

Deradicalization of Former Members of the Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam David Webber, University of Maryland START Annual Meeting September 18, 2014

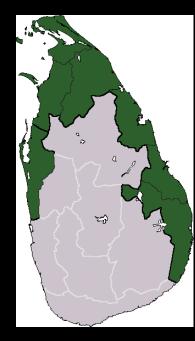
This research was supported by the U.S. Department of Homeland Security (DHS) Science and Technology Directorate's Office of University Programs and Human Factors/Behavioral Sciences Division (HFD) through START. Any opinions, findings, conclusions or recommendations presented here are solely the authors' and are not representative of DHS or the United States Government.

START >>

The LTTE

- Designated a terrorist organization by 32 countries
- Waged a secessionist campaign to create an independent Tamil State
- Militia; high-profile assassinations; perfected the suicide belt
- More than 11,500 surrendered to Sri Lankan military after defeat in 2009
- Government effort to rehabilitate surrendered







Program effectiveness?

- Evidence that similar environments (prisons) bread radicalization
 - Abu Musab al-Zarqawi
 - Prison staff in Spain (Trujillo et al., 2009)
 - Prisoners in Philippines (Kruglanski et al., 2014)
- Quantitative assessments of deradicalization programs are very rare



The Sample

- 397 former LTTE members detained in 16 different rehabilitation centers in Northern Sri Lanka
- Selected from a larger dataset because..
 - Resided at the same facility for study's duration
 - Agreed to complete questionnaires at all time points
- This subset did not differ from the larger dataset on Time 1 responses



Rehabilitation Centers

Intervention components

- Educational
- Spiritual
- Vocational
- Cultural/family
- Psychological/creativity
- Sport/extra-curricular

Minimal Treatment Comprehensive Treatment



The Analyses

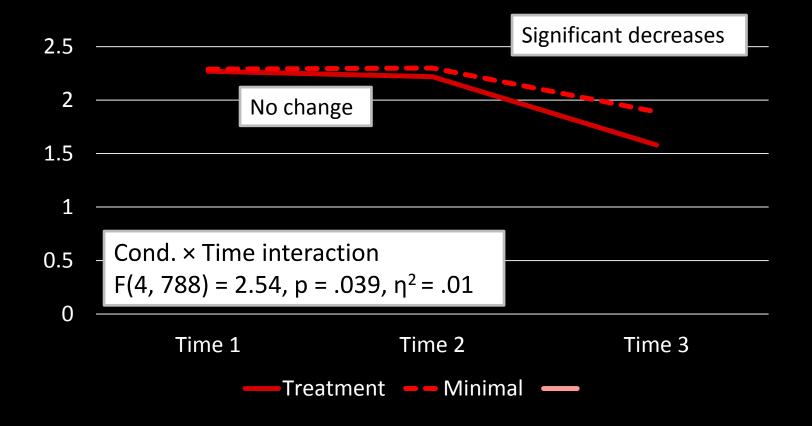
- Attitudes assessed <u>three</u> times @ 6 month intervals
 - Time 1 = 7.29 months detained (SD = 1.41)
 - Time 2 @ 6 months
 - Time 3 @ 12 months

- Do attitudes change across time?
- Do the rehabilitation programs have differing effects on attitudes?



Support for the LTTE

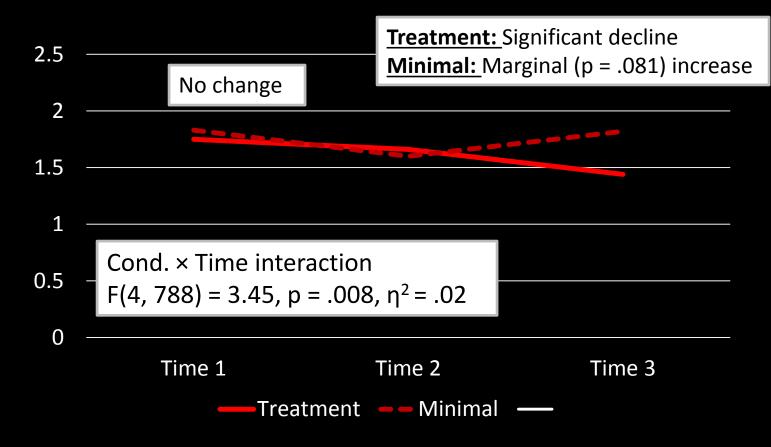
• 7 items—i.e., The way of the LTTE is the only way to get peace for the Tamil people





Support for Tamil Independence

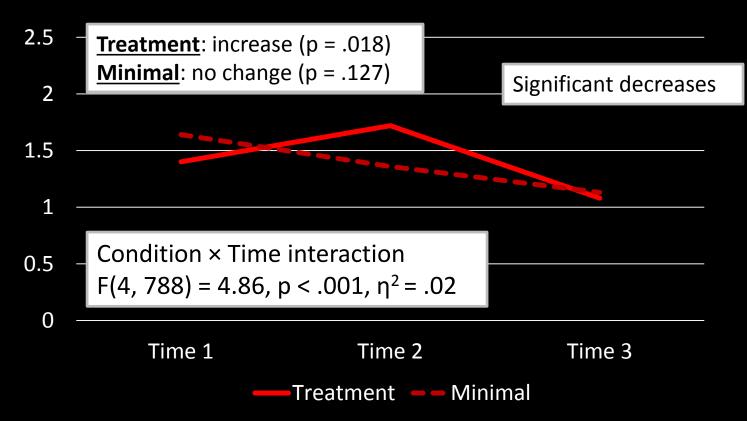
7 items—i.e., True Tamils should adhere strictly to achieving a separate state





