

P/CVE, Crime Prevention and Risk Assessment Tools Survey

Thank you very much again for agreeing to help us by filling in this survey.

In **Part I**, we are going to ask you questions related to P/CVE (preventing/countering violent extremism) policies. We divided this part into four sections: strategy and institutions, primary prevention, intervention and rehabilitation. In **Part II**, we are going to ask you questions related to crime prevention policies and the use of risk assessment tools in criminal justice and social care policies.

What is the name of the country, about which you are providing information? *(required)

PART I: Preventing/Countering Violent Extremism Policy (P/CVE)

We would like to map the presence and the scope of P/CVE policy in the country of your expertise. We are aware that P/CVE activities can take place at different government levels with a different degree of governmental involvement and can differ significantly across the country. We try to take these variations into account in this survey, but welcome your comments in the comment boxes – should you feel the need to qualify your responses. The aim is to create a reasonably accurate overview rather than capturing all the existing complexities. This will help us to make broad comparisons between regions and continents. We encourage you to make use of the space for comments under each question, should you feel the need to provide additional clarifications or noting any issues of importance.

Strategy and Institutions Dimension

Question 1

Is there a counter-terrorism strategy with a designated part devoted to “soft” prevention, like counter-radicalization or counter-extremism? (For example, does the strategy talk about preventing extremism/radicalisation by building community cohesion, promoting democratic values, resolving social exclusion or providing mentoring interventions to radical individuals/groups?)

(Please reply to multiple options below – use all three levels if necessary)

1A. At the level of the central government *(required)

Yes

No

1B. At the level of federal states or devolved national authority or regional governments *(required)

Yes

No

If you replied YES to the previous question (1B):

The strategy/ies (on federal/devolved/regional levels) cover LESS than 50% of the population of the country

The strategy/ies (on federal/devolved/regional levels) cover MORE than 50% of the population of the country

1C. At the local levels of government *(required)

Yes

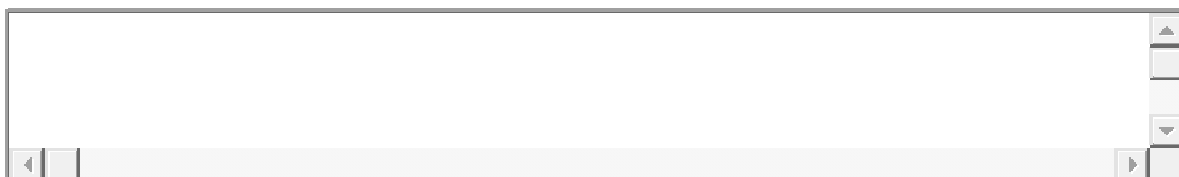
No

If you replied YES to the previous question (1C):

Local counter-terrorism strategies with 'soft' preventative components cover LESS than 50% of the population of the country

Local counter-terrorism strategies with 'soft' preventative components cover MORE than 50% of the population of the country

Space for your comments on Question 1 (optional)



Question 2

Is there a separate counter-extremism (or counter-radicalization) strategy?

(Please reply to multiple options below – use all three levels if necessary)

2A. At the level of the central government *(required)

Yes

No

If you replied YES to the previous question (2A): When was it issued (year)?

If you replied YES to the previous question (2A): When was it last updated?

If you replied YES to the previous question (2A): How many times was the strategy updated in total?

2B. At the level of federal states or devolved national authority or regional governments *(required)

Yes

No

If you replied YES to the previous question (2B):

The strategy/ies (on federal/devolved/regional levels) cover LESS than 50% of the population of the country

The strategy/ies (on federal/devolved/regional levels) cover MORE than 50% of the population of the country

2C. At the local levels of government *(required)

Yes

No

If you replied YES to the previous question (2C):

Local strategies cover LESS than 50% of the population of the country

Local strategies cover MORE than 50% of the population of the country

Space for your comments on Question 2 (optional)

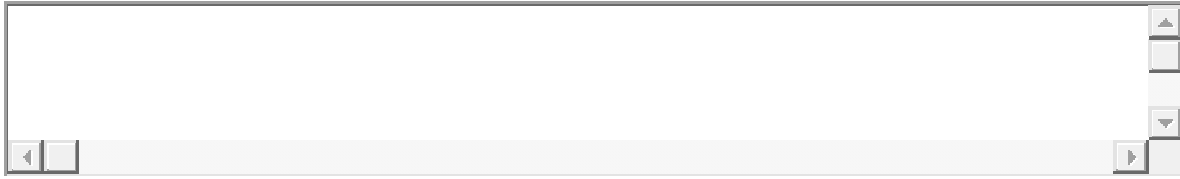
Question 3

Does the central government have a dedicated unit, or personnel, working solely on P/CVE policy (e.g., a national center, commission, department, special representative)? *(required)


Yes

No

If you replied YES to the previous question (3): What is the name of the unit(s) or the designation/rank of the personnel?

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Question 4

Have there been any official reviews or evaluations of the national P/CVE policy? *(required)

Yes

No

Space for your comments on Question 4 (optional)

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Primary Prevention Dimension

Here we ask questions about CVE measures enacted upon on the whole population (or thereabouts) to prevent risks/threats developing.

Question 5

Does the government fund or directly run educational, cohesion, or resilience building programs for pupils or students, which are explicitly part of P/CVE policy?

