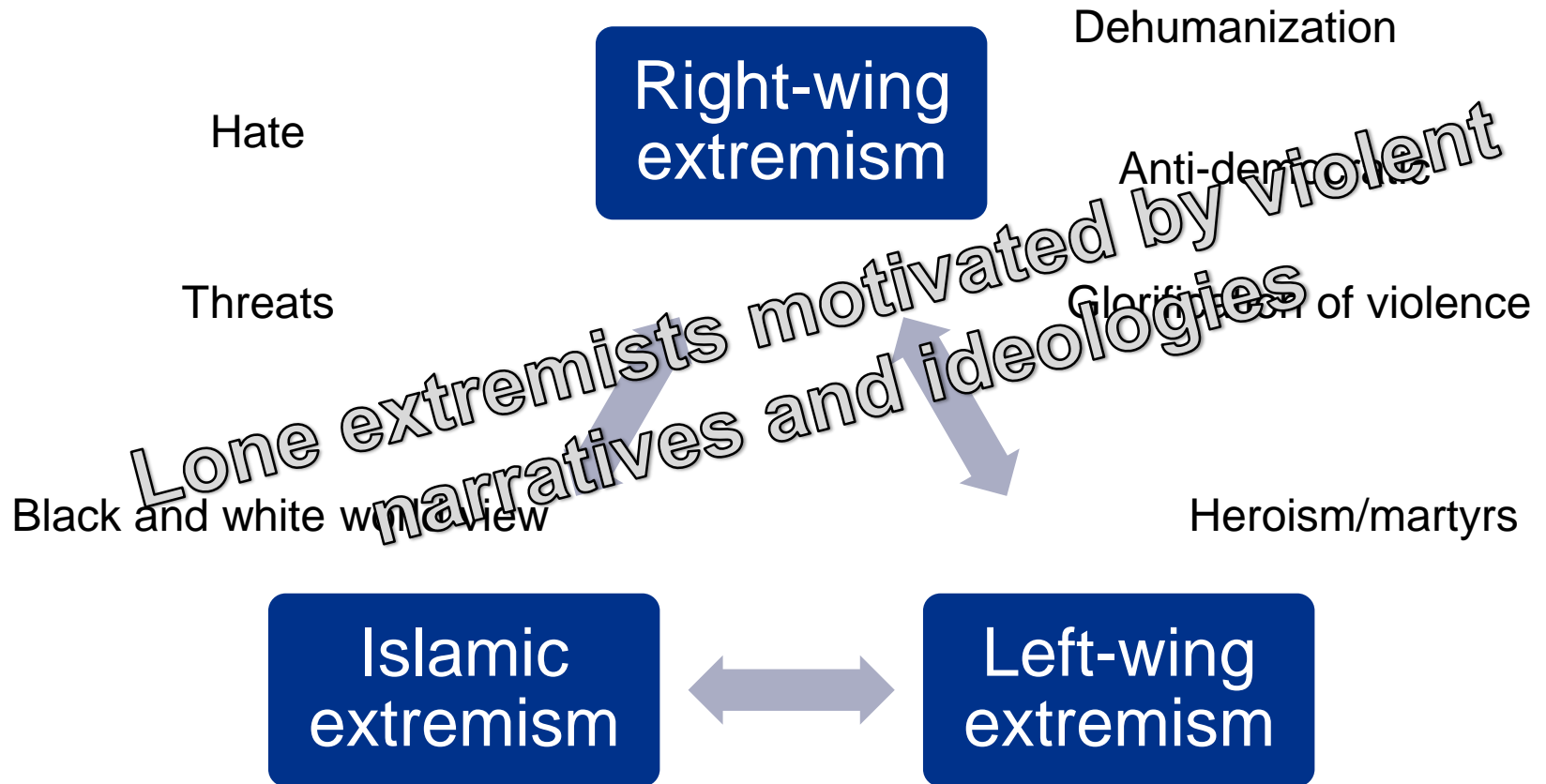


# Swedish Government's actions to make the society more resilient to violent extremism

# Three identified violent groups in Sweden – common elements



# Consequences

- Crimes

Vandalism, threatening behaviour, violence, murder and terrorism

- Racism and xenophobia and other forms of intolerance

Islamophobia, anti-Semitism, antiziganism, afrofobia, homophobia, transphobia

- Fear

47 per cent of the Swedish population worries about more right-wing extremism (neo-nazism) in the future

46 per cent worries about more terrorism in the future

# Radicalisation towards violent extremism – why?

People who accept or advocate the use of violence for ideological or political purposes have, for various reasons, broken through moral and intellectual barriers. Why?

- perceived injustices or offences, which can have a basis in reality,
- social and political circumstances that create dissatisfaction in a larger segment of a population and
- a violent ideology that point out injustices, explains their causes and what should be done about them.

