SPEY

Sport for Prevention
of Extremism in Youth

Project OUTCOMES

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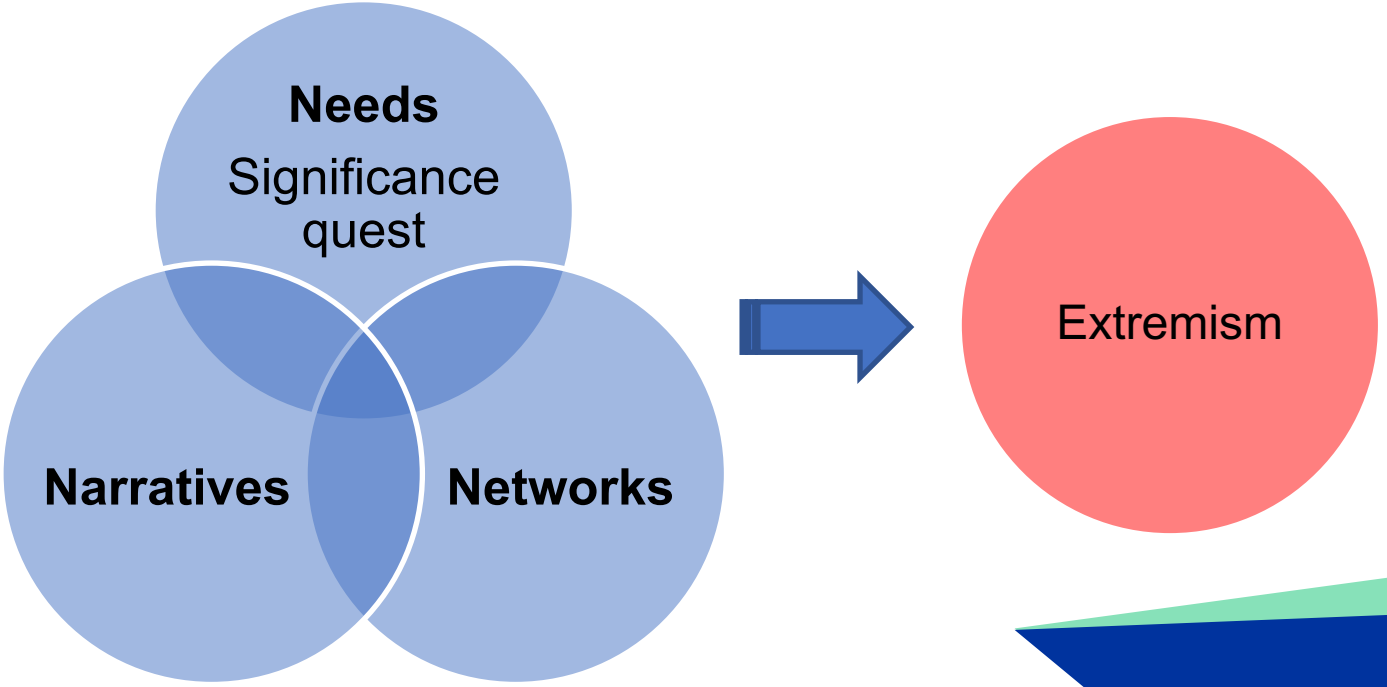
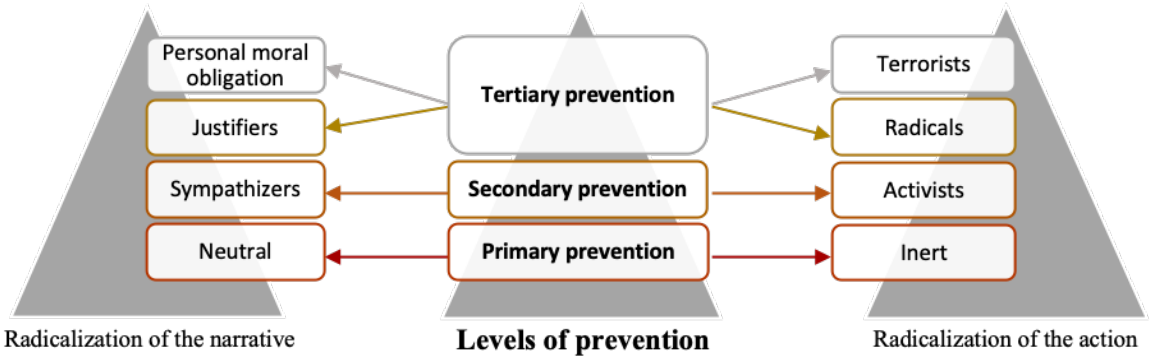
How do people become radicalised?