(Please reply to multiple options below – use all three levels if necessary)

5A. Organised at central government level *(required)

Yes

No

5B. Organised by at least one federal state/devolved national authority/regional government has these measures *(required)

Yes

No

5C. Organised by at least one local government *(required)

Yes

No

If you replied YES to two or three options above: Which of the government levels is the most active in this regard?

Central

Federal or regional

Local

If relevant: Overall, to what extent would you say such programs (supported or organized by different government levels as indicated above) are widespread in the country?

To a very little extent (e.g., few, small, and mostly one-off projects at some schools in the country)

To some extent (e.g., more systematically supported programs in some municipalities across the country)

To a great extent (e.g., more systematically supported programs covering all or most large municipalities across the country)

Space for your comments on Question 5 (optional)



Question 6

Does the government fund or directly run educational, cohesion, or resilience building programs to protect specific communities or groups (e.g., ethnic minorities, socially excluded areas, families, or football hooligans) from extremism and/or radicalisation?

(Please reply to multiple options below – use all three levels if necessary)

6A. Organised at central government level *(required)

Yes

No

6B. Organised by at least one federal state/devolved national authority/regional government *(required)

Yes

No

6C. Organised by at least one local government *(required)

Yes

No

If you replied YES to two or three options above: Which of the government levels is the most active in this regard?

Central

Federal or regional

Local

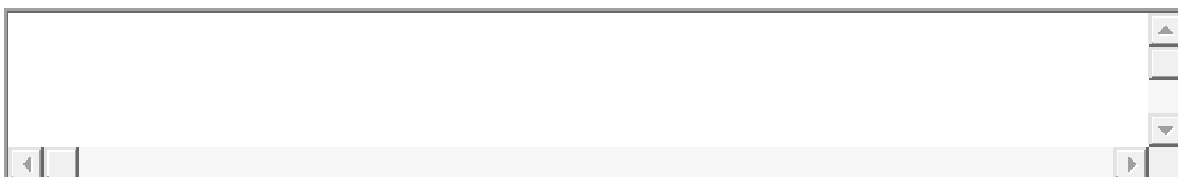
If relevant: Overall, to what extent would you say such programs (supported or organized by different government levels as indicated above) are widespread in the country?

To a very little extent (e.g., few, small, and mostly one-off projects in some local areas in the country)

To some extent (e.g., more systematically supported programs in some municipalities across the country)

To a great extent (e.g., more systematically supported programs covering all or most large municipalities across the country)

Space for your comments on Question 6 (optional)



Question 7

Does the government fund or directly run training programs for civil/public servants so that they can recognize, assess, and deal with radicalization concerns (for non-offenders - i.e., those not currently convicted, serving prison terms, or on probation)?

7A. Organised by central government

- Yes (for the police)
- Yes (for public servants in social services/social care)
- Yes (for public servants in healthcare)
- Yes (for public servants in the education sector)
- Yes (for other types of public servants)

Please specify, which other types of public servants:

7B. Organised by at least one federal state or devolved national authority or regional government

- Yes (for the police)
- Yes (for public servants in social services/social care)
- Yes (for public servants in healthcare)
- Yes (for public servants in the education sector)
- Yes (for other types of public servants)

Please specify, which other types of public servants:

7C. Organised by at least one local government

- Yes (for the police)
- Yes (for public servants in social service/social care)
- Yes (for public servants in healthcare)
- Yes (for public servants in the education sector)
- Yes (for other types of public servants)

Please specify, which other types of public servants:

If there are two or more government levels active in training programs for the same group of civil servants, could you please write down, which one is the most active for the particular groups?

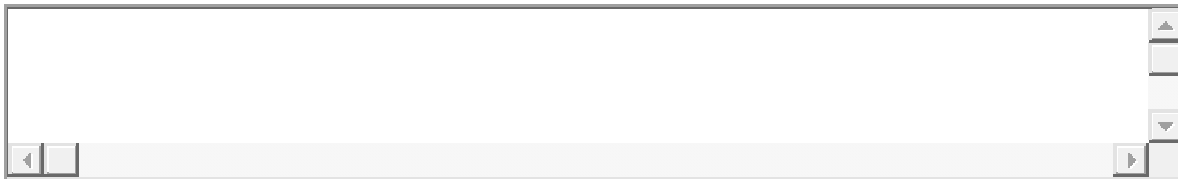
If relevant: For the groups of public sector workers you've noted above, to what extent are these training programs widespread?

Type of public servants

| Type of public servants | Very little extent (e.g. in few local areas) | Some extent (e.g. in several large municipalities across the country) | To a great extent (e.g. training conducted across entire regions or the country covering most civil servants) |
|--|--|---|---|
| Police | Rate Police as Very little extent (e.g. in few local areas) | Rate Police as Some extent (e.g. in several large municipalities across the country) | Rate Police as To a great extent (e.g. training conducted across entire regions or the country covering most civil servants) |
| Social workers | Rate Social workers as Very little extent (e.g. in few local areas) | Rate Social workers as Some extent (e.g. in several large municipalities across the country) | Rate Social workers as To a great extent (e.g. training conducted across entire regions or the country covering most civil servants) |
| Healthcare staff | Rate Healthcare staff as Very little extent (e.g. in few local areas) | Rate Healthcare staff as Some extent (e.g. in several large municipalities across the country) | Rate Healthcare staff as To a great extent (e.g. training conducted across entire regions or the country covering most civil servants) |
| Education staff | Rate Education staff as Very little extent (e.g. in few local areas) | Rate Education staff as Some extent (e.g. in several large municipalities across the country) | Rate Education staff as To a great extent (e.g. training conducted across entire regions or the country covering most civil servants) |
| Other category of public servants | Rate Other category of public servants as Very little extent (e.g. in few local areas) | Rate Other category of public servants as Some extent (e.g. in several large municipalities across the country) | Rate Other category of public servants as To a great extent (e.g. training conducted across entire regions or the country covering most civil servants) |

