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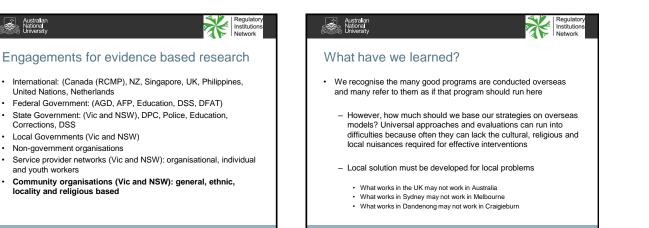


Brisbane 27 May 2016 – Generation Next Dr Clarke Jones Co-Director - Australian Intervention Support Hub (AISH) Australian National University

### Australian National

### Introduction

 My work is grounded on the notion that intervention must be embedded within activities that engage and support communities, and that their partnerships are essential to the success of the longerterm goals of community safety and harmony



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# Community-led intervention

- · Community-led intervention is a relatively new concept
- What we first knew of intervention (in CVE), it was commonly referred to as 'de-radicalisation' and was conducted predominantly in correctional settings
- Intervention to address anti-social and violent behaviour isn't an easy task - there is no silver bullet solution
- Individual pathways to crime are seldom the same
- Therefore, models of community-led intervention will also vary in type, duration, intensity and place

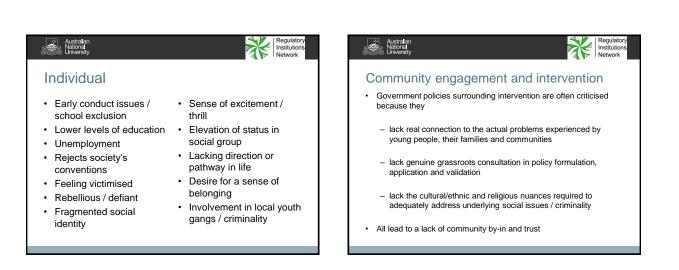


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# Pathways to Radicalisation: Community

- Marginalised culture / Ethnic minority
  Isolation / alienation
  - Lack of connection to Australian society or mainstream community
- Disadvantaged neighbourhoods (socio-economic)
  - high unemployment
  - Lower standards of education
  - Lack of opportunity

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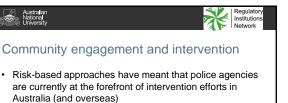


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# Community engagement and intervention

- Most Western models of intervention have adopted a top-down risk-based approach, focussing only on addressing individual risks of violent offending
- This appears to be often done at the detriment of a young person's interests or qualities
  - there is a danger in identifying individual qualities as risk factors, rather than positive attributes to encourage and advance a young person's future

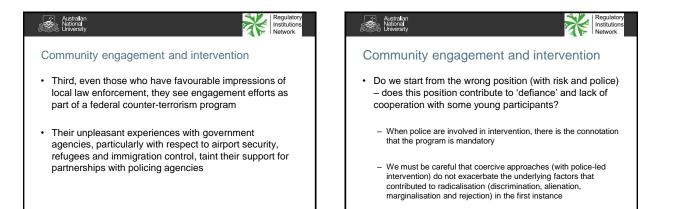


- Yet, police are asked to perform a difficult dual role of community enforcer and community friend
  - it is difficult to punch someone in the face and then try and shake their hand

### Regulato Australian National Community engagement and intervention Negative personal experiences with police Feelings of victimisation, harassment can translate to inherent issues with defiance and rejection of police-led intervention





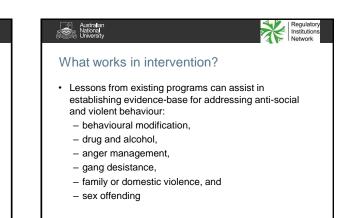


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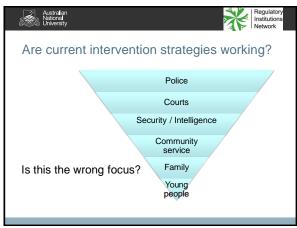
# What works in intervention?

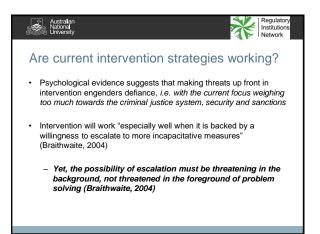
- Individual Treatment Desistance theorists argue that effective interventions should be tailored to the individual risks and needs of offender (Farrington, 1995)
- Behaviour is learned Therefore it is amenable to change (Curnow, Streker & Williams, 1998)
- Pro-social relationships New social relationships can influence change towards new attachments and new identities, even with the hardest of offenders (Jones, 2014)

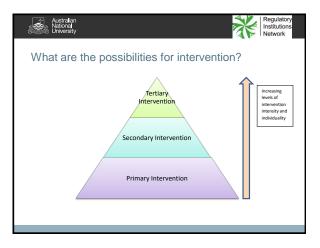


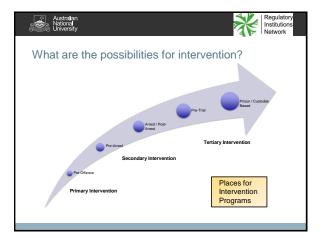
# What works in intervention Programs that deal with other problem behaviours, which are often precursors to delinquency and anti-social behaviour, may turn out to also prevent or address radicalisation (Greenwood, 2009) Research to address anti-social behaviour is strongest and most promising for school and community-based interventions

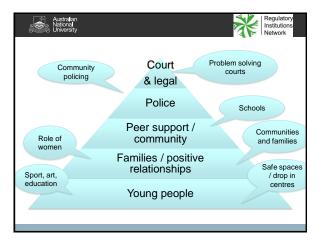
 there is less research to draw on for custodial or tertiary programs, which suffer methodological problems











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# A new approach is needed

- An individualised community-based approach that:
  - targets social disconnection and dissolves alienation
  - builds new identity though pro-social relationships
  - creates an intentional community of care to control behaviour, which is harmful to self or others
  - provides support and assistance to influence behaviour change
    offers a space where stigmatising encounters are suspended and a sense of personal worth and positive identity can be reestablished

