

Forebygging av ideologisk radikalisering

Notat fra Kunnskapsenteret
Systematisk litteratursøk med sortering
Mai 2014

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Nasjonalt kunnskapssenter for helsetjenesten
Oslo, mai 2014

Hovedfunn

Seksjon for velferdstjenester ved Nasjonalt kunnskapssenter for helsetjenesten fikk i oppdrag av Politidirektoratet og Integrerings- og mangfoldsdirektoratet (IMDi) å utføre et systematisk litteratursøk med påfølgende sortering av mulig relevante studier. Oppdraget var å identifisere empiriske studier som undersøker effekten av og erfaringer med tiltak som har til hensikt å forebygge radikaliserings, fortrinnsvis blant ungdom.

Metode

Vi utarbeidet en søkestrategi for et systematisk litteratursøk for å identifisere studier som har undersøkt effekt av og erfaringer med tiltak som har til hensikt å forebygge radikaliserings. Det ble søkt i medisinske og sosialfaglige databaser etter empiriske studier med alle typer forskningsdesign. Søket ble gjennomført i mars 2014.

Resultater

- Søket resulterte i totalt 13511 referanser. Av disse ble 18 studier vurdert som mulig relevante i henhold til inklusjonskriteriene.
- Vi identifiserte to mulig relevante systematiske oversikter om tiltak mot religiøs radikaliserings.
- Vi identifiserte to kontrollerte studier (en RCT og en ikke-randomisert kontrollert studie). Disse studiene undersøkte effekten av å fremme offerbevissthet og kunnskap om menneskerettigheter, og effekten av opplæring i å bedre relasjonen mellom ulike (kulturelle) grupper.
- Vi identifiserte åtte kvalitative studier som utforsket erfaringer med ulike forebyggende tiltak mot radikaliserings.
- De øvrige studiene hadde case-studie design, mixed methods design eller hadde uklare studiedesign.

Vi har identifisert kun to små kontrollerte studier som målte effekt av to ulike forebyggende tiltak mot radikaliserings. Det foreligger dermed ikke noe empirisk grunnlag for å utarbeide en systematisk oversikt om effekt av forebyggende tiltak mot radikaliserings.

Tittel:

Forebygging av ideologisk radikaliserings

Publikasjonstype:

Systematisk litteratursøk med sortering

Systematisk litteratursøk med sortering er resultatet av å

- søke etter relevant litteratur ifølge en søkestrategi og
- eventuelt sortere denne litteraturen i grupper presentert med referanser og vanligvis sammendrag

Svarer ikke på alt:

- Ingen kritisk vurdering av studienes kvalitet
- Ingen analyse eller sammenfatning av studiene
- Ingen anbefalinger

Hvem står bak denne publikasjonen?

Kunnskapssenteret har gjennomført oppdraget etter forespørsel fra Politidirektoratet og Integrerings- og mangfoldsdirektoratet

Når ble litteratursøket utført?

Søk etter studier ble avsluttet mars 2014.

Key messages

The National Police Directorate and the Directorate of Integration and Diversity commissioned a systematic search from The Social Research Unit at the Norwegian Knowledge Centre for the Health Services. The aim was to identify studies that investigated effects of and experiences with interventions that aimed at preventing radicalization, primarily among youth.

Methods

We conducted a systematic search for empirical studies, employing any kind of study design, on effect of or experiences with interventions aimed at preventing radicalisation. We searched in medical and social science databases. The search was conducted in March 2014.

Results

- We identified 13511 references in total. Among these, we considered 18 to be relevant according to the inclusion criteria.
- We identified two potentially relevant systematic reviews about religious radicalisation.
- We identified two controlled studies (one RCT and one non-randomised controlled study). These studies investigated the effect of an educational intervention designed to improve inter-group relations, and the effect of a program designed to increase sensitivity to victims and promote respect for human rights.
- We identified eight qualitative studies that explored experiences with different preventive interventions against radicalism.
- The other studies were a case-study, had mixed methods design or had unclear designs.

As we identified only two small controlled studies that measured the effect of two different interventions, there is at present no empirical fundament to make a systematic review about effect of such interventions.

Title:
Preventing ideological radicalization

Type of publication:
Systematic reference list

A systematic reference list is the result of a search for relevant literature according to a specific search strategy. The references resulting from the search are then grouped and presented with their abstracts.

Doesn't answer everything:

- No critical evaluation of study quality
- No analysis or synthesis of the studies
- No recommendations

Publisher:
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Updated:
Last search for studies:
March 2014.

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Forord

Politidirektoratet og Integrerings- og mangfoldsdirektoratet har bestilt et systematisk litteratursøk med sortering for å identifisere studier som undersøker effekt av og erfaringer med intervensjoner som har til hensikt å forebygge rekruttering til radikaliserede miljøer og å forebygge radikaliserede handlinger, fortrinnsvis blant ungdom.

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Innledning

Bakgrunn

Fenomenet radikalisering har i de senere årene fått økt oppmerksomhet i det norske mediebildet. Radikalisering kan defineres som en prosess med økende aksept for bruk av vold for å oppnå politiske mål. Det alvorligste eksempelet på dette i Norge skjedde med bakgrunn i høyreekstrem ideologi den 22. juli 2011. Utvikling av ekstreme holdninger og vilje til å utøve vold blant enkeltindivider finner man i en rekke miljøer i en internasjonal sammenheng: I følge Europol er radikaliserede separatistgrupper (baskere, nordirer), anarkister, dyrevernavaktivister og høyre-ekstreme de mest framtreddende når det gjelder voldelige angrep i Europa (1). Til sammenlikning var bare ett av til sammen 294 angrep i Europa i 2009 utført av radikaliserede islamister (1).

Regjeringen skal i 2014 levere en handlingsplan mot radikalisering og voldelig ekstremisme i arbeidet med å forebygge at unge mennesker utvikler ekstreme holdninger og knytter seg til radikaliserede miljøer. Justisministeren går inn for at forebyggingen skal skje på et bredt felt, der både politi, skole, kommune, foreldre og nærmiljø er involvert (2).

Definisjoner

Radikalisering kan defineres som en prosess der en person i økende grad aksepterer bruk av vold for å nå sine politiske mål (3). Radikalisering kan lede til terrorhandlinger. I sikkerhetsloven defineres terrorhandlinger som: "ulovlig bruk av, eller trussel om bruk av, makt eller vold mot personer og eiendom, i et forsøk på å legge press på landets myndigheter eller befolkning eller samfunnet for øvrig for å oppnå politiske, religiøse eller ideologiske mål" (4). Politiets sikkerhetstjeneste prioriterer fire grupper som representerer en trussel mht. politisk motivert vold i Norge; ekstreme islamistiske miljøer, høyre-ekstreme miljøer; anti-islamske miljøer; og venstreekstreme/autonome miljøer (4).

Styrker og svakheter ved litteratursøk med sortering

Ved systematiske litteratursøk med sortering går man gjennom søkeresultatet for å identifisere relevante publikasjoner for problemstillingen. Dette gjøres basert på tittel og eventuelt sammendrag. Artikkene innhentes ikke i fulltekst. Det betyr at vi kan ha inkludert titler som kan vise seg ikke å være relevante ved gjennomlesning av fulltekst. Det gjør også at vi kan ha mistet relevante publikasjoner pga. manglende informasjon i sammendragene. Vi benytter kun bibliografiske databaser, samt søk etter grå litteratur i bl.a. Google, for å identifisere litteratur. Vi kan derfor ha gått glipp av potensielt relevante studier som man kan finne ved søk i referanselister eller kontakt med eksperter på fagfeltet.

I et litteratursøk med sortering gjennomføres ingen kvalitetsvurdering av artikkene. Ved en full forskningsoppsummering ville vi ha innhentet artikkene i fulltekst for endelig vurdering opp mot inklusjonskriteriene. Inkluderte studier ville i tillegg blitt vurdert for vitenskapelig/metodisk kvalitet, og resultatene ville blitt sammenstilt og diskutert.

En styrke ved systematiske litteratursøk med sortering er imidlertid at det gir et bilde av forskningslitteraturen som kan peke på områder med manglende kunnskap (få empiriske studier) eller områder hvor tilfanget av forskning er rikelig, og hvor det er behov for en systematisk oversikt.

Problemstilling

Problemstillingen var å identifisere studier som har undersøkt effekt av og erfaringer med tiltak som har til hensikt å forebygge radikaliserings.

Metode

Litteratursøk

Vi søkte systematisk etter studier og systematiske oversikter i følgende databaser:

- Bibsys
- Campbell Library
- Cochrane Library (alle databaser)
- DARE
- ERIC
- ISI Science/Social Science Citation Index
- PsycINFO
- Medline
- Google scholar
- Open Sigle – System for Information on Grey Literature in Europe
- SSRN – Social Science Research Network e-library
- Social Care online
- Sociological abstracts
- BRÅ
- NCJRS (National Criminal Justice Reference Center)
- Google Scholar

Søket ble avsluttet i mars 2014.