Please specify, which other category of public servants:

Space for your comments on Question 7 (optional)



Question 8

Does the government fund or directly run counter-narrative or alternative narrative projects, aimed at a domestic audience, to protect against radicalisation and/or extremism? (e.g., online or offline strategic messaging that aims at discrediting specific groups of violent extremists)

(Please reply to multiple options below – use all three levels if necessary)

8A. Organised at central government level *(required)

Yes

No

8B. Organised by at least one federal state/devolved national authority/regional *(required)

Yes

No

8C. Organised by at least one local government *(required)

Yes

No

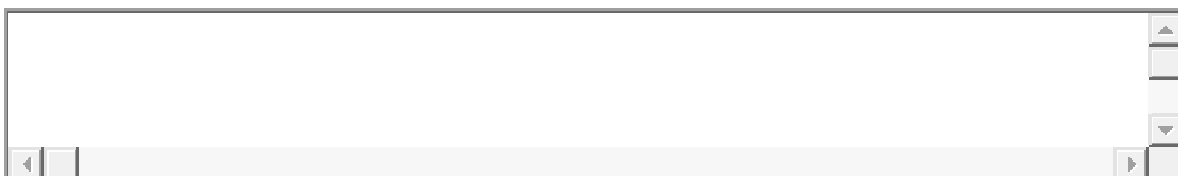
If you replied YES to two or three options above, which of the government levels is the most active in this regard?

Central

Federal or regional

Local

Space for your comments on Question 8 (optional)



Question 9

Based on your professional judgement, please indicate the overall role prescribed by government for the following actors for *primary prevention* CVE (i.e., general prevention/resilience-building activities *within the whole community/population*).

Role of sectors in prevention dimension

| Role of sectors in prevention dimension *(required) | (1) Currently not assigned any responsibilities/roles | (2) Has been allocated some responsibilities/roles on paper but there is limited practical implementation | (3) Implementing limited responsibilities/roles prescribed by government | (4) Implementing significant and varied responsibilities prescribed by government |
|---|--|--|---|--|
| Education | Rate Education as (1) Currently not assigned any responsibilities/roles | Rate Education as (2) Has been allocated some responsibilities/roles on paper but there is limited practical implementation | Rate Education as (3) Implementing limited responsibilities/roles prescribed by government | Rate Education as (4) Implementing significant and varied responsibilities prescribed by government |
| Social service | Rate Social service as (1) Currently not assigned any responsibilities/roles | Rate Social service as (2) Has been allocated some responsibilities/roles on paper but there is limited practical implementation | Rate Social service as (3) Implementing limited responsibilities/roles prescribed by government | Rate Social service as (4) Implementing significant and varied responsibilities prescribed by government |
| Healthcare | Rate Healthcare as (1) Currently not assigned any responsibilities/roles | Rate Healthcare as (2) Has been allocated some responsibilities/roles on paper but there is limited practical implementation | Rate Healthcare as (3) Implementing limited responsibilities/roles prescribed by government | Rate Healthcare as (4) Implementing significant and varied responsibilities prescribed by government |
| Police | Rate Police as (1) Currently not assigned any responsibilities/roles | Rate Police as (2) Has been allocated some responsibilities/roles on paper but there is limited practical implementation | Rate Police as (3) Implementing limited responsibilities/roles prescribed by government | Rate Police as (4) Implementing significant and varied responsibilities |

| Role of sectors in prevention dimension *(required) | (1) Currently not assigned any responsibilities/roles | (2) Has been allocated some responsibilities/roles on paper but there is limited practical implementation | (3) Implementing limited responsibilities/roles prescribed by government | (4) Implementing significant and varied responsibilities prescribed by government |
|---|---|---|--|--|
| Prison | Rate Prison as (1) Currently not assigned any responsibilities/roles | Rate Prison as (2) Has been allocated some responsibilities/roles on paper but there is limited practical implementation | Rate Prison as (3) Implementing limited responsibilities/roles prescribed by government | prescribed by government Rate Prison as (4) Implementing significant and varied responsibilities prescribed by government |
| Probation | Rate Probation as (1) Currently not assigned any responsibilities/roles | Rate Probation as (2) Has been allocated some responsibilities/roles on paper but there is limited practical implementation | Rate Probation as (3) Implementing limited responsibilities/roles prescribed by government | Rate Probation as (4) Implementing significant and varied responsibilities prescribed by government |
| NGO | Rate NGO as (1) Currently not assigned any responsibilities/roles | Rate NGO as (2) Has been allocated some responsibilities/roles on paper but there is limited practical implementation | Rate NGO as (3) Implementing limited responsibilities/roles prescribed by government | Rate NGO as (4) Implementing significant and varied responsibilities prescribed by government |
| Private | Rate Private as (1) Currently not assigned any responsibilities/roles | Rate Private as (2) Has been allocated some responsibilities/roles on paper but there is limited practical implementation | Rate Private as (3) Implementing limited responsibilities/roles prescribed by government | Rate Private as (4) Implementing significant and varied responsibilities prescribed by government |

If you would like to add another sector not listed above, please specify which one and write its corresponding level of the prescribed role by government:

Space for your comments on Question 9 (optional)

Intervention Dimension

Here we will ask questions about 'secondary prevention': practices directed towards communities or persons at higher risk.

