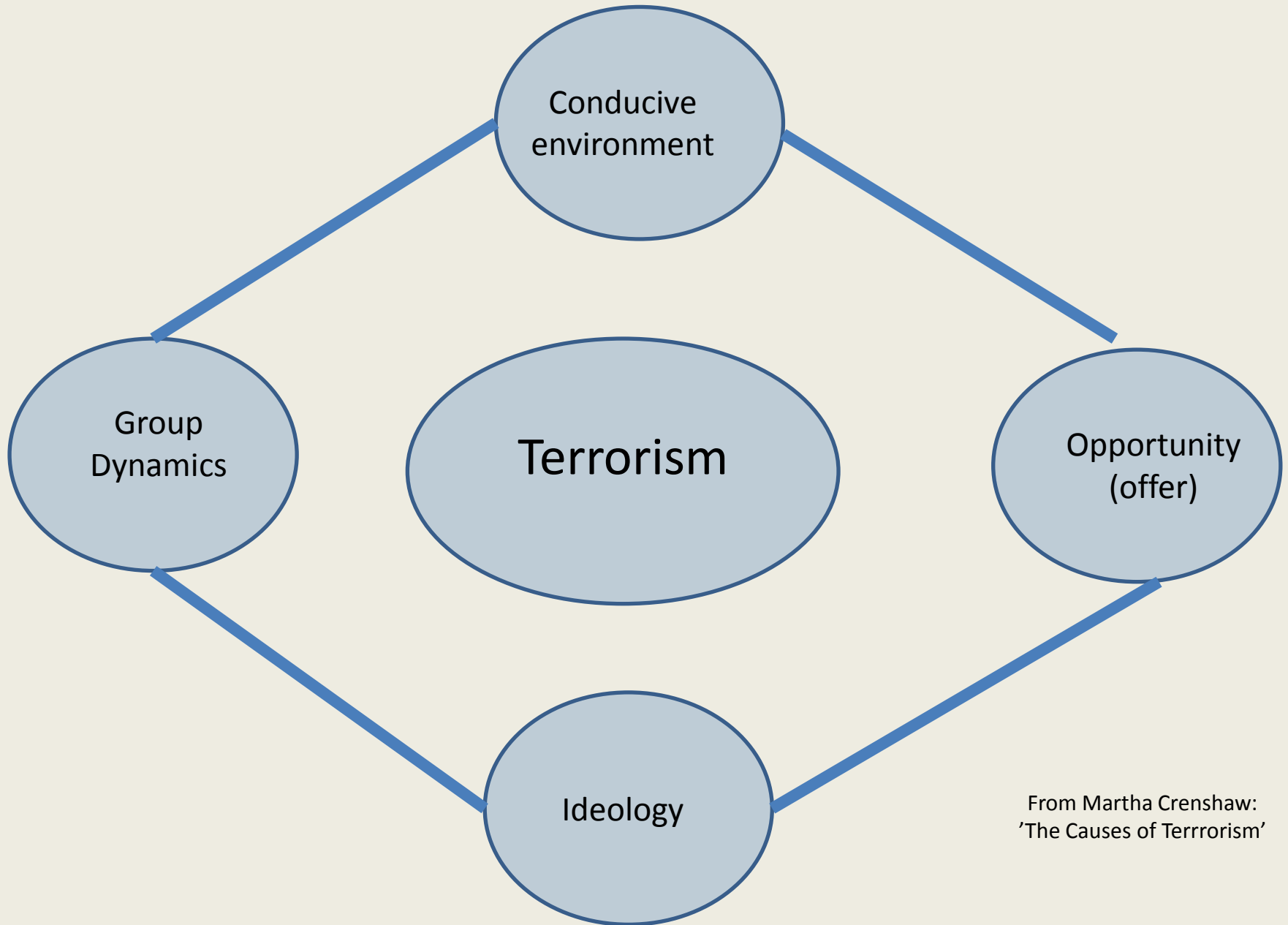
3/11-2004



7/7-2005

Project starts in
Aarhus 2007

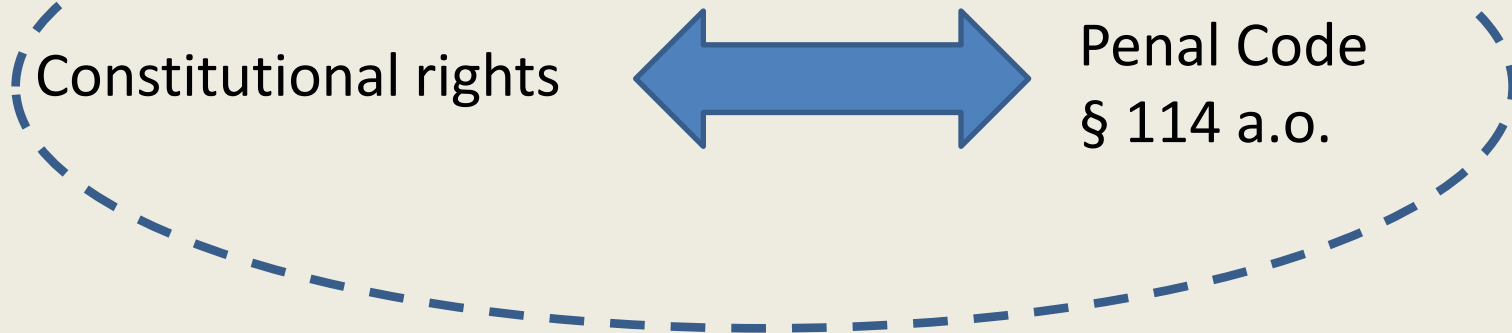




From Martha Crenshaw:
'The Causes of Terrorism'

- ◎ **Radicalization** - a process leading to a persons gradual acceptance of the use of violence or other illegal means to further political og religious agendas
- ◎ **Violent extremism** - the use of violence or other illegal means to further political or religious agendas
- ◎ **Terrorism** - the use of violent means to purposefully scaring a population with the intent to destabilize or destroy a nations political, economic or social structure

"Area of operation"



Countering radicalisation and violent extremism

```
graph TD; A([Countering radicalisation and violent extremism]) --> B([Intelligence and surveillance: Intelligence Service]); A --> C([Intelligence, pursuing and deterring: Police districts]); A --> D([Prevention: Police, national and local authorities, civil society]);
```