Begrunnelse for valg av søkestrategi

Prosjektleder planla en søkestrategi i samarbeid med forskningsbibliotekar. Forskningsbibliotekaren utførte søket i samtlige databaser. Den fullstendige søkestrategien finnes i vedlegg 1. Søket er gjort for hele tidsperioden databasene dekker bakover i tid.

Inklusjonskriterier

Populasjon:	Den generelle befolkning, ingen begrensning på alder (men spesielt unge mennesker) eller ideologisk tilhørighet.
Tiltak:	Alle typer tiltak som har til hensikt å forebygge <i>rekruttering</i> til radikalisererte grupper; <i>oppbygging</i> av radikalisererte miljøer; radikalisererte <i>voldsytringer og -handlinger</i> .
Sammenlikning:	Alle.
Utfall:	Radikalisererte voldsytringer og -handlinger, tilhørighet til radikalisererte miljøer/ideologier.
Studiedesign	Ingen begrensning på studiedesign.
Språk:	Ikke presisert

Artikkelutvelging

Forskerne gikk parvis gjennom alle titler og sammendrag for å vurdere relevans i henhold til inklusjonskriteriene. Vurderingene ble utført uavhengig av hverandre. Inklusjon eller eksklusjon ble avgjort ved konsensus.

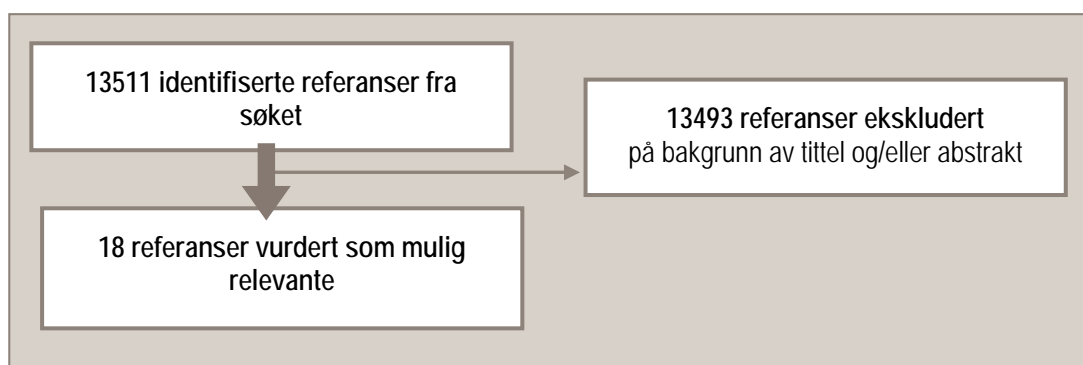
Utvelging av litteratur var kun basert på tittel og sammendrag. Vi har ikke innhentet eller lest artiklene i fulltekst.

Resultat

Resultat av søket

Søket resulterte i 13511 referanser. Vi vurderte 18 referanser til å være mulig relevante i henhold til inklusjonskriteriene.

Figur 1. Flytskjema over identifisert litteratur



Vi fant relativt få studier som empirisk har undersøkt effekt av eller erfaring med forebyggende tiltak mot ideologisk radikaliseringsprosesser. Dette bekreftes i den ene oversiktsartikkelen vi fant som peker på at det meste av forskningen innen feltet har fokusert på terrorisme framfor radikaliseringsprosesser som kommer forut for terrorhandlinger (Christmann, 2012).

Tre av de inkluderte publikasjonene er oversiktsrapporter, hvorav to er oppgitt å være systematiske oversikter (Christmann, 2012; Pratchett et al., 2010). Christmanns (2012) oversikt er avgrenset til å omhandle evalueringer utført i England, og kun av tiltak som skal forebygge «Al Qa'ida-påvirket radikalisme» (s. 6 (ibid.)). Kun to kvalitative evalueringer er inkludert i oversikten. I den andre oversiktsrapporten (Pratchett et al. 2010) oppgir forfatterne at de har inkludert 18 evalueringer av tiltak som skal forebygge religiøs radikalisme. Noen av de inkluderte evalueringene var kvalitative, andre var teoretiske (ikke empiriske studier). Forfatterne kunne dermed ikke konkludere på effekt av tiltakene.

I de 15 primærstudiene vi har inkludert har man undersøkt effekt av/erfaringer med:

- Kurs/opplæring i konflikthåndtering; multikulturalisme; relasjonsbygging mellom grupper (n=3)
- Terapi (n=1)
- Tiltak for å fremme offerbevissthet og kunnskap om menneskerettigheter (n=1)
- Mobilisering mot rasisme i lokalsamfunnet (n=1)
- Politi-tiltak (n=3)
- Ikke oppgitt type tiltak (i sammendraget) (n=6)

Resultat av sorteringen

De mulig relevante publikasjonene er sortert etter type studiedesign i tabell 1, og deretter sortert etter type tiltak. Til sist er de inkluderte referansene sortert etter type studiedesign.

Tabell 1: Antall studier sortert etter studiedesign

Studiedesign	18 studier
Oversiktsrapporter	3
Eksperiment (randomisert/ikke-randomisert kontrollert design)	2
Kvalitative studier	8
Mixed methods design	2
Case-studie	1
Ikke oppgitt/uklart studiedesign	2

Studier sortert etter type tiltak

Oversiktsrapporter

1. Christmann, K. (2012). **Preventing Religious Radicalisation and Violent Extremism. A Systematic Review of the Research Evidence**, Youth Justice Board for England and Wales

The purpose of this systematic review is to examine the scholarly literature on

the process(es) of radicalisation, particularly among young people, and the availability of interventions to prevent extremism. The review was undertaken to inform the national evaluation of the Youth Justice Board for England and Wales' (YJB) preventing violent extremism programmes within the youth justice system, and as such, represents one of the research outputs from that study. The full evaluation report, *Process Evaluation of Preventing Violent Extremism Programmes for Young People*, is to be published by the YJB alongside this review. The review found that the evidence base for effective preventing violent extremism interventions is very limited. Despite a prolific output of research, few studies contained empirical data or systematic data analysis. Furthermore, although a growing body of literature investigating the radicalisation process is emerging, the weight of that literature is focused upon terrorism rather than radicalisation. As such, the evidence is concerned with that smaller cohort of individuals who, once radicalised, go on to commit acts of violence in the pursuit of political or religious aims and objectives. This introduces a systematic bias in the literature, away from the radicalisation process that precedes terrorism, including radicalisation that does not lead to violence. Despite these limitations, the systematic review found that Islamic radicalisation and terrorism emanate from a very heterogeneous population that varies markedly in terms of education, family background, socio-economic status and income. Several studies have identified potential risk factors for radicalisation, and, among these, political grievances (notably reaction to Western foreign policy) have a prominent role. The review found only two evaluated UK programmes that explicitly aimed to address Islamic radicalisation in the UK. These were outreach and engagement projects running in London: the Muslim Contact Unit (MCU) and the 'Street' Project. In addition, the review drew heavily upon the Department for Communities and Local Government's (DCLG) rapid evidence assessment, *Preventing Support for Violent Extremism through Community Interventions: A Review of the Evidence* (Pratchett et al, 2010). This advocated the adoption of capacity building and empowering young people, and interventions that "challenge ideology that focus on theology and use education/training". The Netherlands-based Slotervaart Project was identified as an exemplar of the outreach/community-based approach recommended by the DCLG review. The review also considered a number of de-radicalisation programmes operating in several Islamic countries and programmes tackling right-wing radicalisation. These programmes provide some potential learning points for future UK programmes, chiefly around the need for those engaging with radicalised individuals to carry authority and legitimacy, and to be equipped with profound ideological knowledge.

2. Pratchett, L., Thorp, L., Wingfield, M., Lowndes, V., Jabbar, R. (2010). **Preventing support for violent extremism through community interventions: a review of the evidence: rapid evidence**

Over the last few years there have been a wide range of interventions aimed at reducing support for violent extremism. This report, the product of a rapid evidence assessment (REA), focuses on those interventions which seek to prevent violent extremism, or reduce support for it, at the community level. The REA looked at a wide range of databases, both nationally and internationally, to find evidenced, evaluated interventions which had been intended to change attitudes towards violent extremism. Following on from an earlier report which mapped the evidence base on community level interventions aimed at preventing violent extremism, this report analyses specific interventions to identify which were most effective at preventing support for violent extremism in the name of religion, in what ways and with which population groups. The report discusses interventions in terms of: young people; women; and community.