Question 10

Does the government fund or directly run vigilance campaigns aimed at getting the public to recognize and report concerns about radicalizing/radicalized individuals (e.g., a website or leaflets with information on how to recognize signs of radicalization and how/to whom one can report such concerns)?

(Please reply to multiple options below – use all three levels if necessary)

10A. Organised at central government level *(required)

Yes

No

10B. Organised by at least one federal state/devolved national authority/regional government *(required)

Yes

No

10C. Organised by at least one local government *(required)

Yes

No

If you replied YES to two or three options above, which of the government levels is the most active in this regard?

Central

Federal or regional

Local

If relevant: Overall, how intensive are these vigilance campaigns?

Minimal intensity (e.g., a one-off project)

Medium intensity (e.g., irregular campaigns with limited reach)

Significant campaigns (e.g., regular campaigns across the country, in the form of leaflets, ads or frequently updated websites)

Space for your comments on Question 10 (optional)



Question 11

Does the government fund or directly run a radicalisation referral scheme?

(A referral scheme is a program that allows the public or public/civil servants to report concerns about individuals exhibiting signs of radicalization. The organization that collects such referrals can be, for example, a social service agency, municipal department, an NGO, or the police.)

(Please reply to multiple options below – use all three levels if necessary)

11A. Organised at central government level *(required)

Yes

No

11B. Organized at the level of at least one federal state or devolved national authority/regional government *(required)

Yes

No

11C. Organized at the level of at least one local government *(required)

Yes

No

If relevant: How many people are referred through this scheme per year? (you can use a rough estimate)

If there are referral programs (or a single program) do they feature multi-agency collaboration?

(Multi-agency collaboration includes representatives from a plurality of municipal or other government agencies, community-based organizations, and non-governmental organizations, often including education, health, social welfare, youth, sports, and sometimes police and corrections. These representatives form multiagency teams that pool resources and expertise, and share information, in order to assess referrals and provide interventions if needed.)

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-

All of them use a multi-agency approach

Some of them use a multi-agency approach

None of them use a multi-agency approach

If there are referral programs (or a program), do the police have regular/routine access to non-anonymized data of persons who have been referred?

In all of the programs

In some of the programs

In none of the programs

Space for your comments on Question 11 (optional)

Question 12

Do certain groups of civil/public servants (e.g. social service, education or health care practitioners) have a legal duty to refer individuals where there is a radicalization/extremism concern? *(required)

Yes, the legal duty explicitly mentions radicalization/extremism concerns

Yes, the legal duty mentions concerns such as “anti-social behavior” or “failure to thrive” that in practice include radicalization/extremism referrals, but these are not explicitly stipulated in the duty

No, there is no such legal duty to refer

If yes, which group(s) of civil/public servants have this duty?

Space for your comments on Question 12 (optional)

Question 13

Is there a formal risk assessment procedure used by any state agency or section of the government, aimed specifically at people who are thought to be at risk of becoming involved in violent extremism (but are not convicted of an extremism/terrorism related offense)? *(required)

- Yes
- No

If you replied yes to Q13, what is this procedure based on? (You can reply affirmatively to all options above, in case there are more procedures in use. However, if you do not know the answer, you can leave the options blank and make sure you provided us with the name/s of the risk assessment tool(s), if relevant)

- Unstructured clinical judgement (An approach that relies on pure discretion and professional experience of the expert evaluators)
- Actuarial prediction (A tool that relies on predetermined algorithmic rules that decide what information should be included and how they should be combined. It eliminates evaluators' discretion and the result is a statistical probabilistic statement of risk)
- Structured professional judgement (A tool based on guidelines that structure and systematize the judgement of the evaluators. While it might feature numerical scoring, this serves to guide the evaluator and does not represent a probabilistic statistical statement on the level of future risk)

If relevant: What is the name of the tool(s)?

If relevant: When was this tool(s) first adopted (year)?

If relevant: Do any of the tools assess dynamic/changing factors (e.g., social relations, employment, substance abuse)?

- Yes
- No
- I don't know

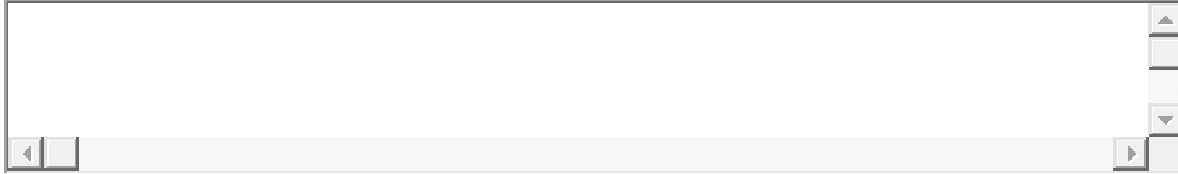
If relevant: Overall, to what extent would you say is this tool(s) widespread in the country?

