

RAN Collection practice template

Name of the practice

Please note that by practice we mean an activity/method/tool that has been used or is in use by professionals and/or community members.

The Danish SSP system Local collaboration between schools, social services and police

Description

(max. 300 words)

Short description of the aim and working method of the practice. Please note that in this description, it must be clear that there is an explicit connection to preventing and/or countering radicalisation and/or violent extremism. This means that in the aims and/or the activities/methods/tools of the practice, there is a link to preventing and countering radicalisation and/or violent extremism. Practices without this link cannot be included in the RAN Collection.

Origins and effort

The Danish SSP collaborative system organises local and municipal crime preventive efforts in support of children and adolescents (and families, if appropriate).

The SSP system was originally established in 1977, when the Danish Crime Prevention Council appointed the Central SSP Committee. Today, the vast majority of local authorities have established SSP collaboration, which may be run differently across municipalities.

All SSPs have the same basic setup: the three central units (school, social services and police) work together in the SSP system, while these bodies in particular are responsible for children and young people's well-being and upbringing. Furthermore, Danish legislation requires the school system, the social system and the police to carry out crime prevention in the broadest sense. Other professions are also incorporated into this joint preventive action, when appropriate: social housing projects, cultural institutions and volunteer organisations, among others.

The SSP system has continually supplemented its efforts in concerted action with other cross-sectional and interdisciplinary structures:

- the PSP system (police, social services and psychiatric services cooperation);

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - the KSP system (prisons and probation, social services and police cooperation); - the SSD system (social services, school, healthcare and daycare cooperation); - the SSP+ system (local SSP collaboration extended to youth in the 18-to-25 age group). <p>The aim and practical objectives of the SSP system</p> <p>The aim of SSP collaboration is to identify risk factors and reasons behind at-risk behaviour, delinquency and crimes committed by children and youngsters. Furthermore, SSP collaborative efforts aim to process these causal factors from a preventive perspective, as well as provide attention and support as protective factors in daily life and environments.</p> <p>The basic idea behind the SSP collaboration system is that crime prevention work is enhanced by information-sharing across professions. Thus, interdisciplinary collaboration results in increased awareness of risk signs and risk factors in the daily life of children and adolescents at risk, as well as increased opportunities for preventive action or even intervention when such signs and factors are observed.</p> <p>Thus, the objectives of SSP collaboration are to build, operate and maintain a local network with an efficient crime preventive impact on the everyday reality of children and young people.</p> <p>Three focus areas underpin this joint effort:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • general preventive action, where the preventive focus spans all age groups or areas where at-risk behaviour could potentially arise; • specific effort, where the preventive focus is on groups of young people with known at-risk behaviour; • individual-oriented effort, where the preventive focus is on an individual young person exhibiting worrying or at-risk behaviour.
<p>Peer reviewed</p>	<p>No</p>
<p>Key themes</p> <p>Please <u>choose</u> 2 key themes most corresponding with the practice.</p>	<p>Multi-agency cooperation</p> <p>Community engagement/civil society</p>
<p>Target audience</p>	<p>Youth / Pupils / Students</p>

<p>Please <u>choose</u> a minimum of one target audience most corresponding with the practice.</p>	<p>Add additional target audience.</p> <p>Add additional target audience.</p>
<p>Geographical scope</p> <p>Please indicate where the practice has been/is implemented (countries, regions, cities).</p>	<p>The SSP system is implemented in the basic preventive structure in all Danish municipalities. All local SSP organisations are also members of a national organisation known as SSP Samråd.</p>
<p>Start of the practice</p> <p>Please indicate when (year) the practice was developed and implemented to indicate the maturity of the practice. In case the practice is no longer active, please indicate when it ended.</p>	<p>Starting year: Earlier than 1980</p> <p>The SSP system dates back to the 1970s.</p>
<p>Deliverables</p> <p>Please indicate if the practice has led to concrete deliverables, such as (links to) handbooks, training modules, videos.</p>	<p>General preventive action</p> <p>In practice, general preventive action targets groups of youngsters who have not displayed criminal or at-risk behaviour. This early general preventive work takes the form of actions and attitudinal lessons in schools and youth clubs. The groups of young people are selected based on age or perceived increased risk of developing at-risk behaviour. This type of work may also include recreational actions such as sports and other leisure activities, homework support, leisure centres in vulnerable residential areas and family involvement.</p> <p>Specific action</p> <p>SSP collaboration at this level targets children and young people exhibiting at-risk behaviour or signs of neglect. Apart from the actions mentioned above for general prevention, specific efforts may also include special projects intended to produce new good practice, where targeted methods are developed and tested.</p> <p>Individual-oriented action</p> <p>These efforts target children and young people considered to be at risk of committing a crime or who have already done so. The goal is to divert them from following a criminal course, often through special treatment measures. Methods used include home visits in order to assess the individual's environments. These visits involve the parents as well as the child in question, and are carried out by a team comprising a preventive police officer and a school teacher or social worker, depending on the severity of the concern. Accordingly, a family-based plan may be drawn up and set in motion for further preventive efforts. Overall, individual-</p>