3. Thomas, T. (2011) **Youth, Multiculturalism and Community Cohesion**

Since the 2001 'race riots' in the north of England, and the 7/7 London bombings, Britain has appeared to reject multiculturalism. It has instead prioritized a new policy of 'Community Cohesion' that calls for a focus on common needs and shared British identity, rather than on ethnic and religious differences. This has proved a controversial agenda, apparently downplaying the reality of racism and ethnic diversity, and leading to one critic calling it 'the death of multiculturalism'. Little evidence has emerged so far on what Community Cohesion actually represents, but this book addresses that deficit by drawing on empirical research around work with young people to analyse the meaning and practice of British Community Cohesion policies, youth identities in racially-tense areas, and government's attempts to 'prevent violent extremism' amongst young Muslims. It concludes that Community Cohesion is a new phase of multiculturalism, not its death.

Kurs/opplæring i konflikthåndtering; multikulturalisme; relasjonsbygging mellom grupper

1. Amjad, N., Wood, A.M. (2009). **Identifying and changing the normative beliefs about aggression which lead young Muslim adults to join extremist anti-Semitic groups in Pakistan.** *Aggress Behav.* 35:514-9.

Abstract: Two studies investigated the role of beliefs about the acceptability of ag-

gression ("normative beliefs") against Jews in determining who would join an extremist group. In Study 1, students in a university in Pakistan (N=144) completed self-report attitude measures, and were subsequently approached by a confederate who asked whether they wanted to join an extremist anti-Semitic organization. Normative beliefs about aggression against Jews were very strong predictors of whether participants agreed to join. In Study 2, participants (N=92) were experimentally assigned to either a brief educational intervention, designed to improve inter-group relations, or to a control group. They also filled in self-report attitude measures pre and post intervention. Participants in the intervention group were much less likely to agree to join the extremist group, and this effect of the intervention on joining was mediated by changes in normative beliefs about aggression against Jews. The results have implications for theories of inter-group aggression and interventions to prevent people from being recruited into extremist groups

2. St. Jean, G. (2007) **Evaluation of intervention programs designed to address high school racial conflicts**. Dissertation Abstracts International Section A: Humanities and Social Sciences. Vol.68 (10-A), pp. 4493.

Abstract: This dissertation research examines racial conflict-one of the contributors to school violence-and effective intervention programs. This dissertation study presents research- and theory-based integrated intervention programs (a synthesized program with conflict resolution and multicultural components) as an effective resolution to high school racial conflicts. Some schools in the United States have created a database that lists effective intervention programs for specific school problems, but most of the programs only deal with general violence and violence related to substance abuse-none identify effective approaches to racial conflicts at schools. This dissertation research is a unique first step to look at effective techniques and identify appropriate programs to deal with racial conflicts to these databases. It tests the following hypotheses: (1) Educational intervention programs that encompass assimilated multicultural and conflict resolution training contents (integrated programs) in its integrated lessons are more effective at impacting the reduction of racial incidents at high schools. (2) High schools that do not utilize intervention programs with a combination of multicultural and conflict resolution training contents but only rely on strict policies and practices (e.g., laws and rigid discipline) are most effective at reducing the number of racial incidents in high schools. Lastly, the dissertation study describes the development of a model that schools can use to assess their needs and determine steps to implement a suitable intervention program. This research project is a summative evaluation study that uses multiple methods (survey, experiment, and case study) and encompasses a selection of high schools in Pennsylvania that meet the criteria of the study. Principals, teachers, and parents from selected schools are the key participants in the study. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved)

3. Cifuentes, R., Whittaker, G.R., Lake, L. (2013). **The Think Project: An Approach to Addressing Racism and Far-Right Extremism in Swansea, South Wales.** 9:304-25.

Abstract: The Think Project is a grassroots project initiated by the Ethnic Youth Support Team in Swansea, South Wales to provide a response for preventing far-right extremism. The project was designed to offer disengaged young people the opportunity to take part in a program of workshops, where the facts about race, religion, and migration are explored. This article discusses the results and the opportunities of the initial pilot project and will give a Welsh perspective on the implications for policy and practice in terms of community cohesion and fulfilling the UK government's PREVENT agendas. Adapted from the source document

Terapi

1. Shoshan, N. (2009). **Reclaiming Germany: Young right extremists, the return of the nation, and the state of politics on the streets of East Berlin.** 69:4388.

Abstract: This dissertation explores the place of young right extremist street milieus in East Berlin within the resurgence of the national question in post-reunification Germany. I examine how right extremists articulate and navigate the intersection of a hegemonic project to rehabilitate the German nation by domesticating its specters on the one hand, and the onslaught of post-Fordist neoliberal politics on the other. In doing so, I argue, they perform a crucial role in enabling the hegemonic refashioning of the nation while at the same time inscribing themselves at the kernel of this project, thus spelling its inexorable incompleteness. My inquiry is based on sixteen months of fieldwork with social cliques of young right extremists on the streets of southeast Berlin, facilitated through a team of street social workers. The dissertation intertwines an ethnographic investigation of right extremist groups with an analysis of the wider context within which their quotidian politics are embedded: the post-Cold War predicaments of German nationalism, the fight against racism and neo-Nazism, and neoliberal reconfigurations in political idioms and practices. I reflect upon the salient role of the neo-Nazi menace in mediating the dialectic between easterners and westerners in the wake of reunification, and upon the manners in which my subjects imagine, experience, and navigate the topographies of a multiethnic city. I show how their xenophobic politics in fact mimic and reproduce mainstream idioms on alterity in Germany and Europe more broadly. I interrogate the relation between the state and its neo-Nazi enemies by looking at the legal regimes, disciplinary mechanisms, and techniques of surveillance that govern right extremist

"things." I then explore the prolific field of therapeutic methods aimed to rehabilitate right extremists and of preventive strategies that seek to inoculate the nation against them. Finally, I examine the politics of place, violence, and visibility that define the struggle between the "good" nation and the "illicit" nation. (PscINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved)

Tiltak for å fremme offerbevissthet og kunnskap om menneskerettigheter

1. Garaigordobil, M. (2012). **Evaluation of a program to prevent political violence in the Basque conflict: effects on the capacity of empathy, anger management and the definition of peace.** *Gac Sanit* 26:211-6.

Abstract: OBJECTIVE: To assess the effects of a program for the prevention of political violence on empathy, expression of feelings of anger, and the capacity to define peace-violence. METHOD: This study used a quasi-experimental design with pre-test-posttest repeated measures and a control group. The sample comprised 276 adolescents aged between 15 and 17 years (191 in the experimental group, 85 in the control group; 127 boys and 149 girls). A battery of three assessment instruments was administered before and after the intervention. The aim of the program was to increase sensitivity to the victims of political violence, promote respect for human rights, and prevent violence. The intervention consisted of 10 sessions over 3 months. RESULTS: MANOVA analyses revealed that the program increased participants' capacity of empathy (perspective-taking), anger control in annoying situations, and capacity to define peace-violence. CONCLUSIONS: This study has practical educational implications and provides an intervention tool that enhances the development of personality during adolescence and may have a preventive effect on violent behavior. Copyright 2011 SESPAS. Published by Elsevier Espana. All rights reserved

Mobilisering mot rasisme i lokalsamfunnet

1. Rabrenovic, G. (2007). **When hate comes to town: Community response to violence against immigrants.** 51:349-60.

Abstract: During the 1990s, many recently arrived immigrants and refugees in search of secure and stable places to raise their families moved to smaller, mostly homogenous American cities and towns. In these smaller communities, a lack of experience with ethnic and racial minorities along with the fear-provoking impact of 9/11 gave racial supremacists an opportunity to expand their membership base by promoting racial hatred and fears across these communities. This research examines

response to hate provocation in one small New England city and shows how a community can successfully organize against racial hostilities and prevent violence. The results of the research suggest that racial violence is more likely to erupt if there is no community-wide response to racial provocations and also that the media can play an important role in countering hate messages by presenting truthful information and covering issues fairly. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Politi-tiltak

1. Parmar, A. **Stop and search in London: Counter-terrorist or counter-productive?** 2011;21:369-82.

Abstract: The principle of 'reasonable suspicion' aims to prevent the abuse of the police power to stop, search and arrest and to increase accountability. The lack of a 'reasonable suspicion' requirement in stop and search under Section 44 of the Terrorism Act 2000 generated controversy and demands for legislative reform. Questions were raised about whether counter-terrorist policing efforts under s44 were effective of merely compromising civil liberties and sanctioning 'ethnic profiling'. Drawing on observations of stop and search operations, interviews with police and people in London, this paper examines the implementation, experience and perception of s44 from the perspective of police and policed. The paper contends that the spectre of terrorism has legitimated unfair policing-both conceptually and practically-and ethnic minority communities have become suspect and potential intelligence sources. This is inherently problematic, generating a binary framework of expectations which are intangible and contradictory in pursuing human security. Ethnic minority communities have been criminalised, reified in reference to their religious backgrounds, and intra-ethnic tensions and ambiguities have deepened. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

2. Ramirez, D.A., Quinland, T.A. (2008). **The Greater London Experience: Essential Lessons Learned in Law Enforcement-Community Partnerships and Terrorism Prevention.**

Abstract:

British law enforcement is far ahead of the United States both in thinking creatively about building bridges to its Muslim communities and implementing community policing programs that produce constructive interactions between these communities and various branches of law enforcement.