To very little extent (e.g., in few local areas)

To some extent (e.g., in some municipalities across the country)

To a great extent (e.g., in all or most large municipalities across the country)

Space for your comments on Question 13 (optional)



Question 14

Does the government fund or directly run intervention programs (e.g., mentoring, social or healthcare assistance, exit programs) for non-offenders in the framework of P/CVE?

(Please reply to multiple options below – use all three levels if necessary)

14A. Organised at central government level *(required)

Yes

No

14B. Organised by at least one federal state or devolved national authority or regional government *(required)

Yes

No

14C. Organised by at least one local government *(required)

Yes

No

If you replied YES to two or three options above: Which of the government levels is the most active in this regard?

Central

Federal or regional

Local

If relevant: Overall, to what extent would you say such programs are widespread in the country?

To a very little extent (e.g., few small projects in some local areas in the country)

To some extent (e.g., more systematically supported programs in some municipalities across the country)

To a great extent (e.g., more systematically supported programs covering all or most large municipalities across the country)

Space for your comments on Question 14 (optional)



Question 15

Is there a special unit which monitors and removes online extremist content from the Internet? (by requesting action from internet, web-hosting, and/or social media providers)

(Please reply to multiple options below – use all three levels if necessary)

15A. Organised at central government level *(required)

Yes

No

15B. Organised by at least one federal state or devolved national authority or regional government *(required)

Yes

No

15C. Organised by at least one local government *(required)

Yes

No

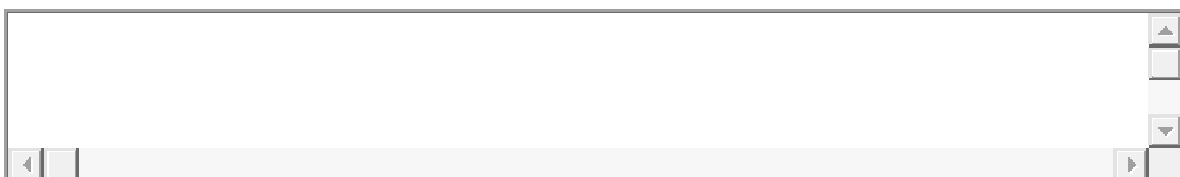
If you replied YES to two or three options above: Which of the government levels is the most active in this regard?

Central

Federal or regional

Local

Space for your comments on Question 15 (optional)



Question 16

Based on your professional judgement, please indicate the overall role prescribed by government for the following actors in the intervention dimension of CVE (i.e., responding to signs of risk or vulnerability in specific groups or individuals).

Role of sectors in intervention dimension

| Role of sectors in intervention dimension *(required) | (1) Currently not assigned any responsibilities/roles | (2) Has been allocated some responsibilities/roles on paper but there is limited practical implementation | (3) Implementing limited responsibilities/roles prescribed by government | (4) Implementing significant and varied responsibilities prescribed by government |
|---|--|--|---|--|
| Education | Rate Education as (1) Currently not assigned any responsibilities/roles | Rate Education as (2) Has been allocated some responsibilities/roles on paper but there is limited practical implementation | Rate Education as (3) Implementing limited responsibilities/roles prescribed by government | Rate Education as (4) Implementing significant and varied responsibilities prescribed by government |
| Social service | Rate Social service as (1) Currently not assigned any responsibilities/roles | Rate Social service as (2) Has been allocated some responsibilities/roles on paper but there is limited practical implementation | Rate Social service as (3) Implementing limited responsibilities/roles prescribed by government | Rate Social service as (4) Implementing significant and varied responsibilities prescribed by government |
| Healthcare | Rate Healthcare as (1) Currently not assigned any responsibilities/roles | Rate Healthcare as (2) Has been allocated some responsibilities/roles on paper but there is limited practical implementation | Rate Healthcare as (3) Implementing limited responsibilities/roles prescribed by government | Rate Healthcare as (4) Implementing significant and varied responsibilities prescribed by government |

| Role of sectors in intervention dimension *(required) | (1) Currently not assigned any responsibilities/roles | (2) Has been allocated some responsibilities/roles on paper but there is limited practical implementation | (3) Implementing limited responsibilities/roles prescribed by government | (4) Implementing significant and varied responsibilities prescribed by government |
|--|--|---|--|---|
| Police | Rate Police as (1) Currently not assigned any responsibilities/roles | Rate Police as (2) Has been allocated some responsibilities/roles on paper but there is limited practical implementation | Rate Police as (3) Implementing limited responsibilities/roles prescribed by government | Rate Police as (4) Implementing significant and varied responsibilities prescribed by government |
| Prison | Rate Prison as (1) Currently not assigned any responsibilities/roles | Rate Prison as (2) Has been allocated some responsibilities/roles on paper but there is limited practical implementation | Rate Prison as (3) Implementing limited responsibilities/roles prescribed by government | Rate Prison as (4) Implementing significant and varied responsibilities prescribed by government |
| Probation | Rate Probation as (1) Currently not assigned any responsibilities/roles | Rate Probation as (2) Has been allocated some responsibilities/roles on paper but there is limited practical implementation | Rate Probation as (3) Implementing limited responsibilities/roles prescribed by government | Rate Probation as (4) Implementing significant and varied responsibilities prescribed by government |
| NGO | Rate NGO as (1) Currently not assigned any responsibilities/roles | Rate NGO as (2) Has been allocated some responsibilities/roles on paper but there is limited practical implementation | Rate NGO as (3) Implementing limited responsibilities/roles prescribed by government | Rate NGO as (4) Implementing significant and varied responsibilities prescribed by government |