Individuals can join extremist movements or become extremist because of

- excitement and camaraderie,
- because other people from their family or social circle are already involved or
- by influence of a charismatic leader or
- by "fellowships" on-line.

# Push and pull factors

The Security Police has through interviews with former extremists identified different push and pull factors affecting those who have been radicalised.

The push factors are the circumstances of the person or in their own living situation that can increase the likelihood of radicalisation, for example

- search for meaning or excitement,
- a desire to make a difference, and
- perceived injustices.

Pull factors are the relationships in a group that may increase the likelihood of radicalisation, for example

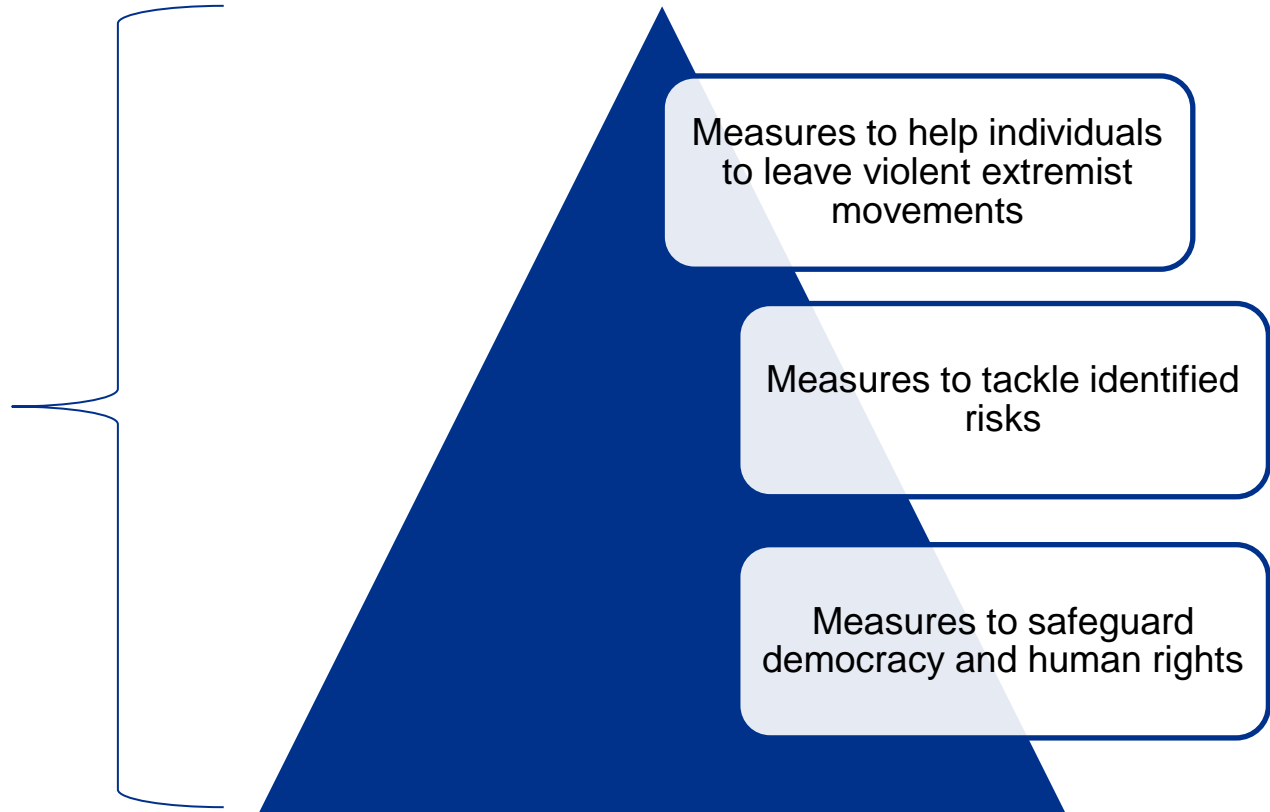
- social connections or friendship,
- meaningfulness, significance or status in the group and attractive ideological arguments,
- a conviction to stand up for what is good and fight what is evil, and
- a sense of power or control.

# Extremist messages and radicalisation via the Internet

- **Violent extremist groups use the internet and social media to distribute propaganda and other materials that glorify and reinforce norms concerning masculinity and violence, violent ideologies and terrorism.**
- **Contribute to the radicalisation of individuals**

# Overview of preventive measures in Sweden

**National  
Coordinator  
to safeguard  
democracy  
against  
violent  
extremism**



# National Coordinator







**November 2015:  
National Support Line  
for parents, municipalities and others**

# Give Youth the tools to critically question propaganda



# Questions

- **What experiences do you have about this issues in your contact with young people?**
- **In what ways can youth workers prevent anti-semitic, islamophobic or other racist or extremist views when you work with young people?**
- **Ideas for future cooperation?**