

Country	Italy
Study No.	Italy N. 5
Project	The Radicalisation of Prison Inmates: Exploring Recruitment, Religion and Prisoner Vulnerability
Databases used including web link when possible	https://research-repository.griffith.edu.au
Countries represented in the study	Australia, world
Summary of study/report	<p>The paper provides an overview on prisoner radicalisation, specifically exploring the role religion plays in prison and its link to radicalisation, prisoner vulnerability to radicalisation and the radicalisation process. The paper also outlines the current debate regarding where is the best place to house terrorist prisoners (isolation vs. separation). Radicalization is a modern social phenomenon and has displayed a substantial presence and complexity as an emergent concept among disciplines; Second, it is important to acknowledge that each one of us can potentially have opinions that others would consider radical. Third, Prisoner's vulnerability to radicalization does not end after release from prison Many individuals who leave prison lack basic support and where support does exit, it is often provided by community and religious groups. This gives extremist groups the opportunity to disguise the organization as a legitimate support group where ties with former prisoners can be maintained</p>
Key findings	Drivers of recruitment young offenders
	<p>Recruitment plays a significant role in any terrorist organization. Individuals can use their expertise to spot, assess, and encourage potential recruits to follow the same path. There are four different models of recruitment: the net, the funnel, the infection and the seed crystal. The net pattern occurs when the target population is equally engaged; for example, all members are given the same book to read or are invited to a meeting; The funnel pattern occurs when a recruiter takes an incremental approach (characterized by milestones) when he believes the target or focal segment population is a prime target; Therefore an individual starts at one end of the process and is transformed into a dedicated group member at the other end. The infection pattern occurs when a trusted agent is</p>

	<p>inserted into the target population to rally potential recruits through direct personal appeals. Infection is likely to be successful where most members are not extremists; this allows the infiltrator to be able to convert selected members who are dissatisfied. Finally, the seed crystal pattern occurs when the target is very difficult to access and is very remote: this may be compared to lowering the temperature of a glass until the water inside it cools and then ice crystals form as the seeds of a complete freeze. One of the most promising theoretical frameworks applied to understanding radicalisation is Social Movement Theory; the idea behind this theory is that "movements arose from irrational processes of collective behavior occurring under strained environmental conditions producing a mass sentiment of discontent. Individuals would 'join' a movement because they passively succumbed to these overwhelming social forces. According to SMT, members recruit others on a rational basis in order to be effective and efficient. At first recruiters seek information regarding the target individual to identify individuals who can further their cause. In the second stage the recruiter needs to get a positive result. In order to successfully achieve this, the recruiter may entice the recruit with various gratifications or incentives.</p>
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