| Role of sectors in intervention dimension *(required) | (1) Currently not assigned any responsibilities/roles | (2) Has been allocated some responsibilities/roles on paper but there is limited practical implementation | (3) Implementing limited responsibilities/roles prescribed by government | (4) Implementing significant and varied responsibilities prescribed by government |
|--|---|---|--|---|
| Private | Rate Private as (1) Currently not assigned any responsibilities/roles | Rate Private as (2) Has been allocated some responsibilities/roles on paper but there is limited practical implementation | Rate Private as (3) Implementing limited responsibilities/roles prescribed by government | Rate Private as (4) Implementing significant and varied responsibilities prescribed by government |

If you would like to add another sector not listed above, please specify which one and write its corresponding level of the prescribed role by government:

Space for your comments on Question 16 (optional)

Rehabilitation Dimension

Here we will ask questions about ‘tertiary prevention’, broadly understood as preventative activities directed at persons already engaged in extremist/radicalized behaviours or groups.

Question 17

Is there a radicalization/extremism risk assessment procedures for offenders (e.g., to determine their prison regime or to assess the risk of recidivism)? *(required)

- Yes
- No

If you replied yes to Q17: What is the procedure based on? (You can reply affirmatively to all options above, in case there are more procedures in use. However, if you do not know the

answer, you can leave the options blank and make sure you provided us with the name/s of the risk assessment tool(s), if relevant)

Unstructured clinical judgement (An approach that relies on pure discretion and professional experience of the expert evaluators)

Actuarial prediction (A tool that relies on predetermined algorithmic rules that decide what information should be included and how they should be combined. It eliminates evaluators' discretion and the result is a statistical probabilistic statement of risk)

Structured professional judgement (A tool based on guidelines that structure and systematize the judgement of the evaluators. While it might feature numerical scoring, this serves to guide the evaluator and does not represent a probabilistic statistical statement on the level of future risk)

If relevant: What is the name of the tool(s)?

If yes, when was this tool first adopted (year)?

If relevant: Do any of the tools assess dynamic/changing factors (e.g., social relations, employment, substance abuse)?

Yes

No

I don't know

Overall, to what extent would you say is this tool(s) widespread in the country?

Overall, to what extent would you say is this tool(s) widespread in the country?

To a very little extent (e.g., a pilot project in one prison)

To some extent (e.g., in a few prisons)

To a great extent (e.g., systematically across the country/all or most prisons)

Space for your comments on Question 17 (optional)

Question 18

Does the government fund or directly run prison-based disengagement or de-radicalization programs for offenders? *(required)

Yes

No

If yes, to what extent would you say are such programs widespread across the country?

To a very little extent (e.g., a pilot project in one prison/local area)

To some extent (e.g., in a few prisons/local areas)

To a great extent (e.g., systematically across the country/all or most prisons)

If relevant: Overall, these programs are ...

mostly about disengagement (supporting offenders to leave groups or milieu's, but not attempting to change their individual ideologies or thought processes)

mostly about deradicalization (attempting to change individual's beliefs and thought processes)

the share of disengagement and deradicalization programs is similar

Space for your comments on Question 18 (optional)



Question 19

Does the government fund or directly run post-detention rehabilitation programs (i.e., disengagement/ deradicalization/social or health assistance) for offenders linked to extremism/terrorism?

(Please reply to multiple options below – use all three levels if necessary)

19A. Organised at central government level *(required)

Yes

No

19B. Organised by at least one federal state or devolved national authority or regional government *(required)

Yes

No

19C. Organised by at least one local government *(required)

Yes

No

If you replied YES to two or three options above: Which of the government levels is the most active in this regard?

Central

Federal or regional

Local

If relevant: Overall, to what extent would you say such programs are widespread in the country?

To a very little extent (e.g., few small projects in some local areas in the country)

To some extent (e.g., more systematically supported programs in some municipalities across the country)

To a great extent (e.g., more systematically supported programs covering all or most large municipalities across the country)

Space for your comments on Question 19 (optional)

Question 20

Based on your professional judgement, please indicate the overall role prescribed by government for the following actors in the rehabilitation dimension of CVE (i.e., dealing with offenders/ persons already engaged in extremist/radicalized behaviours or groups).

