TAKEDOWN
Identify . Prevent . Respond

UNDERSTAND THE DIMENSIONS OF ORGANISED CRIME AND TERRORIST
NETWORKS FOR DEVELOPING EFFECTIVE AND EFFICIENT SECURITY SOLUTIONS
FOR FIRST-LINE-PRACTITIONERS AND PROFESSIONALS

Deliverable D3.1

Methodology and questionnaire for the quantitative survey

Project

Acronym:	**TAKEDOWN**
Title:	UNDERSTAND THE DIMENSIONS OF ORGANISED CRIME AND TERRORIST NETWORKS FOR DEVELOPING EFFECTIVE AND EFFICIENT SECURITY SOLUTIONS FOR FIRST-LINE-PRACTITIONERS AND PROFESSIONALS

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Police Academy in Szczytno (WSPol), Poland

Cloud security Alliance (CSA), United Kingdom

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Deliverable

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Executive Summary

The aim of Task 3.1 was to design a European-wide multidimensional online survey methodology and corresponding informed consent contract that addresses ethical research considerations, for the purposes of examining the needs and views of first-line practitioners that directly or indirectly work on addressing the causes, consequences and/or deterrents of organized crime and terrorism.

To this end, the following document contains a brief report of the development of the survey questionnaire, the quality insurance procedures, and the programming of the survey. More specifically, this report begins with an overview of the survey methodology. It then proceeds to feature a copy of the 'informed consent' form used to notify respondents of their rights as research participants, followed by a copy of the final questionnaire. The report ends with concluding remarks.

1. Survey Topic and Target Groups

There is currently, an extensive body of academic literature on organized crime and terrorism. However, this literature is largely theoretical in scope. As such, there are relatively few empirical studies on the social, economic, and psychological aspects and causes of organized crime and terrorism. Indeed, most of the empirical studies on either topic are limited to case-studies. These in turn tend to rely on secondary data (e.g., newspaper accounts). As such, quantitative studies are especially rare (see for example, Ruggiero and Leyva's 2016 review of this literature). One of the major reasons for this lack of empirical research is simply that most academics generally do not have access to actual criminal offenders.

Additionally, this literature is somewhat expert-focused. Hence, there is a considerable knowledge-gap between the scientific-academic community on the one hand, and first line-practitioners, law enforcement agencies, and solution developers on the other. Moreover, these latter groups often do not have the resources to attain the rather costly scientific literature, nor to screen, structure and process the scientific insights in a way that makes them applicable to their more practical work.

Therefore, the aim of the TAKEDOWN survey is to gather and aggregate quantitative data on the practices and views of first-line practitioners and professionals who are directly or indirectly helping to address the causes or effects associated with terrorism and/or or organised crime; including gang related activities. Additionally, complementary qualitative data are collected in the other tasks of WP3, which are focusing on the perspectives of policy makers, experts and researchers as well as on the analysis of the requirements of law enforcement agencies in general and security software developers. Hence, the data collected from this survey will help to address the limitations in the literature described above by enabling:

- An examination of the perspectives of practitioners who mostly closely work with actual criminal offenders, and thus partly circumvent the longstanding issue of access.
- The development of nuanced and multinational solutions for first-line professionals and organisations, as well as empirically based policies that can help to inform local, national, and international policies on how to better prevent and ameliorate the effects of terrorism and organised crime.

1.1. Survey Design

The TAKEDOWN survey is designed to collect the inputs from a broad spectrum of professions such as teachers, social workers, police officers, religious leaders, lawyers, security analysts, civil servants etc. that work on or are in some indirect way confronted with the issues of terrorism and organised crime. This entailed fitting the survey with standard demographic questions (e.g., age, gender, country of operation, professional occupation) and several Likert-scale items that measure attitudes on causes of and solutions to organized crime and terrorism. Likert-scales are established psychometric instruments that are used to measure and uncover underlying phenomena, as well as to capture and investigate the means variation that point to the underlying phenomena being researched (DeVellis, 2016). In addition to this, the survey was also fitted with open ended questions designed to collect more qualitative and contextual data on firs-line practitioners' opinions on the causes of and policy solutions to help address organized crime and/or terrorism.