3N model (Kruglanski et al., 2019)



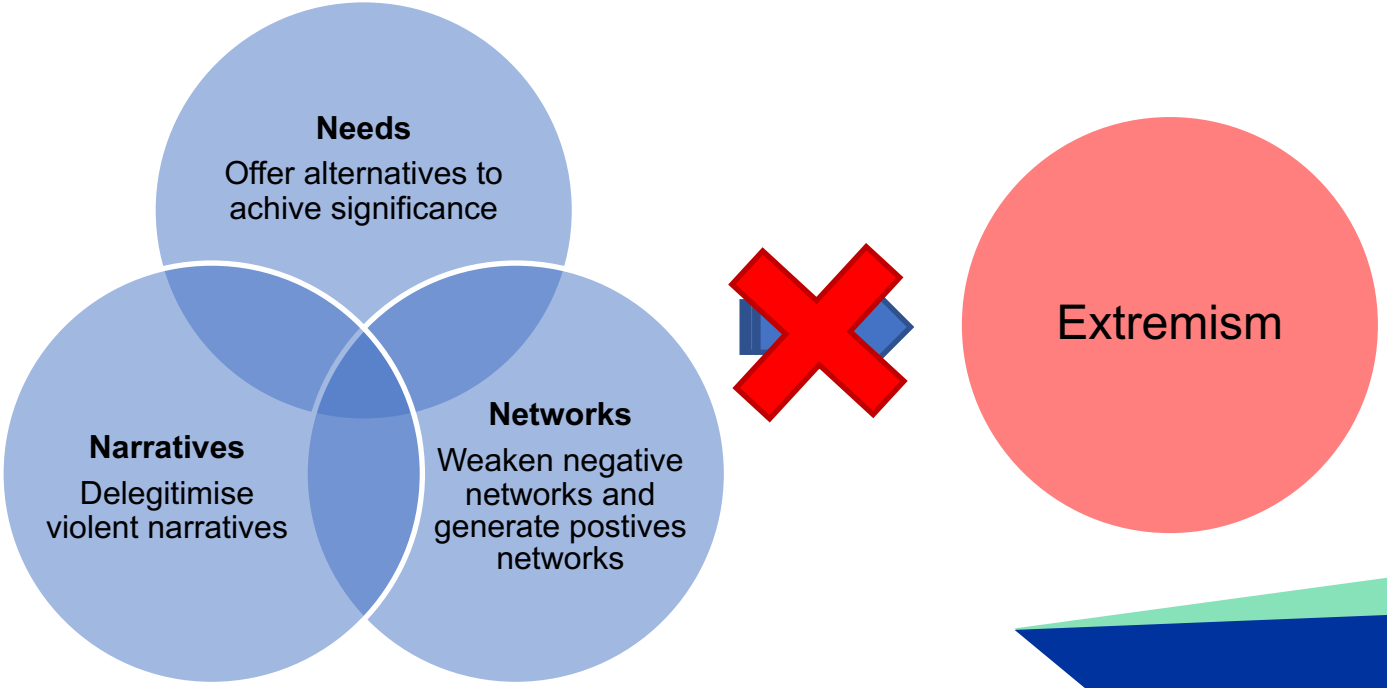
How can we prevent radicalisation?

There are 3 levels of prevention



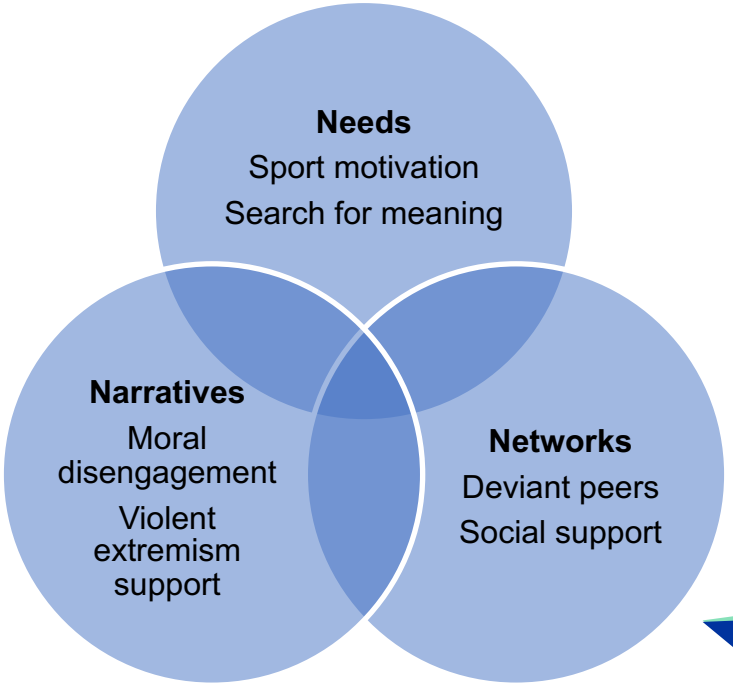
How can we prevent radicalisation?