	<p>oriented efforts are geared towards re-offence or relapse prevention.</p> <p>Role of the SSP in the fight against radicalisation and extremism</p> <p>The SSP system plays a central part in general efforts against radicalisation and extremism among young people in Denmark. All over the country, local SSP councils and implementation networks have been trained to spot and handle risk signs of youth radicalisation and attachment to extremist ideas and groups. Moreover, the SSP system has played a pivotal part as partner in special projects and other initiatives in government action plans against radicalisation and extremism.</p>
<p>Evidence and evaluation</p> <p>Short description on <u>performance measures</u> of the practice, including</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. <u>qualitative views and quantitative (statistical) data</u> e.g. measure of the success of your project or intervention. 2. <u>evaluation and feedback</u>, including surveys and/or anecdotal evidence e.g. have you done either an internal or external evaluation, have you encouraged any feedback from your target group? 3. <u>peer review</u> which feedback did the practice receive in the RAN working group and/or study visit where the practice was discussed. <p>Please elaborate on the outcomes of your monitoring and evaluation efforts.</p>	<p>As a very old system forming the basic structure of municipal preventive efforts in Denmark, the SSP system is currently being evaluated. It represents efficient prevention and supports interdisciplinary efforts, and its evidence-based approach and knowledge-sharing is a linchpin for all work in the SSP system.</p> <p>In a recent appraisal (2012), the Danish Crime Preventive Counsel published the report 'SSP — a guide to the collaboration', describing the long-term experience and good practice from the SSP organisation (in Danish).</p>
<p>Sustainability and transferability (maximum of 200 words)</p> <p>Short description on the sustainability and transferability of the practice, including e.g. information on the costs of the practice. <u>Please elaborate on which elements are transferrable and how.</u></p>	<p>The system's overall transferability may be challenging, as the SSP forms the basic structure of all preventive actions in Denmark, as stated by law.</p> <p>This notwithstanding, the Danish SSP system may serve as inspiration, and may also be transferable in terms of its method: it demonstrates how local interdisciplinary collaboration can work through local committees with representatives from the school system, social services and police. This kind of preventive collaboration could also be</p>

	<p>established on a more informal basis than in Denmark, i.e. not necessarily requiring a formal and statutory structure.</p>
<p>Presented and discussed in RAN meeting</p> <p>Please note that to be included in the Collection, the practice is preferably nominated through one of the RAN meetings. Add name of the RAN Working Group/event, date, place and subject of meeting.</p>	<p>Name: RAN Prevent</p> <p>Date: June 2013</p> <p>Place: Berlin</p> <p>Subject: The SSP system has been presented in RAN meetings on several occasions, due to the central position it holds in all prevention work in Denmark, including efforts against de-radicalisation and violent extremism.</p>
<p>Linked to other EU initiatives or EU funding (maximum of 100 words)</p> <p>Please indicate how your project was funded, if your practice is linked to other EU initiatives or projects, AND explicitly note if it is (co-) funded by the EU, and if so, by which funds? Such as Erasmus +, Internal Security Funds (ISF), European Social Fund (ESF), Horizon 2020, etc.</p>	<p>-</p>
<p>Organisation (enter maximum of 100 words and select organisation type)</p> <p>Please briefly describe the organisation behind the practice including the legal status e.g. NGO, governmental, limited company, charity etc.</p>	<p>Organisational structure</p> <p>SSP collaboration functions on three levels:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - the political-strategic level - the coordination level - the implementation level. <p>The political-strategic level includes representatives from the highest police ranks, alongside mayors from municipalities and other strategic partners at regional-local level. Here, annual strategies and action plans are drawn up for cross-sectional and interdisciplinary collaboration.</p> <p>The coordination level involves local councils and comprises leading figures/coordinators from municipal authorities and local police. The local councils are responsible for implementation of the overall strategies and action plans.</p>

	<p>Selected SSP consultants are appointed to liaise between coordination and implementation levels.</p> <p>The implementation level comprises local professionals from schools, police services, social workers, social housing workers, etc. These professionals are closely networked and meet regularly to coordinate practical preventive actions in the local area.</p> <p>Type of Organisation: Other</p>
<p>Country of origin</p> <p>Country in which the practice is based.</p>	<p>EU or EEA country: Denmark</p> <p>or:</p> <p>Non-EU country: Enter name if non EU country</p>
<p>Contact details</p> <p>Please provide contact details of who can be contacted within the organisation, with name and email address.</p>	<p>Address: SSP Copenhagen</p> <p>Contact person: Click or tap here to enter text.</p> <p>Email: ssp@sof.kk.dk</p> <p>Telephone: Click or tap here to enter text.</p> <p>Website: Click or tap here to enter text.</p>
<p>Last update text (year)</p>	<p>2019</p>