To ensure the quality, validity, and reliability of the survey, the instruments were developed in accordance with good practice as outlined in the literature on survey and scale construction

(Podsakoff et al., 2003; Hinking, 1995). For example, Likert-scales were spread across the survey to help minimize acquiescence bias,[1] and matrix structures were used to streamline the design and help minimize respondent fatigue.[2] Correspondingly, the final survey is projected to take about 11 minutes to complete.

Furthermore, several draft questionnaires were emailed to all the TAKEDOWN partners to make revisions and additions to the survey and for the purposes of quality assurance. Overall, the final questionnaire went through 4 months of rigorous editing (See section 3 for final questionnaire).

1.2. Programming the Survey

The final survey was designed and programmed using Qualtrics which provides a user-friendly online survey platform, has functions for both mobile and offline compatibility, and has extensive security measures to keep data secure and confidential. Additionally, the Qualtrics software offers several advance features such as over 100 question types, branching, display logic, and – critically for the purposes of the TAKEDOWN project – a translation function. Correspondingly, the survey was translated in to the following 10 languages: English, Spanish, Czech, Bulgarian, Italian, Dutch, Romanian, Polish, German, and Slovak. Lastly, it should also be noted that while Qualtrics software is a bit more expensive than competing platforms such as SurveyMonkey, the Middlesex University partners in charge of designing and administering the survey have a university subscription to Qualtrics thus negating these expenses and saving funds for the project.

1.3. Promoting the Survey

The TAKEDOWN projects aims to collect a minimum response of 1000 target responders to the survey. To do so, several outreach practices are be undertaken by the whole of the TAKEDOWN consortium. Such practices will include phone calls and emails to key individuals and research networks that will share a well-developed presentation or description of the survey. These will in turn be designed to:

- Gain support for the survey from senior officials/leadership within respondent institutions/agencies – enhancing intra-agency engagement in generating response.
- Generate recognition and valuing of the importance and 'milestone significance' of the survey in the field.
- Create a positive impression of the project and its significance through outreach generated for the survey.

Furthermore, the survey will also be regularly promoted through each issue of the TAKEDOWN newsletter during its implementation phase and posted prominently on the TAKEDOWN website.

1.4. Data Analysis

Upon completing of the data collection stage, quantitative data from the surveys will be imported into SPSS and recoded as necessary. Descriptive statistics will be generated for all of the

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[1] Acquiescence bias, refers to a type of response bias in which respondents to a survey have a tendency to agree with all the Likert scale questions, usually in order to simply complete survey speedily. This can also happen if surveys are too long, and respondents become tired (Wason, 1992).

[2] Respondent fatigue refers to the occurance whereby survey respondents become tired of the survey task, and thus the quality of the data they provide begins to deteriorate. This phenomenon usually occurs towards later sections of survey, during whcih respondent's attention and motivation can begin to drop.

demographic, categorical, ordinal and attitudinal data. Following this, standard inferential statistical methods will be used to determine if the observable differences in respondents' answers are statistically significant or the result of chance. These tests will include the following where appropriate.

- **Independent Samples T-tests:** used to determine if the ($\bar{x}$) mean differences between two sample groups are statistical significant. These can only be used to test interval or ordinal data.

- **One-Way ANOVA tests**: used to determine if the ($\bar{x}$) mean differences between three or more samples groups are statistically significant. These can only be used to test interval or ordinal data.

- **Pearson's Chi-Square tests:** used to determine if there is a statistically significant difference between observed frequency distributions (generally measured as percentages) and expected ones, and/or to test the independence between categorical (nominal) variables, i.e., to determine if the occurrence of one event/variable affects the probability of the occurrence of another (Field, 2013).

Furthermore, qualitative responses to the open-ended questionnaire items will be imported into Nvivo (qualitative data analysis software), and analysed using a mix of inductive thematic and content analysis approaches. These methods have been consistently shown to generate valid and contextualised findings from large textual databases (Krippendorff, 2012), and provide a form of methodological triangulation that can help to complement, contextualise, and validate the quantitative findings. Broadly, the aforementioned mixed approach includes a systematic examination of qualitative data, which consists of identifying, organising, classifying/coding, cross comparing and validity testing of dominant contextual themes and categories. More specifically, this procedure entails the following chronological actions which will be supported by the use of NVivo:

1) Familiarisation with data,
2) Generating initial codes,
3) Searching for themes among codes,
4) Defining, reviewing and refining themes,
5) Testing the reliability and validity of each theme,
6) Analytical saturation.