Because they began their efforts well before the July 7, 2005 London bombings, British law enforcement was able to see firsthand how their connections with the Muslim community, particularly in the Bradford/Leeds area of England, helped

them quickly identify the bombers and develop leads that were critical to their investigation. In the wake of those bombings, British law enforcement has worked even harder to expand their community policing efforts with their Muslim communities.

These efforts have proven fruitful on multiple fronts, including in August 2006, when a tip from the Muslim community helped British police thwart a terrorist plot to detonate bombs on international flights departing from London's Heathrow Airport.

In short, British law enforcement is far ahead of our own in connecting with Muslim communities, even though Muslim communities in Great Britain are significantly less prosperous and more alienated from the mainstream than Muslim communities in the United States. The premise of this paper is that we have much to learn from what they have begun.

3. Spalek, B., McDonald, L.Z., El Awa, S. (2011). **Preventing Religio-Political Extremism Amongst Muslim Youth: a study exploring police-community partnership**, Institute Of Applied Social Studies, University of Birmingham.

(ikke oppgitt abstract)

Ikke oppgitt type tiltak (i sammendraget)

1. Lakhani, S. (2012). **Preventing Violent Extremism: Perceptions of Policy From Grassroots and Communities**, *Howard Journal of Criminal Justice*, 51:190-206.

Abstract: This article examines the implementation of the UK's 'Prevent Strategy' for countering terrorist risks and threats. Informed by qualitative data, it critically assesses the perception and reception 'on the ground' of Prevent Strategy policies amongst those individuals who are, in many ways, the focus of such interventions. It is found that there are a number of grievances held, though three are of particular concern and revolve around funding issues, confusion of the overarching aims of the strategy, and suspicions of intelligence gathering and spying within Muslim communities. (Published Abstract)

2. Choudhury, T., Fenwick, H. (2011). **The impact of counter-terrorism measures on muslim communities**. *International Review of Law, Computers and Technology*, 25:151-181.

Abstract: Concerns have been raised that counter-terrorism laws and policies are increasingly alienating Muslims, especially young people and students, and that counter-terrorism measures may themselves feed and sustain terrorism. This paper relies on extracts from a report on this issue commissioned by the Equality and Human Rights Commission to develop and deepen understanding of the impact of counter-terrorism legislation and policies in general, and on Muslim communities in particular. Building on existing studies, this report contributes to the research and wider public discussion of this matter through an examination of the experiences of counter-terrorism legislation and policies on Muslim communities in four local areas across Britain and interviews with practitioners and officials at a national and local level. The areas focused on relate in particular to various uses of technology to further counter-terror strategies and the reaction to them of those interviewed.

3. Awan, I. (2012) **Muslim communities, conflict and terrorism: a study of Alum Rock**. Safer Communities, Vol. 11 Iss: 4, pp.195 - 204

Purpose – The purpose of this paper is to examine the current UK Prevent Agenda 2011 and the possible threat to local communities from such policies which may actually fuel further resentment and make communities less safe and more susceptible to radicalisation and extremism.

Design/methodology/approach – The paper presents a short qualitative study that involved members of the Alum Rock community in Birmingham (UK) that had experience of Prevent strategies. The study involved semi-structured interviews which were conducted with Muslim community members who were involved either directly or indirectly with Prevent programmes in the area of Alum Rock.

Findings – The study found that overall Muslim communities within Alum Rock were suspicious of the role of law enforcement agencies and counter-terrorism policies such as Prevent.

Research limitations/implications – In a short qualitative study and with a small sample size there is clearly a need to do further research and deal with a larger sample size that would demonstrate a more representative view of the community.

Practical implications – This study can help inform and improve the counter-terrorism policy framework which includes Prevent. For example, more emphasis is needed on getting views from Muslim communities through focus groups and interviews which could in turn help build trust between Muslim communities and law enforcement agencies.

Originality/value – There is currently little research on the Prevent Agenda 2011 and the present paper provides an important contribution in understanding the views of Muslim communities in an area which has been the subject of a number of

high profile counter-terrorism operations (for example, Operation Gamble involved a number of police raids aimed at foiling a plot to behead a Muslim soldier), Project Champion (where West Midlands police used overt and covert surveillance (CCTV) cameras in predominantly Muslim areas). The data collected could be used as a template for gaining a better understanding of how Muslims feel about Prevent and as such can improve relations between Muslim communities and the police.

4. Lindekilde, L. (2012). **Neo-liberal Governing of "Radicals": Danish Radicalization Prevention Policies and Potential Iatrogenic Effects.** 6:110-25.

Abstract: The Danish government's counter-radicalization Action Plan of 2009 had intended and unintended effects. Primarily targeting Danish Muslims, it employs neoliberal governmentality approaches of governance through individual support and response, information and knowledge, empowerment, surveillance and intervention, and anti-discrimination. It aims to prevent radicalization by transforming, shaping, and disciplining illiberal and violence-prone "radicals" into active, liberal citizens. Prolonged fieldwork and in-depth interviews with seventeen Muslims from a targeted milieu reveal skepticism about the effectiveness of the measures. Implementation of the action plan in practice may yield iatrogenic effects

5. Demant, F., De Graaf, B. **How to counter radical narratives: Dutch deradicalization policy in the case of Moluccan and Islamic radicals.** 2010;33:408-28.

Abstract: This article deals with the role of government in encouraging the decline of radical movements. The question posed is: "Which story can the government tell to encourage the decline of radical groups and the disengagement of their members?" The article makes use of the survey of factors promoting decline and disengagement drawn up by Demant, Slootman, Buijs (+) and Tillie in 2008, as well as the factor "official policy strategies" based on concepts taken from discourse analysis, adapted to counterterrorism and deradicalization strategies by De Graaf in 2009. The article will therefore not address the different practical measures in this field, but focus instead on the perception of these official measures by the radicals. It will illustrate this with two case studies: the deradicalization of South Moluccan youths in the 1970s and of jihadist radicals after 2001, both in the Netherlands. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

6. Waterhouse Consultancy Group (2008). PVE – An independent evaluation of the Birmingham Pathfinder. For Birmingham city Council PVE Pathfinder Evaluation

(ikke oppgitt abstract)

Studier sortert etter type studiedesign

Oversiktsrapporter

Christmann, K. (2012). *Preventing Religious Radicalisation and Violent Extremism. A Systematic Review of the Research Evidence*, Youth Justice Board for England and Wales.

Pratchett, L., Thorp, L., Wingfield, M., Lowndes, V., Jabbar, R. (2010). *Preventing support for violent extremism through community interventions: a review of the evidence: rapid evidence assessment: full final report*. De Montfort University, Department for Communities and Local Government.

Thomas, T. (2011) *Youth, Multiculturalism and Community Cohesion*.

Eksperiment

Amjad, N, Wood, A.M. (2009). Identifying and changing the normative beliefs about aggression which lead young Muslim adults to join extremist anti-Semitic groups in Pakistan. *Aggress Behav*, 35:514-9.

Garaigordobil, M. (2012). Evaluation of a program to prevent political violence in the Basque conflict: effects on the capacity of empathy, anger management and the definition of peace. *Gaceta Sanitaria*, 26:211-6.

Kvalitative studier

Awan, I. (2012). Muslim communities, conflict and terrorism: a study of Alum Rock. *Safer Communities*, 11:195 – 204.

Lindekilde, L. (2012). Neo-liberal Governing of "Radicals": Danish Radicalization Prevention Policies and Potential Iatrogenic Effects. *International Journal of Conflict and Violence*, 6:110-25.

Shoshan, N. (2009). *Reclaiming Germany: Young right extremists, the return of the nation, and the state of politics on the streets of East Berlin*. Dissertation. ProQuest.

Parmar, A. (2011). Stop and search in London: Counter-terrorist or counter-productive? *Policing and Society*, 21:369-82.

Spalek, B., McDonald, L.Z., El Awa, S. (2011). *Preventing Religio-Political Extremism Amongst Muslim Youth: a study exploring police-community partnership*, Institute Of Applied Social Studies, University of Birmingham.

Choudhury, T., Fenwick, H. (2011). The impact of counter-terrorism measures on muslim communities. *International Review of Law, Computers and Technology*, 25:151-181.

Ramirez, D.A., Quinland, T.A. (2008). *The Greater London Experience: Essential Lessons Learned in Law Enforcement-Community Partnerships and Terrorism Prevention*.

Waterhouse Consultancy Group (2008). PVE – An independent evaluation of the Birmingham Pathfinder. For Birmingham city Council PVE Pathfinder Evaluation

Mixed methods-studier

St. Jean, G. (2007). Evaluation of intervention programs designed to address high school racial conflicts. *Dissertation Abstracts International Section A: Humanities and Social Sciences*, 68:4493.

