

U.S. Attitudes toward Terrorism and Counterterrorism

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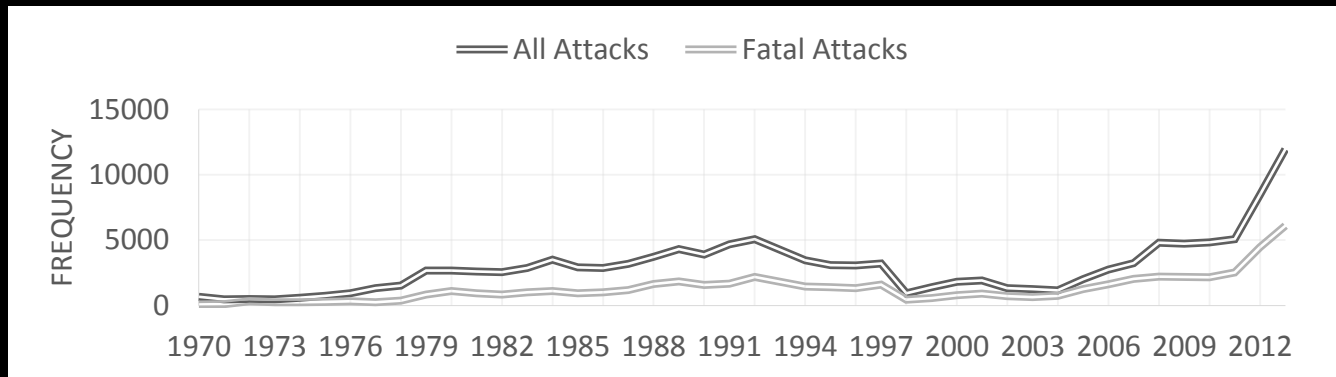
LIKELIHOOD OF CALLING THE POLICE, BY SCENARIO				
If Aware of Person(s)	Very Likely	Somewhat Likely	Not too Likely	Not at all Likely
Talking about Planting Explosives	80.4	12.6	4.7	2.2
Traveling Overseas to Join a Terrorist Group	59.4	21.7	14.8	4.2
Distributing Handouts Supporting Terrorism	51.4	28.7	15.7	4.2
Talking about Joining a Terrorist Group	45.6	30.4	19.7	4.3
Reading Material from a Terrorist Group	23.3	28.0	37.8	10.9

If Aware of Person(s)		Very likely	Somewhat Likely	Not too likely	Not at all likely
Talking about Joining a Terrorist Group	Before	39.4	31.5	21.4	7.7
	After	54.1	25.0	13.5	7.4
Talking about Planting Explosives	Before	76.2	11.3	6.7	5.7
	After	80.6	13.6	1.9	4.0
Reading Material from Terrorist Group	Before	18.7	25.5	41.3	14.5
	After	24.2	31.4	31.3	13.1
Traveling Overseas to Join Terrorist Group	Before	50.0	25.8	16.2	8.0
	After	62.5	21.0	10.0	6.5
Distributing Handouts	Before	43.6	28.8	18.9	8.7
	After	52.0	27.2	13.6	7.1

GTD International Projects

Gary LaFree, Laura Dugan, Erin Miller, Mike Jensen, Omi Hodwitz, Brian Wingenroth, Mike Distler, Aaron Safer-Lichtenstein and many others!
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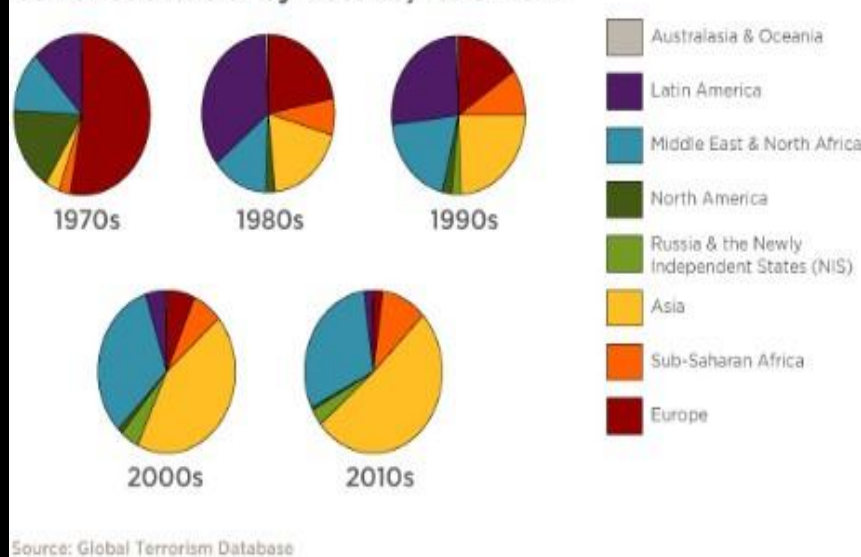
Total and Fatal Terrorist Attacks Worldwide, 1970 to 2013 (N =125,087)



