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23 colleagues from 5 countries (with 7 post-docs)



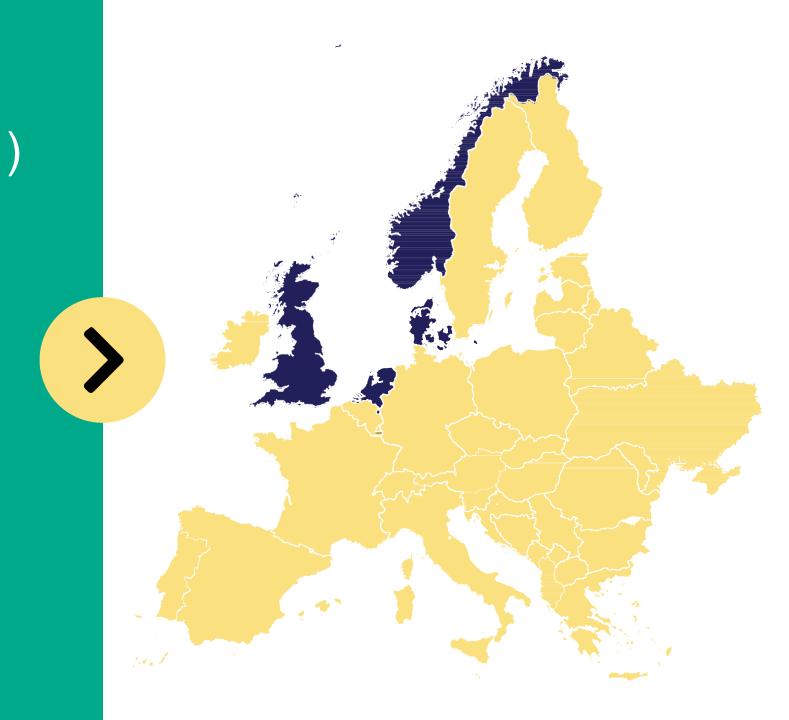








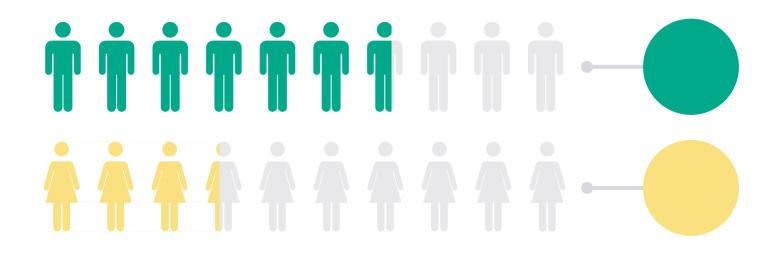
Main aims: to test four hypotheses – 1) identity politics, 2) int-gen differences, 3) spatiality, and 4) reciprocal radicalisation - in relation to far right and Islamist extremism in NL, DL, NO, and UK



To design and feasibility test a psychosocial intervention based on findings from the first phase of data collections and the IC-ADAPT model

We are interested in the nature of the 'grey zone' between social exclusion and violent extremism – that is, the 'processes of radicalisation' from a sociological, anthropological, criminological, religious studies, and psychosocial perspective...

Empirical components – interviews, observations, surveys and focus groups in four countries



640 interviews with young people, parents/carers, activists, and practitioners; **6,000** survey responses; **24** focus groups;

Current stage:

40 per cent of the data has been collected...

Another 12 months of fieldwork to go...

Partially overlapping with 12 months of analysis and dissemination...





Radicalisation is a **social problem** – and we therefore understand it as a **societal challange**

What we have learnt so far...

- Significant ethical challenges to get the project going, compounded by covid-related delays.
- Fieldwork still
 underway too
 early to state
 findings as the
 analysis has only
 just started while the
 data still comes in.

1. Methodological challenges:

- 1. Who speaks on extremism is important can't get close to actual extremists and do not want to stigmatise marginalised communities with sociopathology framework
- 2. Role of securitisation and surveillance making respondents reluctant to come forward.
- 3. Awash with experts and practitioners who know much but the rapid pace of change prevents deeper understanding... (academics understand and know many things but the fluidity of the landscape challenges comprehensive analysis)

2. Initial observations:

- Reciprocal polarisation observable in all spaces at a rhetorical and actionable levels (through online scraping of FR and I websites)
- 2. Micro-meso-macro intersect for both sets of groups (individual identity, national politics, transnational mobilisation) but the trigger is always at the individual level
- 3. Radicalised are far fewer than the dominant discourses would suggest
- 4. Still a long way to go...

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