3N model (Dugas & Kruglanski, 2014)



What has SPEY achieved?

PARTICIPANTS

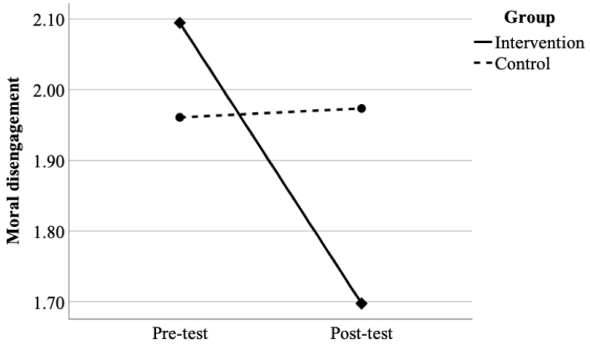


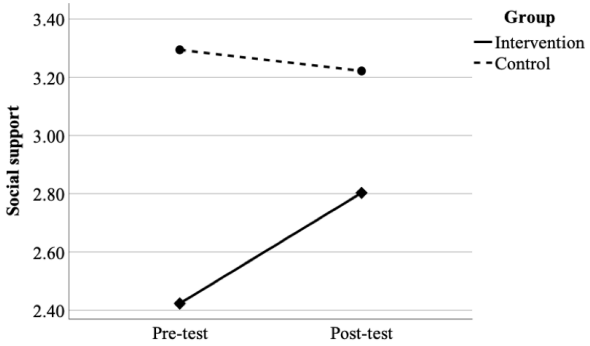
REFERENTS

Participants results

- **Cuantitative evaluation with pre- and post-test**
- **Participants:**
  - **82 intervention group**
  - **97 control group**
- **Analysis: mixed ANOVA**

Moral disengament decreases and social support improves

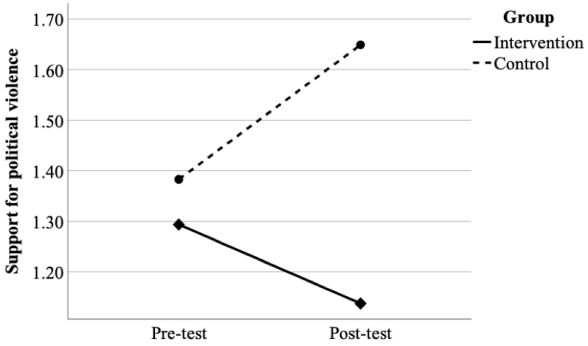


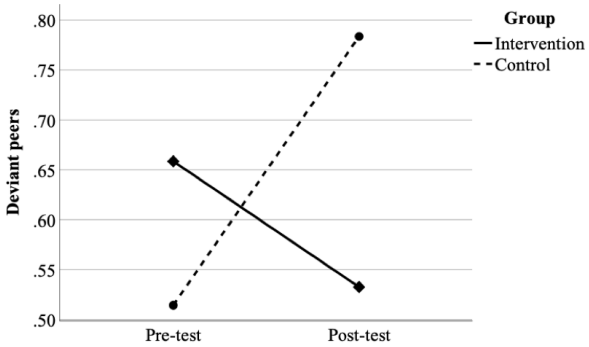


Participants results

- **Cuantitative evaluation with pre- and post-test**
- **Participants:**
  - **82 intervention group**
  - **97 control group**
- **Analysis: mixed ANOVA**