2. Participant Consent Form

The informed consent form is presented at the beginning of the survey exactly as featured in the English version below, and participants must read and voluntarily agree to it before being allowed to proceed. Moreover, the consent form was specifically worded to abide by the European Union's standard for ethical research. **Note**: This is the English version is the standard and always shown first, but at this stage respondents have the choice to change the language setting to either Spanish, Czech, Bulgarian, Italian, Dutch, Romanian, Polish, German, or Slovak.

{Pg. 1}   **[Language]**

You are about to enter the Online survey designed in the context of the

TAKEDOWN PROJECT.

The objective of this research is to understand the dimensions of organised crime and terrorist networks for developing effective and efficient security solutions for first-line-practitioners and professionals. This research is funded by the European Union, and is being conducted by a consortium of academics and researchers from across Europe.

[Proceed]

[Pg. 2]

Participant Information and Consent Form

DISCLAIMER

The questions contained in the survey:

- take about 8-13 minutes to complete
- are of a general nature only and not intended to address the specific circumstances of any particular individual or entity
- do not constitute professional or legal advice (if you need specific advice, you should always consult a suitably qualified professional).

The Takedown project and the Consortium are not responsible for the opinions provided by the participants and for any misuse of this questionnaire.

However, this disclaimer is not intended to limit the liability of the Takedown Consortium in contravention of any requirements laid down in applicable European or national law.

PERSONAL DATA PROTECTION

The TAKEDOWN project is committed to user privacy. The specific policy for the protection of your privacy has been designed on the basis of Regulation 2016/679 on the protection of natural persons with regard to the processing of personal data and on the free movement of such data, and repealing Directive 95/46/EC (General Data Protection Regulation).

INFORMATION COLLECTED

To protect your identity, you will not be asked to provide your name or any contact details and your URL will not be tracked. Therefore, your responses will be completely anonymous

PURPOSE OF THE COLLECTION

The results of this study will be used for scientific and scholarly purposes only. Following the completion of this study, your data will be further anonymised in all published reports and public presentations and datasets, and will only be used for scientific and scholarly purposes.

RECIPIENTS OF THE INFORMATION

Your replies will be shared only with principle researchers of the Takedown project.

RETENTION PERIOD

The results of this survey will be stored for a 5 year period in order to comply with the European Union requirements for possible audits of the results of the project. All data will be completely erased by the end of the year 2022.

CONFIDENTIALITY AND DATA SECURITY MEASURES

Your survey answers will be sent to Middlesex University London where data will be stored in password protected folders and files. To best minimise any risk of a breach of confidentiality this survey will automatically anonymise your data so that your individual responses cannot be traced to you.

RIGHTS

Your participation in this research study is voluntary. You may choose not to participate. If you decide to participate in this research survey, you may withdraw at any time.

If you decide not to participate in this study or if you withdrawal from participating at any time, you will not be asked the reasons why.

You may access, rectify or erase any data collected at any time during the retention period. To do so, and to be able to locate your anonymised data, please note down the date and time you started and/or completed the survey, along with the gender, age, country of operation, and the profession you checked on the survey, and send this information along with your request to Professor Vincenzo Ruggiero at v.ruggiero@mdx.ac.uk or Dr. Rodolfo Leyva atr.leyva@mdx.ac.uk from Middlesex University London.

