

Chart: Terrorism Indicators

While a handful of indicators (e.g., communicating violent intentions) used by CVE programs may have a bearing on the likelihood that an individual will commit violence, the vast majority are so vague and common as to be meaningless as predictors of violence and are unsupported by empirical evidence. This criminalizes the normal human experiences of Muslims and opens the door to people acting on prejudices and stereotypes in tagging individuals as potential terrorists.

Region	Grantee	Program Type	Indicators
<u>Boston, MA</u>	Police Foundation	Intervention; Social Service	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Unaccountable times and unobserved spaces for Somali youth; • Mistrust of law enforcement by Somali young men and teenagers; • Unsafe neighborhoods and social exclusion in Somali communities; • Separation or loss in Somali families; • Absolute trust in everyone who attends mosque in Somali communities; • Lack of opportunities and weak parental support in Somali families.
<u>Dearborn, MI</u>	Dearborn Police Department	Intervention	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Unidentified activities which are unusual or out of place and appear to be leading to a criminal activity.
<u>Denver, CO</u>	Denver Police Department	Intervention; Social Service; Community Outreach	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Low bonding to family, school, and community; • Early and persistent behavior problems; • Academic failure; • Alienation/rebelliousness and association with delinquent peers; • Disenfranchisement.
<u>Greenwood Village, CO</u>	Peace Catalyst International	Intervention; Counter-messaging/ CVE Online	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Racism and significant loss; • Marginalization, exacerbated by discrimination; • Rhetoric against Muslims.

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<u>Houston, TX</u>	Houston Mayor's Office	Intervention; Social Service	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Difficulties in school or career progression; • Sense of rejection, mental health problems; • Lack of understanding of religious teaching; • Criminal background or abusive behavior.
<u>Houston, TX</u>	Crisis Intervention of Houston	Intervention; Counter-messaging/ CVE Online	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Difficulties in school or career progression; • Sense of rejection, mental health problems; • Lack of understanding of religious teaching; • Criminal background or abusive behavior.
<u>Las Vegas, NV</u>	Las Vegas Metropolitan Police Department	Intervention; Social Service	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Searching for a sense of belonging, purpose or identity.
<u>Lincoln, NE</u>	Nebraska Emergency Management Agency	Intervention	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Paying debts prior to a terrorist attack.
<u>Minneapolis, MN</u>	Heartland Democracy	Intervention	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Political factors: Mass media, social media, and political propaganda; • Economic factors: Desire to feel wanted and useful; • Sociological factors: Absence of a quality educational experience and positive role models; • Cultural factors: Generational shifts, discrimination, and school or work problems.
<u>Nashville, TN</u>	Nashville International Center for Empowerment	Social Service	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Perceptions of social exclusion, real or perceived discrimination; • Frustrated expectations and government repression.
<u>New York, NY</u>	Tuesday's Children	Social Service; CVE Online	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Exposure to politically motivated violence; • Lack of socioeconomic opportunities and social disenfranchisement; • Discrimination and poor governance; • Violation of human rights, and prolonged and unresolved conflicts.
<u>Oakland, CA</u>	Alameda County Sheriff's Office	Intervention; Social Service; Deradicalization	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Disenfranchisement, searching for a sense of meaning and community; • Poor psychological adjustment; • A history of abuse, criminality, or a predisposition to violence.
<u>Rochester, NY</u>	Rochester Institute of Technology	CVE Online	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Social media engagement upwards of 3.5 hours a day for youth 16-24 years of age.

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<u>San Diego, CA</u>	University of San Diego	Intervention; Community Outreach; Social Service	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Acculturation difficulties experienced by refugee youth; • Bullying and social shaming by school peers and authority figures; • Housing situations that physically and socially reinforce isolation.
<u>Chicago, IL</u>	Illinois Criminal Justice Information Authority	Intervention	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Communicating violent intentions to others directly or indirectly; • Engaging in unidentified “concerning behaviors.”
<u>Boston, MA</u>	Massachusetts Office of Public Safety and Security	Social Service; Deradicalization	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Feeling isolated and alienated; • Frustration at U.S. policy and events around the globe.