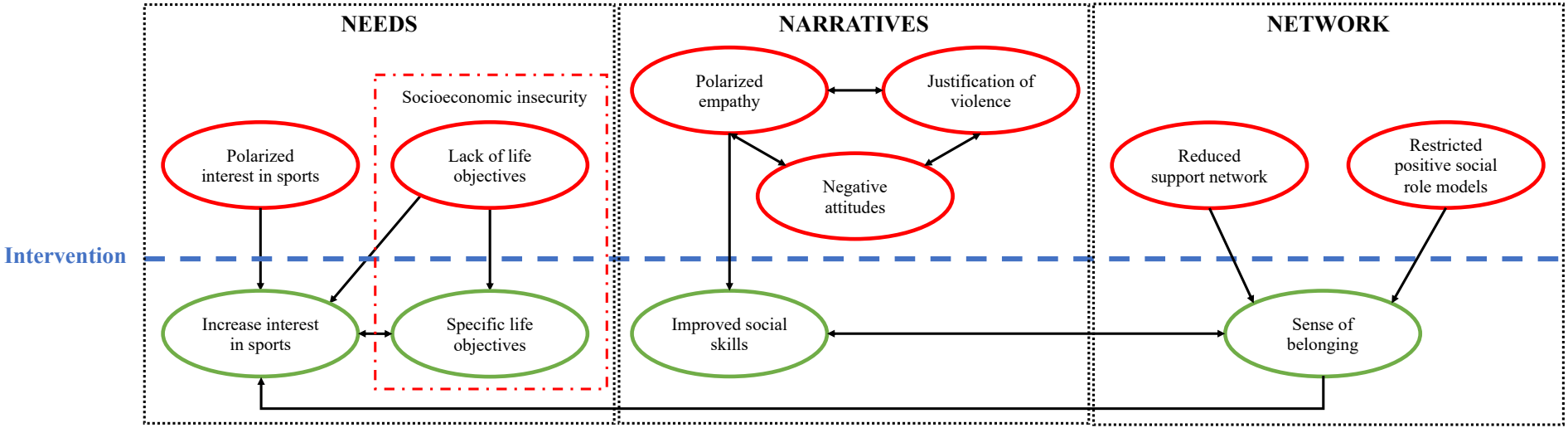
Support for violence and deviant peers worsen in the control group but are maintained in the intervention group





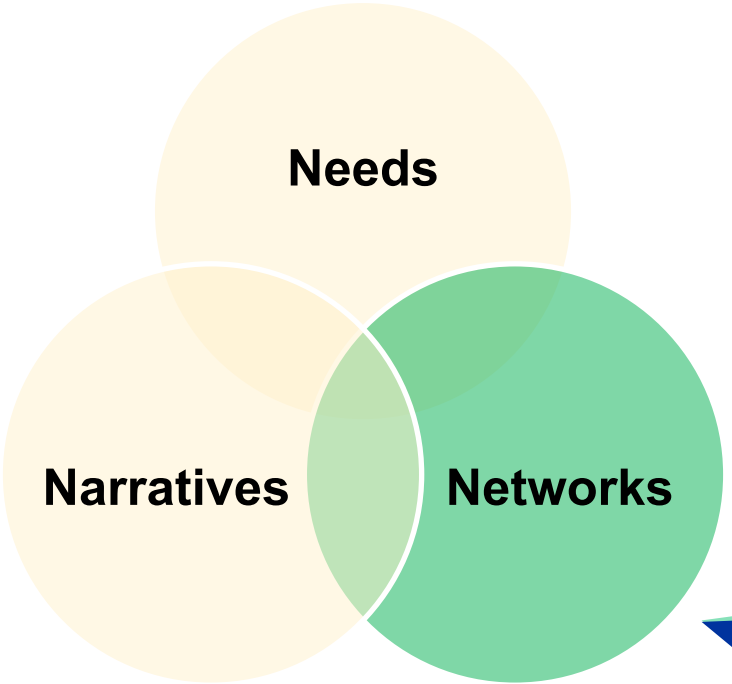
Referents results

- **Cualitative evaluation with pre- and post-test**
- **Participants:**
  - **76 referents**
- **Analysis: inductive thematic analysis**



Triangulation of results

PARTICIPANTS



REFERENTS

Conclusions

1. The results do not support the claim that change has been achieved in all three factors
2. The use of sport-based interventions appears to be more connected to the social network
3. This type of intervention appears to be an indirect pathway to minimize the risk of radicalization
4. These results are in line with other interventions focused on the use of sport to reduce juvenile delinquency (Johns et al., 2014; Spruit, Hoffenaar, et al., 2018; Spruit, van der Put, et al., 2018)
5. Future interventions should combine sport-based interventions with others that affect needs and narratives

Conclusions

“More than just a change, the program has been a comfort zone for the young person during a life stage change process. He has had a point of reference and has felt part of a peer group where he knows he is expected” (R18)

References

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