CONTACT

If you have any questions about the research study, or you want to exercise your rights please contact:

Professor Vincenzo Ruggiero

Department of Criminology and Sociology, Middlesex University

v.ruggiero@mdx.ac.uk

or the

PROJECT COORDINATOR

SYNYO GmbH

Dr. Florian Huber

Mag. Bernhard Jäger

office@takedownproject.eu

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CONSENT

ELECTRONIC CONSENT: Please select your choice below. You may print a copy of this consent form for your records. Clicking on the "Agree" button indicates that:

- You have read and understand the above information
- You voluntarily agree to participate
- You are 18 years of age or older

[I Agree]   **[I Disagree]**

3. Survey Questionnaire

If participants do not agree with the stipulations in the consent form, their sessions are immediately terminated. If they do consent to participate, they are then directed to these survey questions exactly as featured below. **Note:** This is the English version; other languages are available as well.

QUESTIONS SET 1

Q1.2 What is your gender?
o   Male
o   Female
o   Other _____
o   Prefer not to answer

Q1.3 Which of the following age groups do you belong to?
o   18-20 years old
o   20-30 years old
o   30-40 years old
o   40-50 years old
o   over 50 years old

Q1.4 What is your profession or field? Tick as many as apply.
❑   Social Worker
❑   Religious Leader
❑   Youth Worker
❑   Teacher
❑   Local Law Enforcement
❑   National Law Enforcement/Special Unit
❑   Local Community-Based Non Profit Organisation
❑   National or International Non Profit Organisation
❑   Psychotherapist
❑   Local Government Authority
❑   National Ministries / State Institutions
❑   (Cyber-)Security Experts
❑   Judiciary (Magistrates, Judges, Judicial oversight)
❑   Lawyers/Legal Experts
❑   Other (Please Specify) _____

Q1.5 How long have you been working in your field/profession?

o   2 week to 6 months
o   6 months to 1 year
o   1 to 3 years
o   3 to 6 years
o   6 to 9 years
o   over 9 years

Q1.6 What country do you work in or primarily operate from?
o   Austria
o   Belgium
o   Bulgaria
o   Croatia
o   Cyprus
o   Czech Republic
o   Denmark
o   Estonia
o   Finland
o   France
o   Germany
o   Greece
o   Hungary
o   Ireland
o   Italy
o   Latvia
o   Lithuania
o   Luxembourg
o   Malta
o   Netherlands
o   Poland
o   Portugal
o   Romania
o   Slovakia
o   Slovenia
o   Spain
o   Switzerland
o   United Kingdom
o   Other (Please Specify) _____

Q1.7 Area of operation? Tick as many as apply.
❑   Local
❑   National
❑   Transnational (Within Europe)
❑   Transnational (including areas outside of Europe)

Q1.8 In relation to your profession, which of the following broad areas of crime are you confronted with?

o   Organised Crime/ Including Gang Related Activities

o   Terrorism

o   Both

QUESTIONS SET 2

Q2.1 Please answer each of the following questions based on your professional experiences. Correspondingly, please skip any question or section of a question that is not within the purview of your professional experiences.

Q2.2 Which of the following is most related to or encompassing of your area of work?

o   Family Support / Outreach to Families Programmes

o   Early Intervention Programming

o   Education

o   Youth Work

o   Policy Making

o   Cyber-Security Analysis

o   Intelligence Gathering

o   Community Engagement /Awareness Raising

o   Police Surveillance

o   Psychological support to convicts or at risk individuals

o   Legal defense, prosecution or sentencing

o   Local Law Enforcement

Q2.3 In your opinion, what emerging organised illegal activities need more effective preventative or response policies/strategies/programmes? Please tick as many from the following list that apply.

❑   Human trafficking/smuggling

❑   Drug production, trafficking and distribution

❑   Money laundering

❑   Counterfeiting

❑   Cybercrime

❑   Prostitution

❑   Armed Robbery

❑   Extortion

❑   Burglary

❑   Territorial fights

❑   None of the above

❑   Other (Please Specify) _____

Q2.4 Please tick what you consider to be the level of influence that each of the following factors has on increasing organised crime, including gang-related activities.

	No Influence	Low Influence	Moderate Influence	High Influence
Psychological/personality disorders	○	○	○	○
Dysfunctional family upbringing	○	○	○	○
Economic marginalisation leading to the desire for material gain	○	○	○	○
Economic underdevelopment/ Lack of economic opportunities in geographic regions	○	○	○	○
Low social mobility across classes or economic groups	○	○	○	○
Being raised in a criminal environment	○	○	○	○

Q2.5 Please tick what you consider to be the level of influence that each of the following factors has on increasing organised crime; including gang-related activities.

