

# **Monitoring radicalisation: A Framework for risk indicators for first line officers**

## AIMS

To monitor:

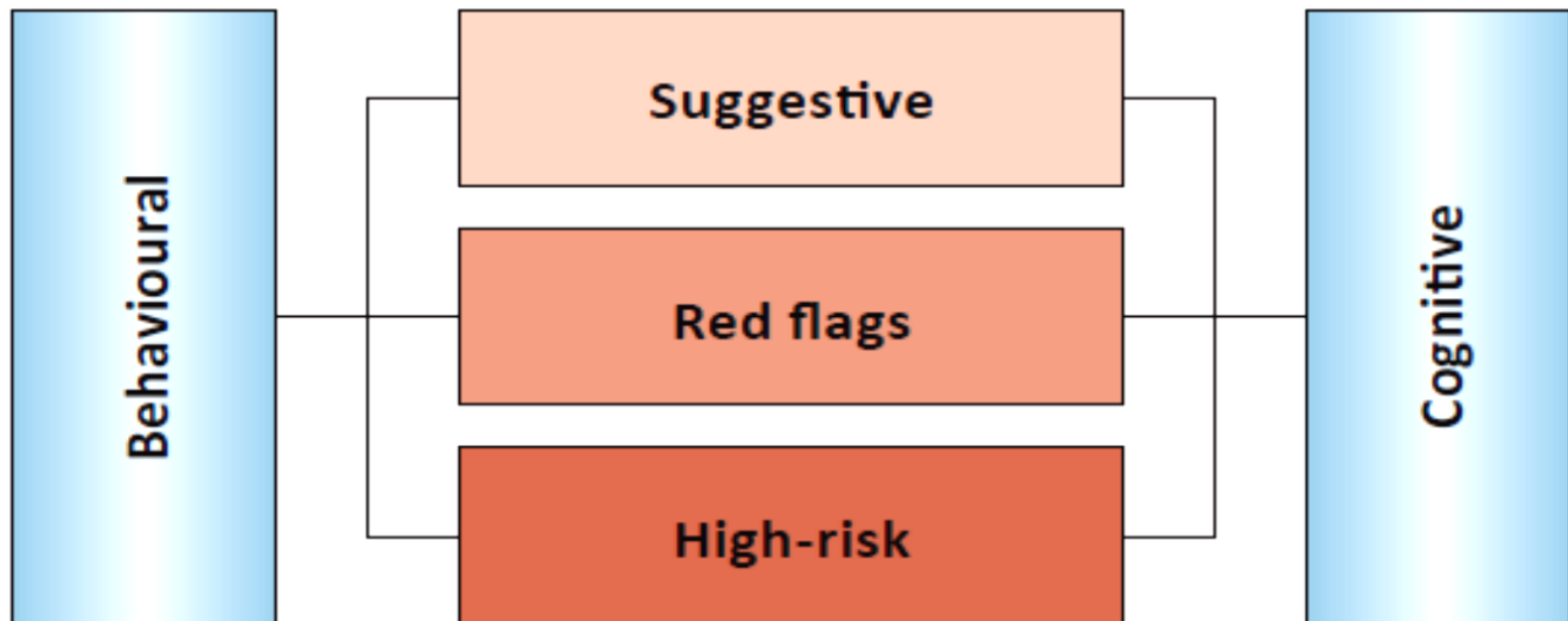
- Radicalisation processes and risk factors that have not yet led to violence
- Individuals or groups that are vulnerable to or moving towards extremism but have not yet committed criminal acts

To flag:

- Risks and vulnerabilities (**not identify radicalised individuals**) for the purposes of early prevention

## A framework of radicalisation risk indicators

- \* to be applied only in combination
- \* to be assessed in light of the local context/ individual circumstances



# Risks of Islamist Radicalisation in the case of the Iztok Neighbourhood of the City of Pazardzhik, BG

## The Salafi community

- 100 – 600 members
- Mainly Turkish Roma (less converts)
- Labor migration to WE countries (AT, DE)
- Salafism penetrates since late 1990s
- Transnational community
- Average social status within the Iztok quarter
- Stratification
- Own mosque (2002)
- Presently – younger age of followers (families)

## FACTORS

- Labor migration – contacts with the transnational umma
- Powerful leader
- Robust social cohesion
- Own mosque
- Avoiding the stigma of Roma identity
- **Powerful leader**
- **Timeframe**  
(rise of IS; 2<sup>nd</sup> trial against the group leader)
- **Contacts with radical mosques in WE**
- **Individual “demand”**
- **Feeling of social “prestige” and aura of mysticism**