Role of sectors in rehabilitation dimension

| Role of sectors in rehabilitation dimension | (1) Currently not assigned any responsibilities/roles | (2) Has been allocated some responsibilities/roles on paper but there is limited practical implementation | (3) Implementing limited responsibilities/roles prescribed by government | (4) Implementing significant and varied responsibilities prescribed by government |
|--|---|--|--|--|
| Education | Rate Education as (1) Currently not assigned any responsibilities/roles | Rate Education as (2) Has been allocated some responsibilities/roles on paper but there is | Rate Education as (3) Implementing limited responsibilities/roles prescribed by government | Rate Education as (4) Implementing significant and varied responsibilities |

| Role of sectors in rehabilitation dimension | (1) Currently not assigned any responsibilities/roles | (2) Has been allocated some responsibilities/roles on paper but there is limited practical implementation | (3) Implementing limited responsibilities/roles prescribed by government | (4) Implementing significant and varied responsibilities prescribed by government |
|---|--|--|---|--|
| Social service | Rate Social service as (1) Currently not assigned any responsibilities/roles | Rate Social service as (2) Has been allocated some responsibilities/roles on paper but there is limited practical implementation | Rate Social service as (3) Implementing limited responsibilities/roles prescribed by government | Rate Social service as (4) Implementing significant and varied responsibilities prescribed by government |
| Healthcare | Rate Healthcare as (1) Currently not assigned any responsibilities/roles | Rate Healthcare as (2) Has been allocated some responsibilities/roles on paper but there is limited practical implementation | Rate Healthcare as (3) Implementing limited responsibilities/roles prescribed by government | Rate Healthcare as (4) Implementing significant and varied responsibilities prescribed by government |
| Police | Rate Police as (1) Currently not assigned any responsibilities/roles | Rate Police as (2) Has been allocated some responsibilities/roles on paper but there is limited practical implementation | Rate Police as (3) Implementing limited responsibilities/roles prescribed by government | Rate Police as (4) Implementing significant and varied responsibilities prescribed by government |
| Prison | Rate Prison as (1) Currently not assigned any responsibilities/roles | Rate Prison as (2) Has been allocated some responsibilities/roles on paper but there is limited practical implementation | Rate Prison as (3) Implementing limited responsibilities/roles prescribed by government | Rate Prison as (4) Implementing significant and varied responsibilities prescribed by government |

| Role of sectors in rehabilitation dimension | (1) Currently not assigned any responsibilities/roles | (2) Has been allocated some responsibilities/roles on paper but there is limited practical implementation | (3) Implementing limited responsibilities/roles prescribed by government | (4) Implementing significant and varied responsibilities prescribed by government |
|--|---|---|--|---|
| Probation | Rate Probation as (1) Currently not assigned any responsibilities/roles | Rate Probation as (2) Has been allocated some responsibilities/roles on paper but there is limited practical implementation | Rate Probation as (3) Implementing limited responsibilities/roles prescribed by government | Rate Probation as (4) Implementing significant and varied responsibilities prescribed by government |
| NGO | Rate NGO as (1) Currently not assigned any responsibilities/roles | Rate NGO as (2) Has been allocated some responsibilities/roles on paper but there is limited practical implementation | Rate NGO as (3) Implementing limited responsibilities/roles prescribed by government | Rate NGO as (4) Implementing significant and varied responsibilities prescribed by government |
| Private | Rate Private as (1) Currently not assigned any responsibilities/roles | Rate Private as (2) Has been allocated some responsibilities/roles on paper but there is limited practical implementation | Rate Private as (3) Implementing limited responsibilities/roles prescribed by government | Rate Private as (4) Implementing significant and varied responsibilities prescribed by government |

If you would like to add another sector not listed above, please specify which one and write its corresponding level of the prescribed role by government:

Space for your comments on Question 20 (optional)

PART II: Crime Prevention and the Use of Risk Assessment Indicators in Criminal Justice and Social Care Policies

Question 21

Does the country have a national crime prevention strategy (in some countries crime prevention might be referred to as community safety)? *(required)

Yes

No

If relevant: When was the first crime prevention strategy adopted (at least approximately)?

If relevant: Please include an on-line link to the latest strategy or write down its name in original language:

Space for your comments on Question 21 (optional)

Question 22

Are there government endorsed crime prevention multi-agency structures in the country? *(required)

Yes

No

Approximately, when were these structures of multi-agency collaboration in crime prevention established?

What are the aims and methods of multi-agency crime prevention in the country? How, and why, do organisations and agencies cooperate?

Space for your comments on Question 22 (optional)

Question 23

In your professional judgement, how extensive is social crime prevention throughout the country?

(Social crime prevention, sometimes known as ‘community safety’, engages with particular age groups or communities to change behaviour, provide support, and reduce chances of offending. The interventions can be made by youth workers, social services, police or other agencies.)

In the country, social crime prevention is developed... *(required)

Not at all

To a very little extent (e.g., few small projects in some local areas in the country)

To some extent (e.g., more systematically supported programs in some municipalities across the country)

To a great extent (e.g., more systematically supported programs covering all or most large municipalities across the country)

Space for your comments on Question 23 (optional)

Question 24

Situational crime prevention involves ‘target-hardening’ or designing the environment to reduce criminal opportunity (e.g. installing CCTV cameras or removing dark alleyways from urban design). In your professional judgement, would you say that in the country: *(required)

Situational crime prevention is more prominent than social crime prevention?

Situational crime prevention is as prominent as social crime prevention?

Situational crime prevention is less prominent than social crime prevention?