Cifuentes, R., Whittaker, G.R., Lake, L. (2013). The Think Project: An Approach to Addressing Racism and Far-Right Extremism in Swansea, South Wales. *Democracy and Security*, 9:304-25.

Case-studier

Demant, F, De Graaf, B. (2010). How to counter radical narratives: Dutch deradicalization policy in the case of Moluccan and Islamic radicals. *Studies of conflict and Terrorism*, 33:408-28.

Ikke oppgitt type studie/design

Rabrenovic, G. (2007). When hate comes to town: Community response to violence against immigrants. *American Behavioral Scientist*, 51:349-60.

Lakhani, S. (2012). Preventing Violent Extremism: Perceptions of Policy From Grassroots and Communities, *Howard Journal of Criminal Justice*, 51:190-206.

Referanseliste for de inkluderte studiene

Amjad, N., Wood, A.M. (2009). Identifying and changing the normative beliefs about aggression which lead young Muslim adults to join extremist anti-Semitic groups in Pakistan. *Aggress Behav*, 35:514-9.

Awan, I. (2012). Muslim communities, conflict and terrorism: a study of Alum Rock. *Safer Communities*, 11:195 – 204.

Choudhury, T., Fenwick, H. (2011). The impact of counter-terrorism measures on muslim communities. *International Review of Law, Computers and Technology*, 25:151-181.

Christmann, K. (2012). *Preventing Religious Radicalisation and Violent Extremism. A Systematic Review of the Research Evidence*, Youth Justice Board for England and Wales.

Cifuentes, R., Whittaker, G.R., Lake, L. (2013). The Think Project: An Approach to Addressing Racism and Far-Right Extremism in Swansea, South Wales. *Democracy and Security*, 9:304-25.

Demant, F., De Graaf, B. (2010). How to counter radical narratives: Dutch deradicalization policy in the case of Moluccan and Islamic radicals. *Studies of conflict and Terrorism*, 33:408-28.

Garaigordobil, M. (2012). Evaluation of a program to prevent political violence in the Basque conflict: effects on the capacity of empathy, anger management and the definition of peace. *Gaceta Sanitaria*, 26:211-6.

Lakhani, S. (2012). Preventing Violent Extremism: Perceptions of Policy From Grassroots and Communities, *Howard Journal of Criminal Justice*, 51:190-206.

Lindekilde, L. (2012). Neo-liberal Governing of "Radicals": Danish Radicalization Prevention Policies and Potential Iatrogenic Effects. *International Journal of Conflict and Violence*, 6:110-25.

Parmar, A. (2011). Stop and search in London: Counter-terrorist or counter-productive? *Policing and Society*, 21:369-82.

Pratchett, L., Thorp, L., Wingfield, M., Lowndes, V., Jabbar, R. (2010). *Preventing support for violent extremism through community interventions: a review*

of the evidence: rapid evidence assessment: full final report. De Montfort University, Department for Communities and Local Government.

Rabrenovic, G. (2007). When hate comes to town: Community response to violence against immigrants. *American Behavioral Scientist*, 51:349-60.

Ramirez, D.A., Quinland, T.A. (2008). *The Greater London Experience: Essential Lessons Learned in Law Enforcement-Community Partnerships and Terrorism Prevention.*

Shoshan, N. (2009). *Reclaiming Germany: Young right extremists, the return of the nation, and the state of politics on the streets of East Berlin.* Dissertation. ProQuest.

Spalek, B., McDonald, L.Z., El Awa, S. (2011). *Preventing Religio-Political Extremism Amongst Muslim Youth: a study exploring police-community partnership,* Institute Of Applied Social Studies, University of Birmingham.

St. Jean, G. (2007). Evaluation of intervention programs designed to address high school racial conflicts. *Dissertation Abstracts International Section A: Humanities and Social Sciences*, 68:4493.

Thomas, T. (2011) *Youth, Multiculturalism and Community Cohesion.*

Waterhouse Consultancy Group (2008). *PVE – An independent evaluation of the Birmingham Pathfinder.* For Birmingham city Council PVE Pathfinder Evaluation

Referanser

1. <http://www.dagbladet.no/2010/07/21/magasinet/utenriks/terror/12636842/>
2. <http://www.regjeringen.no/nb/dep/jd/pressemeldinger/20131/ny-handlingsplan-mot-radikalisering.html?id=745025>
3. (<http://www.regjeringen.no/nb/sub/radikalisering/hva-er-radikalisering-og-voldelig-ekstre.html?id=663761>).
4. <http://www.pst.no/trusler/terrorisme/>

Vedlegg 1

Søkestrategier

FOREBYGGING AV RADIKALISERING BLANT UNGDOM

Treff i EndNote før dublettkontroll: 12997

Treff i EndNote etter dublettkontroll: 10772

(I tillegg kommer treff som ikke lot seg importere til EndNote. Disse er ikke medregnet i tallene over.)

Pico-skjema:

Hva handler spørsmålet om?	Spørsmålet i PICO format			
	Populasjon (pasient)	Intervensjon (tiltak)	Comparison (sammenligning/kontroll)	Outcome(s) (utfall/effekt)
Hva er effekten av og erfaringene med tiltak som har til hensikt å forebygge radikalisering av unge mennesker?	Unge mennesker - ingen begrensning på alder eller ideologisk tilhørighet	Alle typer tiltak som har til hensikt å forebygge rekruttering til radikaliserte grupper; oppbygging av radikaliserte miljøer; radikaliserte voldsytringer og -handlinger.	Ingen tiltak, andre tiltak (ikke relevant ved f. eks. kvalitative studier)	Radikaliserte voldsytringer og handlinger, tilhørighet til radikaliserte miljøer/ideologier

**Data-
base:**

MEDLINE via Ovid

Dato: 17.03.2014

Antall treff: 3796

#	Searches	Results
1	exp Terrorism/	9932
2	National Socialism/	1250
3	((ideolog* or religio* or politic* or right wing* or left wing* or islam* or (anti adj2 (islam* or semiti*)) or nazi* or newnazi* or neonazi* or antisemiti* or (al adj (qa'eda or qaeda or qaida or qa'ida)) or jihad* or salafi or muslim*) adj7 (extrem* or radical* or fanatic* or violen* or terror* or militant or martyr* or aggressi*)).tw.	1145
4	(radicali?ation or deradicali?ation or radicalism).tw.	206
5	(violen* adj7 (extrem* or radical* or fanatic* or terror* or militant or martyr* or racial or racism or (black adj (people or m?n or wom?n)) or african* or homosexual* or gay? or (northern adj ireland) or basque*)).tw.	956
6	(Northern Ireland/ or exp Religion/ or african americans/ or racism/ or homophobia/ or exp Homosexuality/ or basque*.tw.) and (Violence/ or torture/)	1163
7	((violen* or fight*) adj7 (independen* or freedom*)).tw.	394
8	1 or 2 or 3 or 4 or 5 or 6 or 7	14496
9	(prevent* or interven* or counter* or deter* or avoid*).tw. or pc.fs.	4666898
10	8 and 9	5685
11	((anti or counter* or deter* or avoid* or prevent*) adj (terror* or radical*)) or anti-terror* or counterterror*).tw.	444
12	10 or 11	6040
13	limit 12 to (case reports or clinical trial, all or clinical trial or comparative study or controlled clinical trial or evaluation studies or interview or meta analysis or observational study or randomized controlled trial or "review" or systematic reviews)	1594
14	exp Methods/	568821
15	exp epidemiologic studies/ or intervention studies/	1613772
16	(intervent* or empirical* or study or studies or design* or method* or experiment* or quasiexperiment* or qualitative or (focus adj group*) or (matched adj control*) or controlled or cohort or longitudinal or survey or randomis* or randomiz* or randomly or (random adj allocat*) or (group? and (random* or between* or control*)) or compare or comparison* or compared or (before adj5 after) or (pre adj5 post) or pretest or (pre adj test) or posttest or (post adj test) or evaluat* or effect? or effectiveness or impact or time series or time point? or repeated measur*).tw.	11921970
17	14 or 15 or 16	12358669