	No Influence	Low Influence	Moderate Influence	High Influence
Discriminatory police tactics against certain demographics	○	○	○	○
Lack of police enforcement tools/capabilities	○	○	○	○
Low levels of education among certain demographics or in certain areas	○	○	○	○
Lack of border controls, allowing for the free movement of people and goods	○	○	○	○
Weak regulations on financial institutions	○	○	○	○
Lack of activities for youths in local communities	○	○	○	○

Q2.6 On an order from 1 to 4, with 1 being the least common to 4 being the most common, how would you rank the following recruitment pathways for engagement in organised crime related activities?

_____ Recruitment by a family member
_____ Recruitment by a friend
_____ Approaching known criminal syndicates/individuals in person for the purpose of engagement
_____ Online recruitment

Q2.7 Please tick the level/strength of effect that you think each of the following actions would have on reducing organised crime; including gang-related activities.

	No Effect	Weak Effect	Moderate Effect	Strong Effect
Improving the quality of equipment and/or training of local or national police forces	○	○	○	○
Increasing access to and funding for social welfare/social assistance programmes (e.g. housing, unemployment benefits, food banks etc.)	○	○	○	○
Job creation / employment schemes targeting low-income / at risk communities	○	○	○	○
Increasing police: surveillance, monitoring, pre-emptive arrest and questioning	○	○	○	○
Sentence enhancement laws	○	○	○	○
Increasing therapy / psychological support services for at risk individuals	○	○	○	○

Q2.8 To what extent do you agree that there is sufficient transnational cooperation between law enforcement, civil security agencies and other relevant actors to prevent and respond to organised crime in Europe?

- o   Strongly Agree
- o   Agree
- o   Somewhat Agree
- o   Somewhat Disagree
- o   Disagree
- o   Strongly Disagree

Q2.9 Please tick the level/strength of effect that you think each of the following actions would have on reducing organised crime; including gang-related activities.

	No Effect	Weak Effect	Moderate Effect	Strong Effect
Increasing rehabilitation programmes, life skills, & employment opportunities for prisoners after release	○	○	○	○
Creation of special police / law enforcement units for tackling organised crime	○	○	○	○
Increased government investment in schools in low-income / at-risk neighbourhoods	○	○	○	○
Legalization of Prostitution	○	○	○	○
Legalization of Drugs	○	○	○	○
Increasing community presence and engagement of local police	○	○	○	○

Q2.10 Please type in here any another action or approach you believe to be effective in reducing organised criminal activities.

QUESTIONS SET 3

Q3.1 Please answer each of the following questions based on your professional experiences. Correspondingly, please skip any question or section of a question that is not within the purview of your professional experiences.

Q3.2 Which of the following is most related to or encompassing of your area of work?

o Family Support / Outreach to Families Programmes
o Special Unit / Task Force: Terrorist Networks
o Education
o Youth Work
o Policy Making
o Cyber-Security Analysis
o Intelligence Gathering
o Community Engagement /Awareness Raising
o Police Surveillance
o Psychological support to convicts or at risk individuals
o Legal defense, prosecution or sentencing
o Local Law Enforcement

Q3.3 In your opinion, what emerging forms of terrorist activities need more effective preventative or response policies/strategies/programmes? Please tick as many from the following list that apply.

❑ Terrorist financing
❑ Cyberterrorism
❑ Right wing terrorism/violent extremism
❑ Left-wing terrorism/violent extremism
❑ Islamist terrorism/violent extremism
❑ Propaganda and recruitment
❑ Terrorist logistics (e.g. freedom of movement)
❑ None of the above
❑ Other (Please Specify) _____

Q3.4 Please tick what you consider to be the level of influence that each of the following factors has on increasing terrorist activities.

	No Influence	Low Influence	Moderate Influence	High Influence
Psychological/personality disorders	○	○	○	○
Dysfunctional family upbringing	○	○	○	○
Political grievances (e.g. foreign/ domestic policies; foreign military actions or occupation)	○	○	○	○
Religious beliefs and values	○	○	○	○
Poverty./economic marginalisation	○	○	○	○
General sense of alienation from wider society and dominant culture.	○	○	○	○

Q3.5 Please tick what you consider to be the level of influence that each of the following factors has on increasing terrorist activities.