There is no social or situational crime prevention policy

Space for your comments on Question 24 (optional)

Question 25

Do the police formally assess the risk posed by non-offenders (i.e., persons who are believed to be at risk of committing a violent or serious offence, but are not yet convicted)? Please do not include risk assessment for potential extremism/terrorism offences here. *(required)

Yes

No

If there is such formal risk assessment, what is it based on? (You can reply affirmatively to all options below, if there are multiple approaches to risk assessment in use)

- Unstructured clinical judgement (An approach that relies on pure discretion and professional experience of the expert evaluators)
- Actuarial prediction (A tool that relies on predetermined algorithmic rules that decide what information should be included and how they should be combined. It eliminates evaluators' discretion and the result is a statistical probabilistic statement of risk)
- Structured professional judgement (A tool based on guidelines that structure and systematize the judgement of the evaluators. While it might feature numerical scoring, this serves to guide the evaluator and does not represent a probabilistic statistical statement on the level of future risk)

If there is a risk assessment tool, when was this tool(s) adopted, roughly:

If relevant, do any of the tools assess dynamic/changing factors (e.g., social relations, employment, substance abuse)?

- Yes
- No
- I don't know

Space for your comments on Question 25 (optional)

Question 26

Is there a formal risk assessment procedure for offenders, designed to assess the risk of re-offending? Please do not include risk assessment procedures for terrorism or extremism here. *(required)

- No, there is no such assessment
- Yes, used by the prison system
- Yes, used by the probation system
- Yes, used by the police
- Yes, used by other agencies

If relevant, please specify, which other agencies:

If there are such risk assessment procedures, what are they based on? (You can reply affirmatively to all options below, if there are multiple approaches to risk assessment in use)

- Unstructured clinical judgement (An approach that relies on pure discretion and professional experience of the expert evaluators)
- Actuarial prediction (A tool that relies on predetermined algorithmic rules that decide what information should be included and how they should be combined. It eliminates evaluators' discretion and the result is a statistical probabilistic statement of risk)
- Structured professional judgement (A tool based on guidelines that structure and systematize the judgement of the evaluators. While it might feature numerical scoring, this serves to guide the evaluator and does not represent a probabilistic statistical statement on the level of future risk)

If there is a risk assessment tool, when was this tool(s) adopted, roughly:

If relevant, do any of the tools assess dynamic/changing factors (e.g., social relations, employment, substance abuse)?

- Yes
- No
- I don't know

Space for your comments on Question 26 (optional)

Question 27

Is there a formal risk assessment procedure used by any state agency in the field of youth delinquency, other than cases related to extremism/terrorism? *(required)

- Yes
- No

If there are such tool(s), what are they based on? (You can reply affirmatively to all options below, if there are multiple approaches to risk assessment in use)

- Unstructured clinical judgement (A tool that relies on pure discretion and professional experience of the expert evaluators)
- Actuarial prediction (A tool that relies on predetermined algorithmic rules that decide what information should be included and how they should be combined. It eliminates evaluators' discretion and the result is a statistical probabilistic statement of risk)
- Structured professional judgement (A tool based on guidelines that structure and systematize the judgement of the evaluators. While it might feature numerical scoring, this serves to guide the evaluator and does not represent a probabilistic statistical statement on the level of future risk)

If there is a risk assessment tool(s), when was it first adopted (year), roughly?

If relevant, do any of the tools assess dynamic/changing factors (e.g., social relations, employment, substance abuse)?

- Yes
- No
- I don't know

Space for your comments on Question 27 (optional)

Question 28

Is there a formal risk assessment procedure used by any state agency in the field of child protection? *(required)

Yes

No

If there is such procedure, what is it based on? (You can reply affirmatively to all options below, if there are multiple approaches to risk assessment in use)

Unstructured clinical judgement (An approach that relies on pure discretion and professional experience of the expert evaluators)

Actuarial prediction (A tool that relies on predetermined algorithmic rules that decide what information should be included and how they should be combined. It eliminates evaluators' discretion and the result is a statistical probabilistic statement of risk)

Structured professional judgement (A tool based on guidelines that structure and systematize the judgement of the evaluators. While it might feature numerical scoring, this serves to guide the evaluator and does not represent a probabilistic statistical statement on the level of future risk)

If there is a risk assessment tool(s), when was this tool first adopted (year), roughly?

If relevant, do any of the tools assess dynamic/changing factors (e.g., social relations, employment, substance abuse)?

Yes

No

I don't know

Space for your comments on Question 28 (optional)

Question 29

Is there a formal risk assessment procedure for judging clients' potential harm (to themselves or others) used in the social service domain by state agencies? *(required)

Yes

No

If there is such procedure, what is it based on? (You can reply affirmatively to all options below, if there are multiple tools in use)

- Unstructured clinical judgement (An approach that relies on pure discretion and professional experience of the expert evaluators)
- Actuarial prediction (A tool that relies on predetermined algorithmic rules that decide what information should be included and how they should be combined. It eliminates evaluators' discretion and the result is a statistical probabilistic statement of risk)
- Structured professional judgement (A tool based on guidelines that structure and systematize the judgement of the evaluators. While it might feature numerical scoring, this serves to guide the evaluator and does not represent a probabilistic statistical statement on the level of future risk)

If there is a risk assessment tool(s), when was this tool first adopted (year), roughly?

If relevant, do any of the tools assess dynamic/changing factors (e.g., social relations, employment, substance abuse)?

- Yes
- No
- I don't know

Space for your comments on Question 29 (optional)

Question 30

Historically, has the country ever rearranged its criminal code into a 'code of protection', or made reference to 'social defence' philosophy in its laws/criminal procedures? *(required)

We would like to compensate your time with a £50 voucher for Amazon. Can you please write down, which version of Amazon do you use or do you want the voucher to be used for (e.g., amazon.com, amazon.co.uk or another national version)? *(required)

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