18	12 and 17	3213
19	13 or 18	3796

Database: PsycINFO via Ovid

Dato: 17.03.2014

Antall treff: 3450

#	Searches	Results
1	exp terrorism/	5669
2	radical movements/	194
3	political radicalism/	308
4	((ideolog* or religio* or politic* or right wing* or left wing* or islam* or (anti adj2 (islam* or semiti*)) or nazi* or newnazi* or neonazi* or antisemiti* or (al adj (qa'eda or qaeda or qaida or qa'ida)) or jihad* or salafi or muslim*) adj7 (extrem* or radical* or fanatic* or violen* or terror* or militant or martyr* or aggressi*)).tw.	5275
5	(radicali?ation or deradicali?ation or radicalism).tw.	694
6	(violen* adj7 (extrem* or radical* or fanatic* or terror* or militant or martyr* or racial or racism or (black adj (people or m?n or wom?n)) or african* or homosexual* or gay? or (northern adj ireland) or basque*)).tw.	3277
7	(exp religion/ or blacks/ or exp "racial and ethnic attitudes"/ or hate crimes/ or "race and ethnic discrimination"/ or exp homosexuality/ or "homosexuality (attitudes toward)"/ or freedom/ or (northern adj2 ireland).tw. or basque*.tw.) and (violence/ or violent crime/ or torture/)	1553
8	((violen* or fight*) adj7 (independen* or freedom*)).tw.	568
9	or/1-8	13983
10	prevention/ or crime prevention/ or (prevent* or interven* or counter* or deter* or avoid*).tw.	756501
11	9 and 10	3973
12	counterterrorism/ or (((anti or counter* or deter* or avoid* or prevent*) adj (terror* or radical*)) or antiterror* or counterterror*).tw.	525
13	11 or 12	4119
14	limit 13 to ("0200 clinical case study" or "0400 empirical study" or "0430 followup study" or "0450 longitudinal study" or "0451 prospective study" or "0453 retrospective study" or "0600 field study" or "0700 interview" or "0750 focus group" or "0800 literature review" or "0830 systematic review" or 1200 meta analysis or 1400 nonclinical case study or 1600 qualitative study or 1800 quantitative study or "2000 treatment outcome/clinical trial")	1857

15	exp methodology/	84477
16	exp experimentation/	60036
17	exp experimental design/	47006
18	(intervent* or empirical* or study or studies or design* or method* or experiment* or quasiexperiment* or qualitative or (focus adj group*) or (matched adj control*) or controlled or cohort or longitudinal or survey or randomis* or randomiz* or randomly or (random adj allocat*) or (group? and (random* or between* or control*)) or compare or comparison* or compared or (before adj5 after) or (pre adj5 post) or pretest or (pre adj test) or posttest or (post adj test) or evaluat* or effect? or effectiveness or impact or time series or time point? or repeated measur*).tw.	2567381
19	or/15-18	2591516
20	13 and 19	3305
21	14 or 20	3450

Database: ERIC via EBSCOhost

Dato: 27.03.2014

Antall treff: 935

#	Query	Results
S1	DE "Terrorism"	975
S2	TI ((radicalisation OR deradicalisation OR radicalization OR deradicalization OR radicalism) OR AB ((radicalisation OR deradicalisation OR radicalization OR deradicalization OR radicalism)))	201
S3	TI ((anti N2 (islam* OR semiti*))) OR AB ((anti N2 (islam* OR semiti*))))	169
S4	TI (((ideolog* OR religio* OR politic* OR right wing* OR left wing* OR islam* OR nazi* OR newnazi* OR neonazi* OR antisemiti* OR jihad* OR salafi OR muslim* OR (al N0 (qa'eda OR qaeda OR qaida OR qa'ida))) AND (extrem* OR radical* OR fanatic* OR violen* OR terror* OR mil- itant OR martyr* OR aggressi*))) OR AB (((ideolog* OR religio* OR politic* OR right wing* OR left wing* OR islam* OR nazi* OR newnazi* OR neonazi* OR antisemiti* OR jihad* OR salafi OR muslim* OR (al N0 (qa'eda OR qaeda OR qaida OR qa'ida))) AND (extrem* OR radical* OR fa- natic* OR violen* OR terror* OR militant OR martyr* OR aggressi*))))	3,143
S5	TI ((violen* N7 (extrem* OR radical* OR fanatic* OR terror* OR militant OR martyr* OR racial OR racism OR (black N0 (people OR m?n OR wom?n)) OR african* OR homosexual* OR gay OR (northern N0 ireland) OR basque*))) OR AB ((violen* N7 (extrem* OR radical* OR fanatic* OR terror* OR militant OR martyr* OR racial OR racism OR (black N0 (people OR m?n OR wom?n)) OR african* OR homosexual* OR gay OR (northern N0 ireland) OR basque*))))	632
S6	DE "Violence"	9,238
S7	(((((DE "Blacks") OR (DE "Religion" OR DE "Buddhism" OR DE "Christianity" OR DE "Confucianism" OR DE "Islam" OR DE "Judaism"))) OR (DE "Racial Discrimination")) OR (DE "Religious Discrimina- tion")) OR (DE "Homosexuality")) OR (DE "Racial Factors")	30,489
S8	TI (((northern N2 ireland) OR basque*)) OR AB (((northern N2 ireland) OR basque*)))	1,113
S9	S7 OR S8	31,554
S10	S6 AND S9	594
S11	TI (((violen* or fight*) N7 (independen* or freedom*))) OR AB (((violen* or fight*) N7 (inde- penden* or freedom*))))	140
S12	S1 OR S2 OR S3 OR S4 OR S5 OR S10 OR S11	5,164

S13	(DE "Crime Prevention" OR DE "Delinquency Prevention") OR (DE "Prevention")	15,138
S14	TI ((prevent* OR interven* OR counter* OR deter* OR avoid*)) OR AB ((prevent* OR interven* OR counter* OR deter* OR avoid*))	195,847
S15	S13 OR S14	198,755
S16	S12 AND S15	1,146
S17	TI ((((anti or counter* or deter* or avoid* or prevent*) NO (terror* or radical*)) or antiterror* or counterterror*)) OR AB ((((anti or counter* or deter* or avoid* or prevent*) NO (terror* or radical*)) or antiterror* or counterterror*))	70
S18	S16 OR S17	1,183
S19	DE "Research Methodology" OR DE "Control Groups" OR DE "Experimental Groups" OR DE "Grounded Theory" OR DE "Interaction Process Analysis" OR DE "Matched Groups" OR DE "Mixed Methods Research" OR DE "Multitrait Multimethod Techniques" OR DE "Protocol Analysis" OR DE "Scientific Methodology"	50,048
S20	DE "Research" OR DE "Action Research" OR DE "Architectural Research" OR DE "Behavioral Science Research" OR DE "Case Studies" OR DE "Cohort Analysis" OR DE "Communication Research" OR DE "Community Study" OR DE "Cross Cultural Studies" OR DE "Dropout Research" OR DE "Educational Research" OR DE "Environmental Research" OR DE "Exceptional Child Research" OR DE "Feasibility Studies" OR DE "Field Studies" OR DE "Institutional Research" OR DE "Investigations" OR DE "Language Research" OR DE "Library Research" OR DE "Media Research" OR DE "Medical Research" OR DE "Methods Research" OR DE "Nursing Research" OR DE "Operations Research" OR DE "Participatory Research" OR DE "Qualitative Research" OR DE "Schematic Studies" OR DE "Scientific Research" OR DE "Social Science Research" OR DE "Statistical Studies" OR DE "Student Research" OR DE "Use Studies"	193,053
S21	(DE "Literature Reviews") OR (DE "State of the Art Reviews")	26,508
S22	TI ((intervent* OR empirical* OR study OR studies OR design* OR method* OR experiment* OR quasiexperiment* OR qualitative OR (focus NO group*) OR (matched NO control*) OR controlled OR cohort OR longitudinal OR survey OR randomis* OR randomiz* OR randomly OR (random NO allocat*) OR (group* AND (random* OR between* OR control*)) OR compare OR comparison* OR compared OR (before N5 after) OR ("pre" N5 post) OR pretest OR ("pre" NO test) OR posttest OR (post NO test) OR evaluat* OR effect* OR effectiveness OR impact OR (time NO serie*) OR (time NO point*) OR (repeated NO measur*))) OR AB ((intervent* OR empirical* OR study OR studies OR design* OR method* OR experiment* OR quasiexperiment* OR qualitative OR (focus NO group*) OR (matched NO control*) OR controlled OR cohort OR longitudinal OR survey OR ran-	938,374

	domis* OR randomiz* OR randomly OR (random N0 allocat*) OR (group* AND (random* OR between* OR control*)) OR compare OR comparison* OR compared OR (before N5 after) OR ("pre" N5 post) OR pretest OR ("pre" N0 test) OR posttest OR (post N0 test) OR evaluat* OR effect* OR effectiveness OR impact OR (time N0 serie*) OR (time N0 point*) OR (repeated N0 measur*))	
S23	S19 OR S20 OR S21 OR S22	995,913
S24	S18 AND S23	935

Database: Cochrane Issue 3 of 12, March 2014, Other Reviews (DARE) Issue 1 of 4, Jan 2014, Trials (CENTRAL) Issue 1 of 12, Jan 2014, Methods Studies Issue 3 of 4, July 2012, Technology Assessments Issue 1 of 4, Jan 2014, Economic Evaluations

Dato: 17.03.2014 (via Wiley)

Antall treff: 67(Cochrane Reviews: 2, Other Reviews: 1, Trials: 59, EED: 5)