	No Influence	Low Influence	Moderate Influence	High Influence
Being raised in a culture and family environment that promotes extreme ideological views and practices	○	○	○	○
Experiences of Discrimination (e.g. Islamophobia)	○	○	○	○
Demonization of ethnic / religious minorities by the media / society	○	○	○	○
Existence and social acceptance of violent ideologies	○	○	○	○
Exposure to 'leadership' figures (community, religious, role models) promoting violent extremism / terrorism	○	○	○	○

Q3.6 On an order from 1 to 5, with 1 being the least common to 5 being the most common, how would you rank the following pathways for recruitment of individuals to terrorist activities?

_____ Recruitment by a family member

_____ Recruitment by a friend

_____ Religious Centers / Institutions; Recruitment by Religious leaders / activists

_____ Online recruitment

_____ Direct (live; person to person) recruitment by violent or non-violent extremist organisations

Q3.7 Please tick the level/strength of effect that you think each of the following actions would have on reducing involvement in terrorist activities.

	No Effect	Weak Effect	Moderate Effect	Strong Effect
Improving the quality of equipment and/or training of local or national police forces	○	○	○	○
Increasing access to and funding for social welfare/social assistance programmes (e.g. housing, unemployment benefits, food banks etc.)	○	○	○	○
Job creation / employment schemes targeting low-income / at risk communities	○	○	○	○
Increasing police: surveillance, monitoring, pre-emptive arrest and questioning	○	○	○	○
Creation of special police / law enforcement units for tackling terrorism	○	○	○	○
Therapy / Psychological / Psycho-Social Support to at risk individuals	○	○	○	○

Q3.8 Please tick the level/strength of effect that you think each of the following actions would have on reducing involvement in terrorist activities.

	No Effect	Weak Effect	Moderate Effect	Strong Effect
Reforming education curricula to nurture a culture of peace, gender equality and respect for diversity	○	○	○	○
Cross-border cooperation between police and intelligence agencies to facilitate monitoring, arrest and disruption of terrorist activities	○	○	○	○
Increasing local cultural and community initiatives to improve relations between immigrant communities	○	○	○	○
Increasing border control vehicle inspections, passport checks etc.	○	○	○	○
Military action abroad to target terrorist leaders and infrastructure	○	○	○	○
Increasing community presence and engagement of local police	○	○	○	○

Q3.9 Please type in here another action or approach you believe to be effective in reducing terrorist activities.

_____

Q3.10 What level of influence do you think that military action by 'Western countries' including bombing and drone strikes in largely Muslim countries has on increasing recruitment to violent terrorist organisations?

o   Strong influence
o   Moderate influence
o   Weak influence
o   No influence

Q3.12 To what extent do you agree that there is sufficient transnational cooperation between law enforcement, civil security agencies and other relevant actors to prevent and respond to terrorist crimes in Europe?

o   Strongly Agree
o   Agree
o   Somewhat Agree
o   Somewhat Disagree
o   Disagree
o   Strongly Disagree

Q3.14 Are you working with one of the following digital security solutions? Please check as many as apply.

❑   Social Media Surveillance
❑   Case Monitoring
❑   Inter-Agency Information Sharing
❑   Inter-Agency Coordination
❑   Counter Narratives
❑   Incident Logging
❑   Information Database Creation
❑   Cyber-Intelligence Hacking Software
❑   Cyber Security Software
❑   Other (Please Specify) _____

Q3.15 To what extent do you agree that current governmental policies and strategies effectively acknowledge the role that the Internet and information communications technology can play in helping to prepare and perpetuate terrorist-related activities?

o   Strongly Agree
o   Agree
o   Somewhat Agree
o   Somewhat Disagree
o   Disagree
o   Strongly Disagree

Q3.16 What is the main goal or objective of your organisation's work? Please tick any that apply.