Intelligence and
surveillance:
Intelligence Service

Intelligence, pursuing and
detering:
Police districts

Prevention:
Police, national and local
authorities, civil society

Strategy

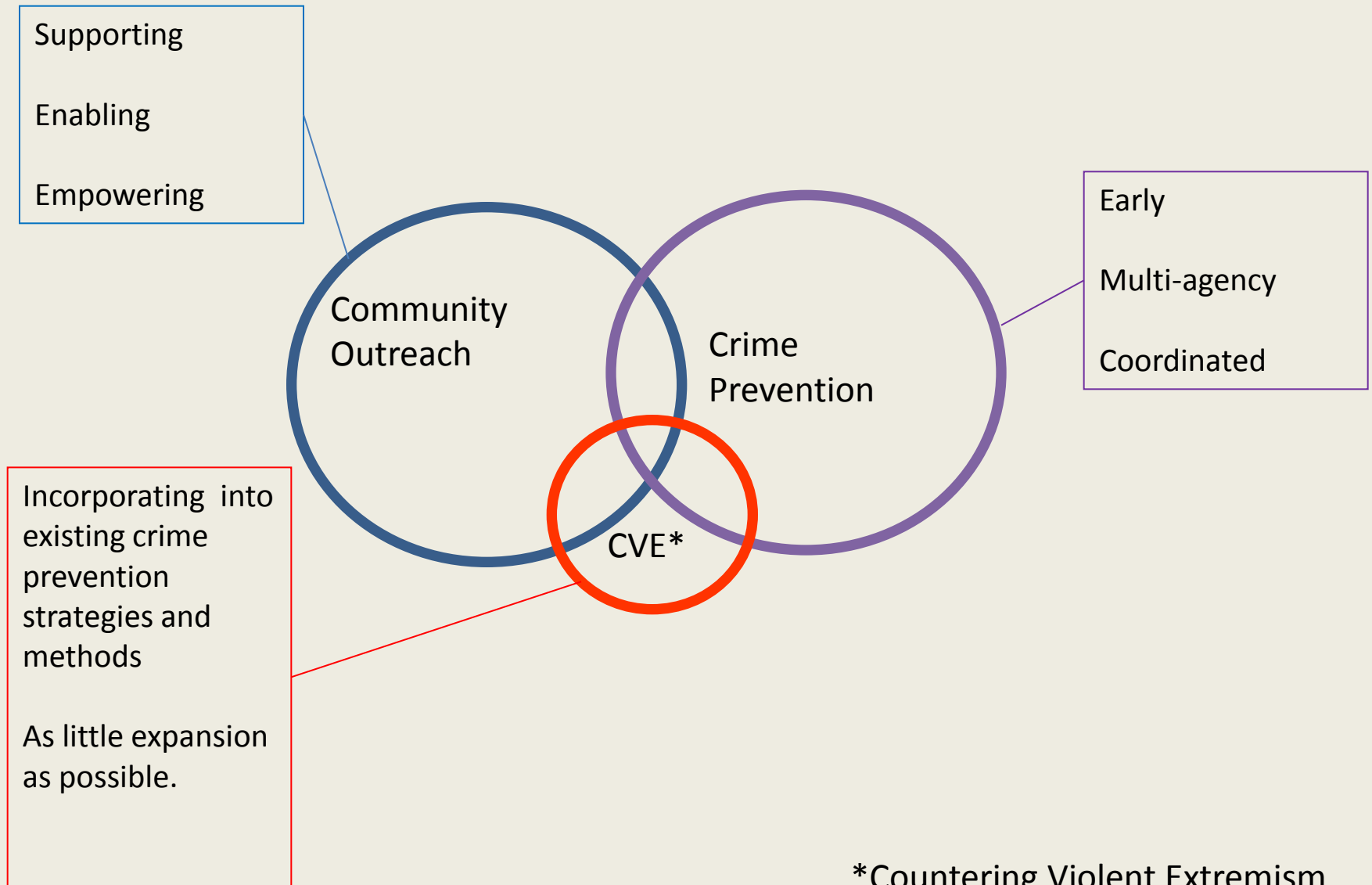


Proportionality

Multi-agency
cooperation

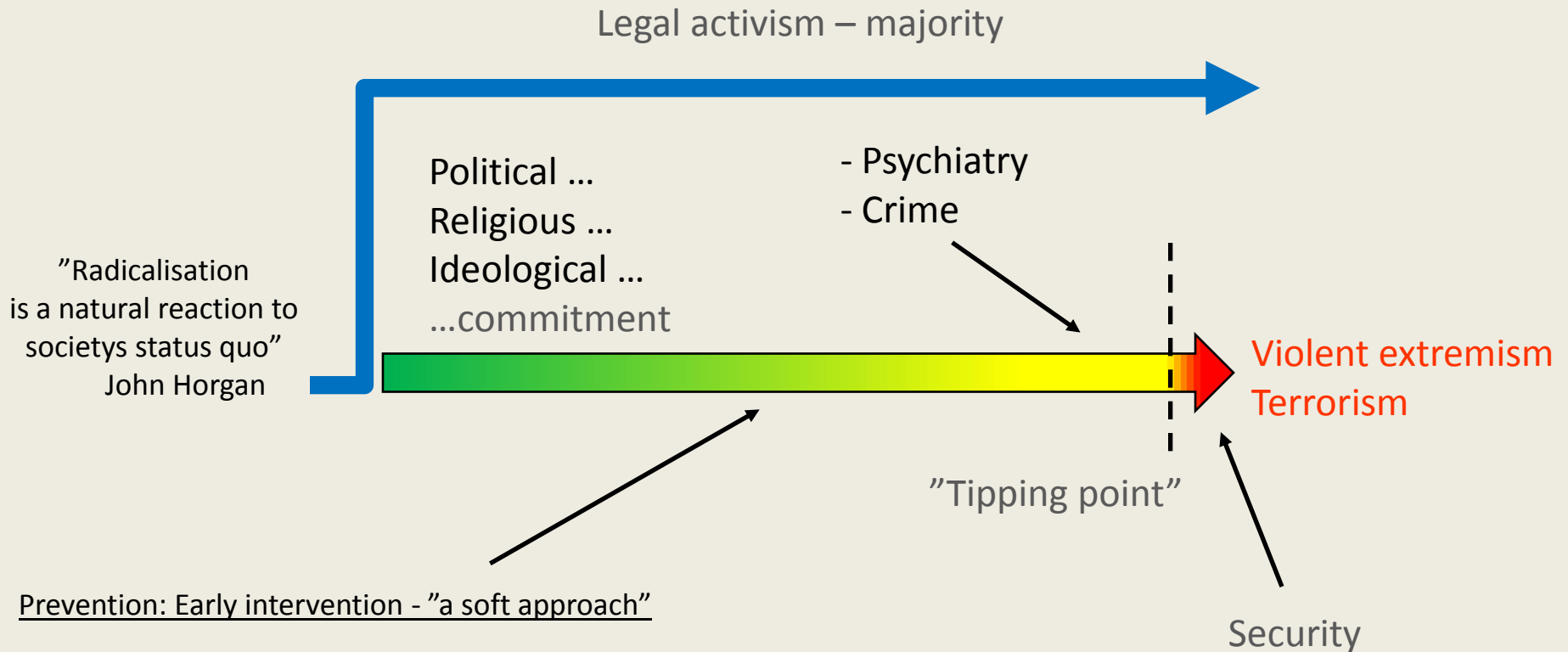
Use existing
possibilities and
systems

Narrow expertise –
Widespread
awareness



*Countering Violent Extremism

Radicalisation is a process

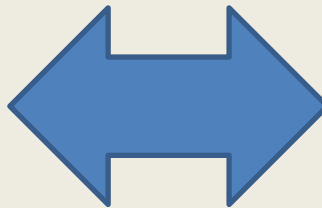


No profile!

Protective factors - resilience

- Inclusion and citizenship
- Care and strong social bonds in the immediate environment
- Positive group dynamics
- Life skills, fx.:
- Identity complexity
- Ambiguity tolerance