ID	Search	Hits
#1	MeSH descriptor: [Terrorism] explode all trees	56
#2	MeSH descriptor: [National Socialism] explode all trees	0
#3	((ideolog* or religio* or politic* or right wing* or left wing* or islam* or (anti near/2 (islam* or semiti*)) or nazi* or newnazi* or neonazi* or antisemiti* or (al adj (qa'eda or qaeda or qaida or qa'ida)) or jihad* or salafi or muslim*) near/7 (extrem* or radical* or fanatic* or violen* or terror* or militant or martyr* or aggressi*)):ti,ab,kw	21
#4	(radicali*ation or deradicali*ation or radicalism):ti,ab,kw	2
#5	(violen* near/7 (extrem* or radical* or fanatic* or terror* or militant or martyr* or racial or racism or (black next (people or m*n or wom*n)) or african* or homosexual* or gay* or (northern next ireland) or basque*)):ti,ab,kw	27
#6	MeSH descriptor: [Northern Ireland] this term only	65
#7	MeSH descriptor: [Religion] explode all trees	558
#8	MeSH descriptor: [African Americans] this term only	1321
#9	MeSH descriptor: [Racism] this term only	2
#10	MeSH descriptor: [Homophobia] this term only	0
#11	MeSH descriptor: [Homosexuality] explode all trees	303
#12	basque*:ti,ab,kw	42
#13	#6 or #7 or #8 or #9 or #10 or #11 or #12	2242
#14	MeSH descriptor: [Violence] this term only	357
#15	MeSH descriptor: [Torture] this term only	4
#16	#14 or #15	361
#17	#13 and #16	13
#18	((violen* or fight*) near/7 (independen* or freedom*)):ti,ab,kw	7
#19	#1 or #2 or #3 or #4 or #5 or #17 or #18	118
#20	(prevent* or interven* or counter* or deter* or avoid*):ti,ab,kw	228545
#21	Any MeSH descriptor with qualifier(s): [Prevention & control - PC]	73466
#22	#20 or #21	260691
#23	#19 and #22	67

Database: DARE via CRD
Dato: 17.03.2014
Antall treff: 17

Line	Search	Hits
1	MeSH DESCRIPTOR terrorism EXPLODE ALL TREES	20
2	MeSH DESCRIPTOR National Socialism	0
3	(((((ideolog* or religio* or politic* or right wing* or left wing* or islam* or (anti adj2 (islam* or semiti*)) or nazi* or newnazi* or neonazi* or anti-semi* or (al adj (qa'eda or qaeda or qaida or qa'ida)) or jihad* or salafi or muslim*))) AND ((extrem* or radical* or fanatic* or violen* or terror* or militant or martyr* or aggressi*)))	5
4	((radicalisation or radicalization or deradicalisation or deradicalization or radicalism))	0
5	((violen* adj7 (extrem* or radical* or fanatic* or terror* or militant or martyr* or racial or racism or (black adj (people or man or men or woman or women)) or african* or homosexual* or gay* or (northern adj ireland) or basque*)))	1
6	MeSH DESCRIPTOR religion EXPLODE ALL TREES	74
7	MeSH DESCRIPTOR african americans	64
8	MeSH DESCRIPTOR racism	1
9	MeSH DESCRIPTOR homophobia	0
10	MeSH DESCRIPTOR Homosexuality EXPLODE ALL TREES	40
11	MeSH DESCRIPTOR Northern Ireland	12
12	(basque*)	140
13	#6 OR #7 OR #8 OR #9 OR #10 OR #11 OR #12	329
14	MeSH DESCRIPTOR Violence	40
15	MeSH DESCRIPTOR torture	0
16	#14 OR #15	40
17	#13 AND #16	0
18	((((violen* or fight*) adj7 (independen* or freedom*)))	1
19	#1 OR #2 OR #3 OR #4 OR #5 OR #17 OR #18	26
20	((prevent* or interven* or counter* or deter* or avoid*))	35633
21	#19 AND #20	14
22	(((((anti or counter* or deter* or avoid* or prevent*) adj (terror* or radical*)) or antiterror* or counterterror*))	16
23	(#21 OR #22) IN DARE	17

Database: ISI Science/Social Science Citation Index

Dato: 27.03.2014

Antall treff: 3,194

Set	Search	Results
# 25	#24 AND #23	3,194
# 24	TS=(intervent* or empirical* or study or studies or design* or method* or experiment* or quasiexperiment* or qualitative or (focus NEAR/1 group*) or (matched NEAR/1 control*) or controlled or cohort or longitudinal or survey or randomis* or randomiz* or randomly or (random NEAR/1 allocat*) or (group* and (random* or between* or control*)) or compare or comparison* or compared or (before NEAR/5 after) or (pre NEAR/5 post) or pretest or (pre NEAR/1 test) or posttest or (post NEAR/1 test) or evaluat* or effect* or effectiveness or impact or time series or (time NEAR/1 point*) or (repeated NEAR/1 measur*))	19,383,367
# 23	#22 OR #21	4,486
# 22	TS=(antiterror* or counterterror* or (anti NEAR/0 terror*) or (anti NEAR/0 radical*) or (counter* NEAR/0 terror*) or (counter* NEAR/0 radical*) or (deter* NEAR/0 terror*) or (deter* NEAR/0 radical*) or (avoid* NEAR/0 terror*) or (avoid* NEAR/0 radical*) or (prevent* NEAR/0 terror*) or (prevent* NEAR/0 radical*))	2,312
# 21	#20 AND #19	2,434
# 20	TS=(prevent* or interven* or counter* or deter* or avoid*)	5,297,441
# 19	#18 OR #17 OR #16 OR #15 OR #14 OR #13 OR #12 OR #11 OR #10 OR #9 OR #8 OR #7 OR #6 OR #5 OR #4 OR #3 OR #2 OR #1	12,286
# 18	TS=((violen* NEAR/7 independen*) or (violen* NEAR/7 freedom*) or (fight* NEAR/7 independen*) or (violen* NEAR/7 freedom*))	618
# 17	TS=((violen* NEAR/7 extrem*) or (violen* NEAR/7 radical*) or (violen* NEAR/7 fanatic*) or (violen* NEAR/7 terror*) or (violen* NEAR/7 militant) or (violen* NEAR/7 martyr*) or (violen* NEAR/7 racial) or (violen* NEAR/7 racism) or (violen* NEAR/7 "black people") or (violen* NEAR/7 "black man") or (violen* NEAR/7 "black men") or (violen* NEAR/7 "black woman") or (violen* NEAR/7 "black women") or (violen* NEAR/7 african*) or (violen* NEAR/7 homosexual*) or (violen* NEAR/7 gay*) or (violen* NEAR/7 "northern ireland") or (violen* NEAR/7 basque*))	3,589
# 16	TS=((extrem* NEAR/3 nazi*) OR (radical* NEAR/3 nazi*) OR (fanatic* NEAR/3 nazi*) OR (violen* NEAR/3 nazi*) OR (terror* NEAR/3 nazi*))	95

	OR (militant* NEAR/3 nazi*) OR (martyr* NEAR/3 nazi*) OR (aggressi* NEAR/3 nazi*))	
# 15	TS=((extrem* NEAR/3 antisemiti*) OR (radical* NEAR/3 antisemiti*) OR (fanatic* NEAR/3 antisemiti*) OR (violen* NEAR/3 antisemiti*) OR (terror* NEAR/3 antisemiti*) OR (militant* NEAR/3 antisemiti*) OR (martyr* NEAR/3 antisemiti*) OR (aggressi* NEAR/3 antisemiti*))	18
# 14	TS=((extrem* NEAR/3 semiti*) OR (radical* NEAR/3 semiti*) OR (fanatic* NEAR/3 semiti*) OR (violen* NEAR/3 semiti*) OR (terror* NEAR/3 semiti*) OR (militant* NEAR/3 semiti*) OR (martyr* NEAR/3 semiti*) OR (aggressi* NEAR/3 semiti*))	18
# 13	TS=((extrem* NEAR/3 qaeda) OR (radical* NEAR/3 qaeda) OR (fanatic* NEAR/3 qaeda) OR (violen* NEAR/3 qaeda) OR (terror* NEAR/3 qaeda) OR (militant* NEAR/3 qaeda) OR (martyr* NEAR/3 qaeda) OR (aggressi* NEAR/3 qaeda))	109
# 12	TS=((extrem* NEAR/3 qaida) OR (radical* NEAR/3 qaida) OR (fanatic* NEAR/3 qaida) OR (violen* NEAR/3 qaida) OR (terror* NEAR/3 qaida) OR (militant* NEAR/3 qaida) OR (martyr* NEAR/3 qaida) OR (aggressi* NEAR/3 qaida))	10
# 11	TS=((extrem* NEAR/3 qa'ida) OR (radical* NEAR/3 qa'ida) OR (fanatic* NEAR/3 qa'ida) OR (violen* NEAR/3 qa'ida) OR (terror* NEAR/3 qa'ida) OR (militant* NEAR/3 qa'ida) OR (martyr* NEAR/3 qa'ida) OR (aggressi* NEAR/3 qa'ida))	4
# 10	TS=((extrem* NEAR/3 jihad*) OR (radical* NEAR/3 jihad*) OR (fanatic* NEAR/3 jihad*) OR (violen* NEAR/3 jihad*) OR (terror* NEAR/3 jihad*) OR (militant* NEAR/3 jihad*) OR (martyr* NEAR/3 jihad*) OR (aggressi* NEAR/3 jihad*))	186
# 9	TS=((extrem* NEAR/3 salafi) OR (radical* NEAR/3 salafi) OR (fanatic* NEAR/3 salafi) OR (violen* NEAR/3 salafi) OR (terror* NEAR/3 salafi) OR (militant* NEAR/3 salafi) OR (martyr* NEAR/3 salafi) OR (aggressi* NEAR/3 salafi))	13
# 8	TS=((extrem* NEAR/3 muslim*) OR (radical* NEAR/3 muslim*) OR (fanatic* NEAR/3 muslim*) OR (violen* NEAR/3 muslim*) OR (terror* NEAR/3 muslim*) OR (militant* NEAR/3 muslim*) OR (martyr* NEAR/3 muslim*) OR (aggressi* NEAR/3 muslim*))	267
# 7	TS=((extrem* NEAR/3 islam*) OR (radical* NEAR/3 islam*) OR (fanatic* NEAR/3 islam*) OR (violen* NEAR/3 islam*) OR (terror* NEAR/3 islam*) OR (militant* NEAR/3 islam*) OR (martyr* NEAR/3 islam*) OR (aggressi* NEAR/3 islam*))	856
# 6	TS=((extrem* NEAR/3 "left wing*") OR (radical* NEAR/3 "left wing*") OR (fanatic* NEAR/3 "left wing*") OR (violen* NEAR/3 "left wing*") OR (terror* NEAR/3 "left wing*") OR (militant* NEAR/3 "left wing*") OR (martyr* NEAR/3 "left wing*") OR (aggressi* NEAR/3 "left wing*"))	73