- ❑ To prevent recruitment of individuals to terrorist networks.
- ❑ To analyse the root causes and drivers of terrorist crimes.
- ❑ To strengthen social cohesion and inclusion of marginalised individuals and communities.
- ❑ To strengthen the capacities of agencies tackling terrorism.
- ❑ To support those affected by terrorism.
- ❑ To gather intelligence on terrorist networks.
- ❑ To legally prosecute individuals involved in terrorist crimes.
- ❑ Other (Please Specify) _____

Q3.17 In what areas are the policies and practices of your organisation helpful or effective? Please tick any that apply.

- ❑ Addressing/Preventing drivers of recruitment.
- ❑ Disrupting operations of terrorist networks.
- ❑ Convicting individual terrorists.
- ❑ Providing psychological services to at-risk individuals.
- ❑ Improving intelligence gathering.
- ❑ Providing alternative livelihoods and opportunities for at risk individuals.
- ❑ To legally prosecute individuals involved in terrorist crimes.
- ❑ Other (Please Specify) _____

Q3.18 In what ways are the policies and practices of your organisation ineffective? Please tick any that apply.

- ❑ They insufficiently address legitimate grievances and needs of at risk communities.
- ❑ They are not supported by adequate funding.
- ❑ Personel responsible for their implementation are not adequately trained or guided.
- ❑ They lack instruments to practically engage key sectors.
- ❑ They are contradicted by government policies or the practices of other front-line practitioners.
- ❑ There is a lack of cooperation or cooperation with other organisations.
- ❑ Digital infrastructure is insufficient for the tasks required.
- ❑ Other (Please Specify) _____

QUESTIONS SET 4

Q4.1 Do you feel that your institution/agency/organisation has the adequate:

	Yes	No
Digital capabilities in order to implement its approach/policy?	○	○
Equipment/tools in order to implement its approach/policy?	○	○
Number of staff in order to implement its approach/policy?	○	○
Funding in order to implement its approach/policy?	○	○

Q4.2 Are there mechanisms to disseminate the findings/results you or your organisation, institution or agency have gathered to significantly impact the approaches/views of:

	Yes	No
Other individuals within your department	○	○
Other individuals within your organisation, institute or agency	○	○
Other organisations, institutions, agencies	○	○
Government Policy & Decision Makers	○	○
The wider public	○	○
European Institutions and Agencies	○	○

Q4.3 What are the main factors that hinder the work of your organisation? Please tick any that apply.

- ❑ Insufficient staffing
- ❑ Insufficient cooperation with other organisations
- ❑ Overload of work/responsibilities
- ❑ Insufficient time to implement programmes effectively
- ❑ Insufficient funding and resources
- ❑ Difficulty accessing at risk individuals and communities.
- ❑ Limited or lack of trust from community stakeholders
- ❑ Other (Please Specify) _____

Q4.4 Do you feel that:

	Yes	No
You have received adequate training from your institution/agency/organisation in order to perform the tasks required of you?	○	○
You have received adequate emotional/psychological support from your institution/agency/organisation in order to perform the tasks required of you?	○	○
There are adequate mechanisms either within your institution, or at national or supranational governmental levels, for you to express your concerns about the capacities and effectiveness of the approach/policy undertaken?	○	○
Your national government/supranational institution provides you with adequate information in order to successfully implement its approach/policy?	○	○

Q4.5 Please type in here any issues you would like to mention not covered by the questionnaire.

_____

Q4.6 Please type in here any concerns or recommendations you would like to mention regarding the questionnaire itself.

_____

Q4.7 Please type in here any further comments you might have.

_____

4. Conclusion

In summary, the TAKEDOWN survey presented above is designed to collect the inputs from a broad spectrum of professions such as social workers, teachers, police officers, religious leaders, lawyers, security analysts, civil servants etc. that work on or are in some indirect way confronted with the issues of terrorism and organised crime.

This European-wide online-survey will be advertised and disseminated by the 18 partners from the TAKEDOWN consortium in order to collect representative information on the needs of the different practitioner-types. Additionally, this survey will complement the more in-depth qualitative component of the TAKEDOWN project, which focuses on the perspectives and requirements of the other stakeholders. As such, this survey will help to achieve the major objectives of the TAKEDOWN project.

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