Ten Perpetrator Groups with the Most Attacks Worldwide, 2013

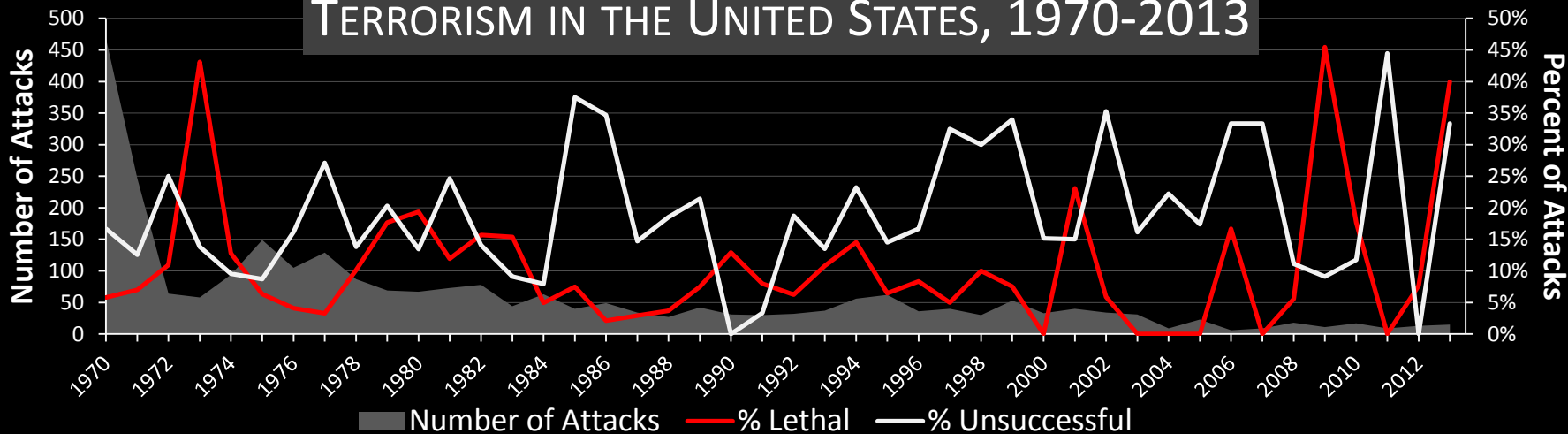
Perpetrator Group Name	Total Attacks	Total Killed	Average Number Killed per Attack
Taliban	766	2718	3.65
Al-Qa`ida in Iraq/Islamic State of Iraq and the Levant	446	1868	4.25
Al-Shabaab	318	735	2.87
Boko Haram	232	1731	7.98
New People's Army (NPA)	210	156	0.80
Maoists (India)/Communist Party of India - Maoist (CPI-Maoist)	211	206	0.99
Tehrik-i-Taliban Pakistan (TTP)	154	688	4.53
Al-Qa`ida in the Arabian Peninsula (AQAP)	142	368	2.77
Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia (FARC)	99	104	1.07
Bangsamoro Islamic Freedom Movement (BIFM)	63	52	0.87

Terrorist attacks by decade, 1970-2012



Source: Global Terrorism Database

TERRORISM IN THE UNITED STATES, 1970-2013



2012-2013 (n=28)

CASUALTIES

14 Killed

280+ Wounded

TARGETS

- Religious figures/ institutions (6)
- Private citizens (5)
- Government (4)
- Police (3)
- Airports (2)
- Businesses (2)
- Utilities (2)
- Other(4)

PERPETRATORS

- Unknown (14)
- Individual (12)
- Anarchists (1)
- Veterans for Non-religious War Memorials (1)



2013/2014 GTD UPDATES

www.start.umd.edu/gtd

Erin Miller, eemiller@umd.edu

- Now more than 125,000 terrorist attacks worldwide, 1970-2013
- Updates to “legacy” cases
 - New variables: international/domestic; target subtype classification
 - Geo-coding now complete for 177 countries; 64% geo-coded
 - Thousands of edits/updates to individual cases

DATA COLLECTION

- Starts with >1.4m articles daily on any topic from around the world
- Natural Language Processing and Machine Learning to de-dupe and classify
- Research team uses custom tools to review ~16,000 articles each month to identify attacks and code >120 variables across six domains.