	wing*") OR (martyr* NEAR/3 "left wing*") OR (aggressi* NEAR/3 "left wing*"))	
# 5	TS=((extrem* NEAR/3 "right wing*") OR (radical* NEAR/3 "right wing*") OR (fanatic* NEAR/3 "right wing*") OR (violen* NEAR/3 "right wing*") OR (terror* NEAR/3 "right wing*") OR (militant* NEAR/3 "right wing*") OR (martyr* NEAR/3 "right wing*") OR (aggressi* NEAR/3 "right wing*"))	382
# 4	TS=((extrem* NEAR/3 politic*) OR (radical* NEAR/3 politic*) OR (fanatic* NEAR/3 politic*) OR (violen* NEAR/3 politic*) OR (terror* NEAR/3 politic*) OR (militant* NEAR/3 politic*) OR (martyr* NEAR/3 politic*) OR (aggressi* NEAR/3 politic*))	4,896
# 3	TS=((extrem* NEAR/3 religio*) OR (radical* NEAR/3 religio*) OR (fanatic* NEAR/3 religio*) OR (violen* NEAR/3 religio*) OR (terror* NEAR/3 religio*) OR (militant* NEAR/3 religio*) OR (martyr* NEAR/3 religio*) OR (aggressi* NEAR/3 religio*))	938
# 2	TS=((extrem* NEAR/3 ideolog*) OR (radical* NEAR/3 ideolog*) OR (fanatic* NEAR/3 ideolog*) OR (violen* NEAR/3 ideolog*) OR (terror* NEAR/3 ideolog*) OR (militant* NEAR/3 ideolog*) OR (martyr* NEAR/3 ideolog*) OR (aggressi* NEAR/3 ideolog*))	548
# 1	TS=(radicali?ation or deradicali?ation or radicalism)	1,747

Database: Sociological abstracts

Dato: 27.03.2014

Antall treff: 226

Kommentar: Forenklet søkestrategi grunnet tekniske problemer hos databaseleverandør. Importert til EndNote-biblioteket

((SU.EXACT("Radicalism") OR SU.EXACT("Extremism") OR SU.EXACT("Radical/Radicals/Radicalization/Radicalizing")) OR ((SU.EXACT("Nationalism") OR SU.EXACT("Guerrillas") OR SU.EXACT("Right Wing Politics") OR SU.EXACT("Fascism") OR SU.EXACT("Anarchism") OR SU.EXACT("Separatism") OR SU.EXACT("Militarism") OR SU.EXACT("Vigilantism") OR SU.EXACT("Patriotism") OR SU.EXACT("Left Wing Politics") OR SU.EXACT("Communism") OR SU.EXACT("Nazism") OR SU.EXACT("Anti-Semitism")) AND SU.EXACT("Violence")))) AND (SU.EXACT.EXPLODE("Crime Prevention" OR "Delinquency Prevention" OR "Deterrence" OR "Prevention") OR (prevent* OR interven* OR counter OR countering OR countered OR deter OR deterr* OR avoid*))

Database: Campbell library

Dato: 14.03.2014

Antall treff: 173

(radical* OR violen* OR terror* OR extreme*) in All text

Database: BIBSYS
Dato: 17.03.2014
Antall treff: 1139

((bs.alle = (radikalisering OR radicalization OR radicalisation OR terror? OR radikalisme OR radicalism OR radicalist? OR de-radicali? OR netekstremisme OR extremism OR extremist? OR ekstremisme OR ekstremist? OR høyreekstremisme OR venstreekstremisme OR fundamentalism? OR jihad? OR qaida? OR martyr*)) AND (bs.alle = (prevent? OR interven? OR counter OR countering OR countered OR deter OR deterr? OR avoid? OR forebygg? OR unngå? OR unngik? OR hindr? OR sikr? OR avverg? OR vern? OR stans? OR stopp?)))

Database: Social Care Online
Dato: 14.03.2014
Antall treff: 389

[- AllFields:'Radicalization'
- OR AllFields:'Radicalisation'
- OR AllFields:'Radicalism'
- OR AllFields:'terror'
- OR AllFields:'terrorism'
- OR AllFields:'terrorist'
- OR AllFields:'extremist'
- OR AllFields:'extremism']

AND

[- AllFields:'prevent*'
- OR AllFields:'interven*'
- OR AllFields:'counter'
- OR AllFields:'countering'
- OR AllFields:'countered'
- OR AllFields:'deter'
- OR AllFields:'deterr*'
- OR AllFields:'avoid*']

Database: SSRN – Social Science Research Network e-library
Dato: 14.03.2014
Antall treff: 1301

radicalization: 72 treff
radicalisation: 18 treff
radicalism: 86 treff
terror prevent: 64 treff
terror prevention: 28 treff
terror preventing: 24 treff
terrorism prevent:199 treff
terrorism prevention: 135 treff
terrorism preventing: 77 treff
terrorist prevent: 142 treff
terrorist prevention:67 treff
terrorist preventing: 46 treff
extremist:135 treff
extremism: 208 treff

Database: BRÅ
Dato: 14.03.2014
Antall treff: 26 treff

radical*: 0 treff
extrem*: 1 treff
terror*: 0 treff
violen*: 25 treff

Database: NCJRS (National Criminal Justice Reference Center)
Dato: 14.03.2014
Antall treff: 794 (Siden søket måtte deles opp over flere vil det sannsynligvis opptre dubletter mellom søkene.)
Kommentar: Noen søk ble begrenset til søk i tittel ettersom treffmengden ellers ble større enn søkemotoren kunne håndtere. Treff finnes i eget tekstdokument med tittel: Treff fra NCJRS.

Thesaurus search for any of these words, 97 hits:

Terrorism causes
Terrorism prosecution
Terrorism simulation
Terrorism/Mass Violence
Terrorist detention
Terrorist group cooperation
Terrorist ideologies
Terrorist kidnapping
Terrorist profiles
Terrorist tactics
Terrorist Training
Terrorist weapons

Search for any of these words in the reference, 99 hits:

radicalization radicalization radicalism

Search for any of these words in the reference, 331 hits:

extremist extremism

Search for all of these words in the reference, 133 hits:

terror prevent*

Search for all of these words in the title, 113 hits:

terrorism prevent*

Search for all of these words in the title, 21 hits:

terrorist prevent*

Database: Open Grey – System for Information on Grey Literature in Europe
Dato: 27.03.2014
Antall treff: 526

((radicali* OR deradicalization OR extreme* OR extremi* OR terror*) AND (prevent* OR interven* OR counter OR countering OR countered OR deter OR deterr* OR avoid*))

Database: Google scholar
Dato: 27.03.2014
Antall treff: 400

(radicalization OR radicalisation OR deradicalization OR deradicalisation OR radicalism OR radicalist OR extremist OR extremism OR terror OR terrorist OR terrorism) AND (prevention OR prevent OR intervention OR counter OR deter OR avoid)