Support for Armed Struggle

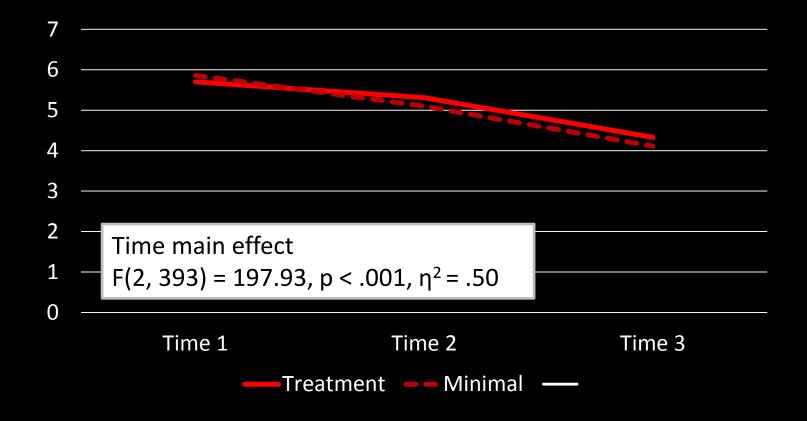
 If a groups asks Tamils to join in an armed fight for a separate state, to what extent would you support/oppose this call for an armed struggle





Need for Cognitive Closure (Webster & Kruglanski, 1994)

• 14 items—i.e., In case of uncertainty, I prefer to make an immediate decision, whatever it may be

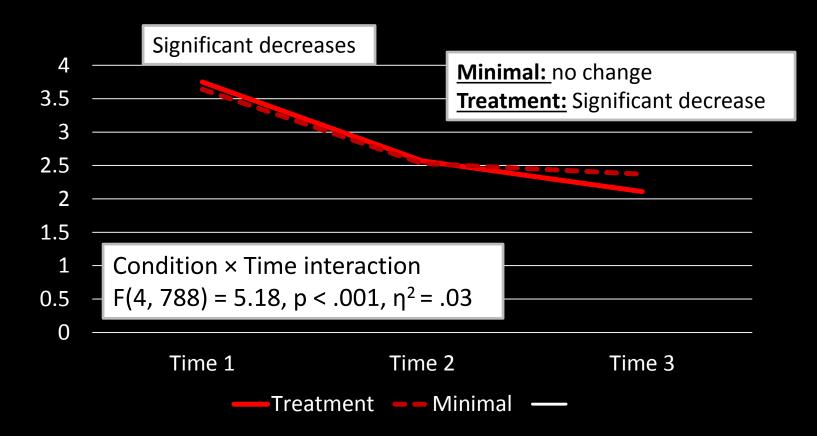




Collective Narcissism

(de Zavala, Cichocka, Eidelson, & Jayawickreme, 2009)

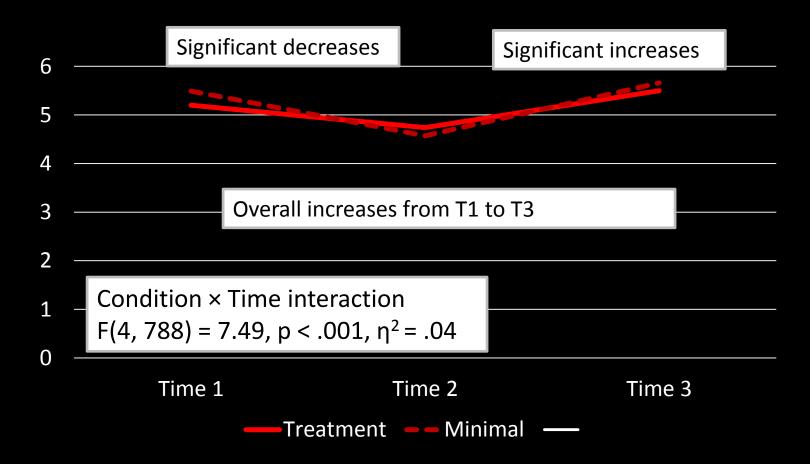
• 5 items – i.e., I will never be satisfied until the Tamils get the recognition they deserve.





Treatment Perception

• 4 items— i.e., The rehabilitation program has helped me



Discussion

- Comprehensive rehab appears to be more effective
 - At Time 3 lowest on collective narcissism, support for LTTE, support for Tamil Independence
- All beneficiaries showed...
 - Decreased support for the LTTE and armed struggle
 - Increased positivity toward the rehabilitation program
 - Decreased need for cognition and collective narcissism
 - Important in the radicalization process

The Research Team

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