Condi-
tions in
life



making
sense

Risk factors

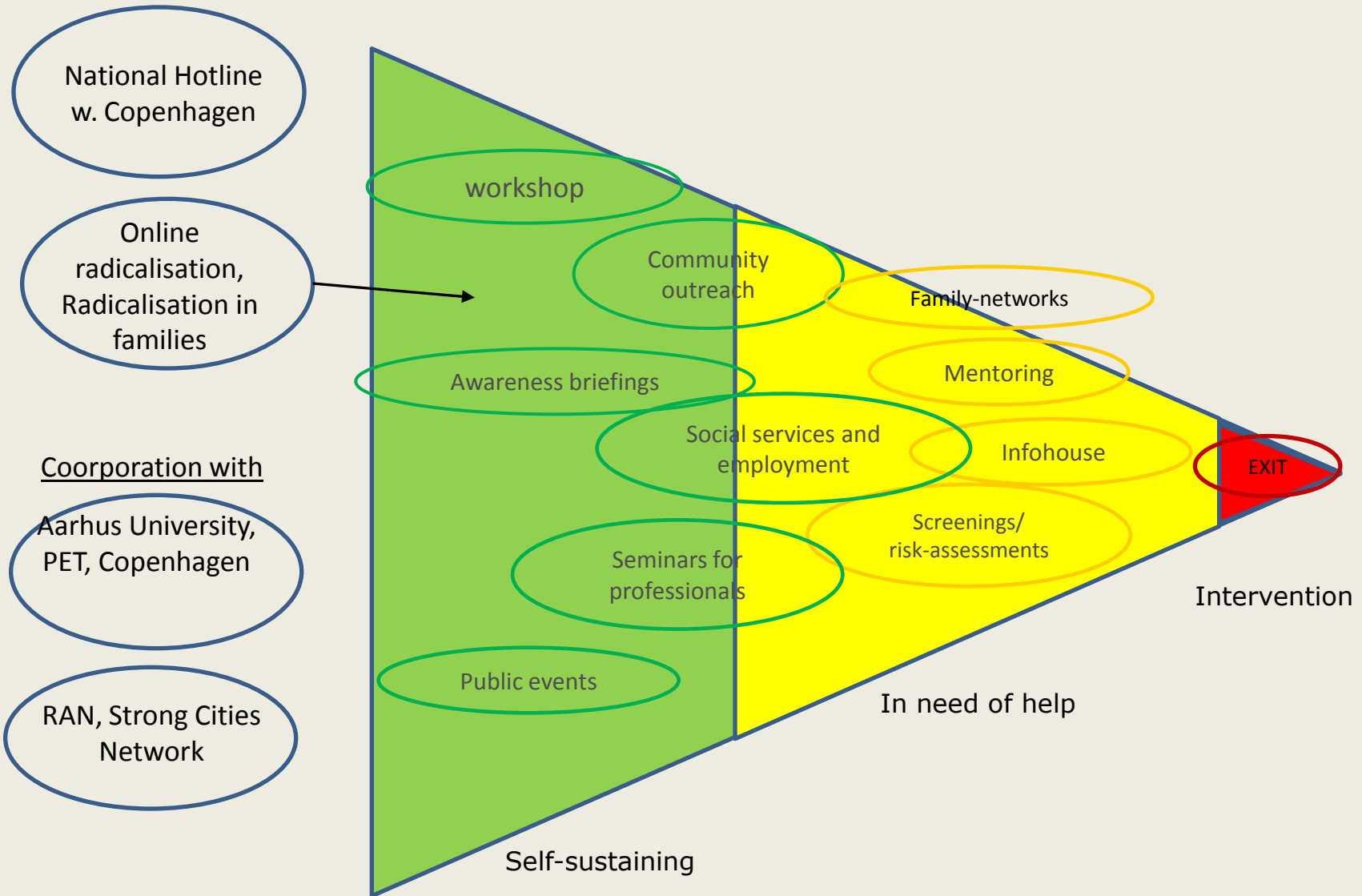
Push

- Exclusion, discrimination
- Poor living conditions
- Personal or social crisis
- Ambiguity intolerance, fundamentalism
- Victimized narrative
- Simplified identity, monomania
- Violence as accepted and preferred expression

Pull

- Recruitment
- Simple solutions to complicated problems (dogmatic ideologies)
- Cult-like group dynamics
- Closed groups with care, respect and strong social bonding

"The Aarhus-model"



Infohouse



Social Services - under 18 years

Social Services – over 18 years

Department for Children and Youth

Employment services

Police

Visitation – Screening.

Risk assessment

Individual profiling

Qualifying assessment

Early intervention Preliminary Risk evaluation (JACA)

- **Justified: Are violent actions justified? – victimized narrative, identified target, dogmatic ideology as justification for use of violence**
- **Alternatives: Are there alternatives? Does subject see other outlets for frustration than violence?**
- **Capability: Is subject capable? Part of network supporting use of violence, access to weapons and training**
- **Ability: Does subject have ability? – Subject has received training or has experience with violence; mindset; "battlemind"; trauma; personality**

ACTIONCARD – Infohouse individual profiling

1.

Risk and threat

- 1. Convictions and rethoric**
- 2. Violent tendencies**
- 3. Criminal history**
- 4. Associates and relations**

2.

Resilience and ressources

- 1. Individual characteristics**
- 2. Motivation**
- 3. Family**
- 4. Network and activities**
- 5. Education**
- 6. Health**

Individual assessment

The Basic Five

1. What do you want?
2. What can you do (skills)?
3. What are your possibilities and opportunities (Structural conditions)?
4. How are you met? (What help is needed?)
5. What do you do? (Actions)

(Preben Bertelsen, University of Aarhus)