TRANSITION

- Statistical Annex for Dept. of State’s Country Reports on Terrorism 2012; 2013
- Background Reports; Requests for Information; Publications (GTD Book!)
- GTD Internships/Mentorship/Training
- Website: 1.18m visits in 2013; ~500 downloads monthly in 2014

NEXT STEPS

- Converting GTD Training Modules into CEUs
- Exporting data collection infrastructure/strategies/tools



Exploring the U.S. Crime-Terror Nexus: Terrorist Networks and Trade Diversion

By R. Belli, J.D. Freilich & S.M. Chermak
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- Purposefully selected a Hezbollah trade diversion scheme (Hammoud enterprise; 1996-02; cigarette smuggling) in the US
- Goals: (i) explore structural characteristics of network; (ii) ID key actors & their links to other network participants; (iii) compare our findings to US govt's depiction of network
- Supplemented ECDB's open source info w/court documents (including transcripts)
- Used software package "Pajek" to explore interaction patterns & links among the network's members (n=34), focusing on cohesion, centralization & centrality measures
- Examined both network-level (four basic SNA measures) & an actor-centrality analysis focusing on degree centrality & betweenness centrality
- Network included many non-extremists (82%) – supports crime/terror nexus.
- Policy implications: This type of "hybrid" network may require a different investigative and prosecutorial approach combining strategies from both organized crime and terrorism investigations
- Actor-centered analysis showed interesting similarities as well as differences between our findings vs how prosecutors classified suspects based on their role in the conspiracy

Failure Points in Smuggling Networks

PI: Brandon Behlendorf
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PM: Michelle Jacome

Project Objectives:

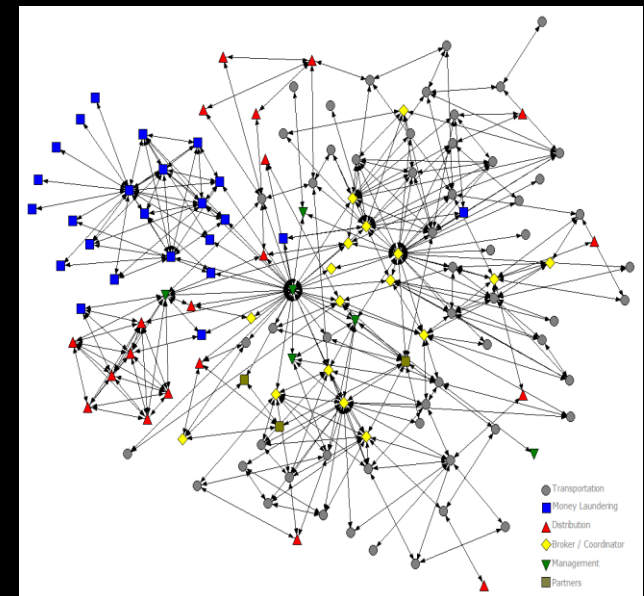
- Analyze strategic behavior and multiplex relationships of actors within smuggling networks
- Document key factors about how smuggling networks have failed
- Identify critical nodes, relationships, and processes which could have led to network failure

Methodology

- Deep comparative case study of 8 networks (2 drugs, 2 RN, 2 human, 1 arms, 1 wildlife)
- Interdisciplinary theoretical framework (management, network theory, sociology, criminology, economics, poli sci)

Preliminary Findings:

- No dominant mechanism of failure: error, targeted interdiction, and intergroup rivalry all have contributed
- Leadership targeting disrupts coordination but not infrastructure in segmented networks
- Use of small-world professionalized services



Countering the Inhumane: Modeling Probable Pathways for Human Trafficking Along the U.S.-Mexico Border

PI: Brandon Behlendorf
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Co-PI: Marcus Boyd

PM: Mila Johns

Project Objectives:

- Model probable pathways and chokepoints for human smuggling and trafficking between POEs along U.S.-Mexico Border for targeted allocation of interdiction resources

Methodology

- Multivariate geospatial network analysis of probable pathways
 - Factors include: terrain, on- and off-road networks, CBP resource locations and service areas, etc.
- Exploratory research (with Jun Zhuang) on SNIP models for interdiction resource allocation at pathway convergence zones

Current Status:

- Geospatial network model built (100m res)
- Preliminary route analysis underway
- Working to migrate smaller sample networks to MatLab for SNIP models

