

RESEARCH BRIEF | Extremism in the Ranks and After

INTRODUCTION

On February 5, 2021, United States Secretary of Defense, Lloyd J. Austin III, announced a department-wide stand-down to address the problem of extremism in the ranks. This announcement, followed by one in April establishing the Counter Extremism Working Group, emphasizes the need for the Department of Defense to achieve a better understanding of the scope and nature of the problem. This research brief, which explores data from the Profiles of Individual Radicalization in the United States (PIRUS) project, is intended to help in this effort by providing information on the military service backgrounds of individuals who committed extremist crimes in the U.S. from 1990 through July 2022.

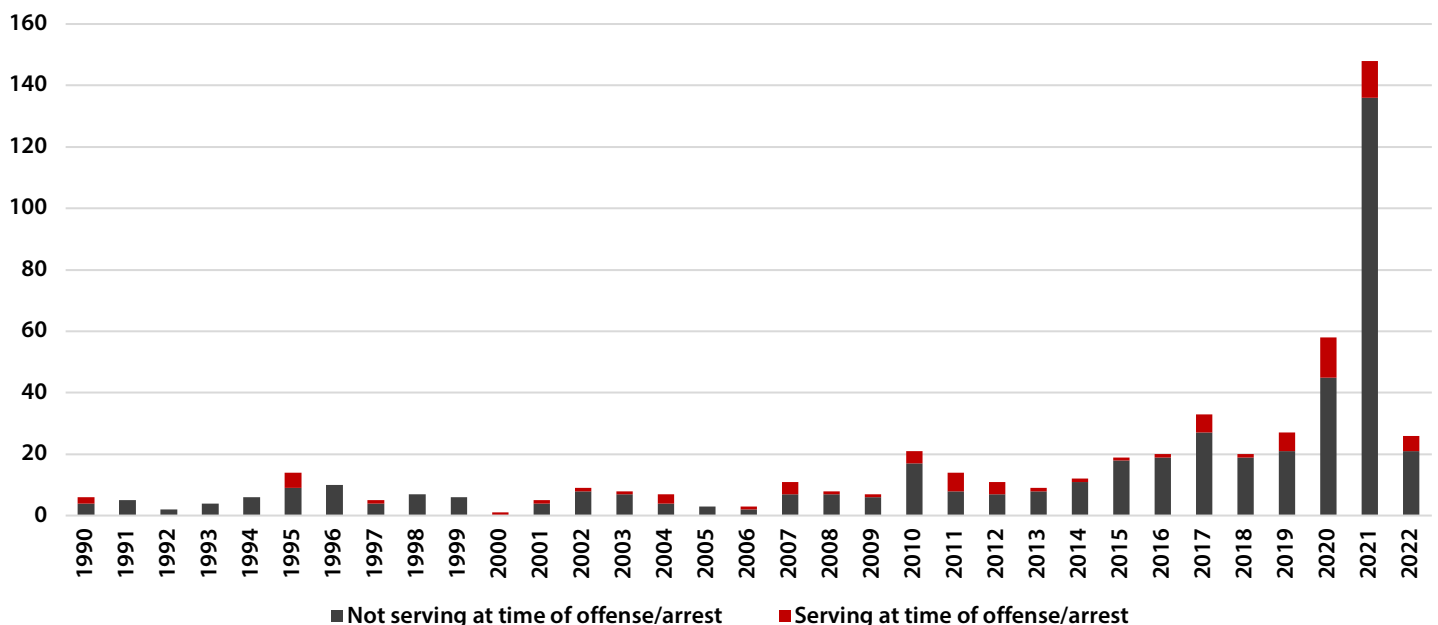
The data used in this research brief are from an ongoing project to expand the PIRUS database with supplemental information on the military backgrounds of U.S. extremists. This brief provides data on the rates of military service among U.S. extremists, as well as their branch, ideological, and extremist group affiliations. The brief also provides a closer look at the individuals with military backgrounds who have been charged with taking part in the Capitol breach on January 6, 2021. A longer report that analyzes the effects of combat deployment on the radicalization of U.S. extremists and provides a closer look at specific radicalization risk factors, including online recruitment, mental health concerns, and substance use disorders, can be found at start.umd.edu/research-projects/radicalization-ranks.

ABOUT THE DATA

PIRUS is a representative sample of individuals who have committed criminal offenses on behalf of their extremist views and/or affiliations. To be included in PIRUS, a subject must have (1) radicalized (in whole or in part) in the United States; (2) adhered to or espoused views that justify the use of illegal means, including violence, to achieve political, economic, religious, or social goals; and (3) committed a criminal offense that was clearly motivated by their ideological views and resulted in their arrest, indictment, or death. All data are coded from public sources, including court records, public police reports, and print and online news media.

OVERVIEW OF THE CASES

U.S. Extremists with Military Backgrounds, 1990-July, 2022 (n = 545)





Extremists with U.S. military backgrounds represent a relatively small portion (11.5%) of all the subjects in the PIRUS data.

- ▶ From 1990 through July, 2022, at least 545 individuals with U.S. military backgrounds committed criminal acts that were motivated by their political, economic, social, or religious goals. This includes 151 individuals who are facing charges for their involvement in the breach of the Capitol building on January 6, 2021.
- ▶ The rate of military experience among the extremists in PIRUS is comparable to the rate of military service in the general U.S. adult population. For example, 8.3% of the subjects added to PIRUS in 2018 had military backgrounds. According to the U.S. Census Bureau, in 2018, approximately 7% of the U.S. adult population had served in the U.S. military, while an additional 1% were active in the armed forces.¹
- ▶ The 545 subjects in PIRUS with U.S. military experience are overwhelmingly men. Indeed, the data include only 11 female subjects, five of whom participated in the Capitol breach. The low percentage of female subjects in PIRUS with military backgrounds stands in contrast to the rate of women in the general adult population who have served in the U.S. military. While women make up only 2% of the subjects in PIRUS with military backgrounds, they represent 9% of the adult population in the U.S. with military experience.²

Military status at time of radicalization/arrest



Of the 545 subjects in the data, 84.6% (n = 463) were no longer serving when they were arrested for committing extremist crimes.

- ▶ Twenty-eight individuals (5.1%) were separated from the military during basic training (i.e., entry-level separation) and later committed extremist crimes.
- ▶ Approximately 15% of the subjects (n = 82) were serving on Active Duty, Reservist, or Guard status at the times of their arrests.

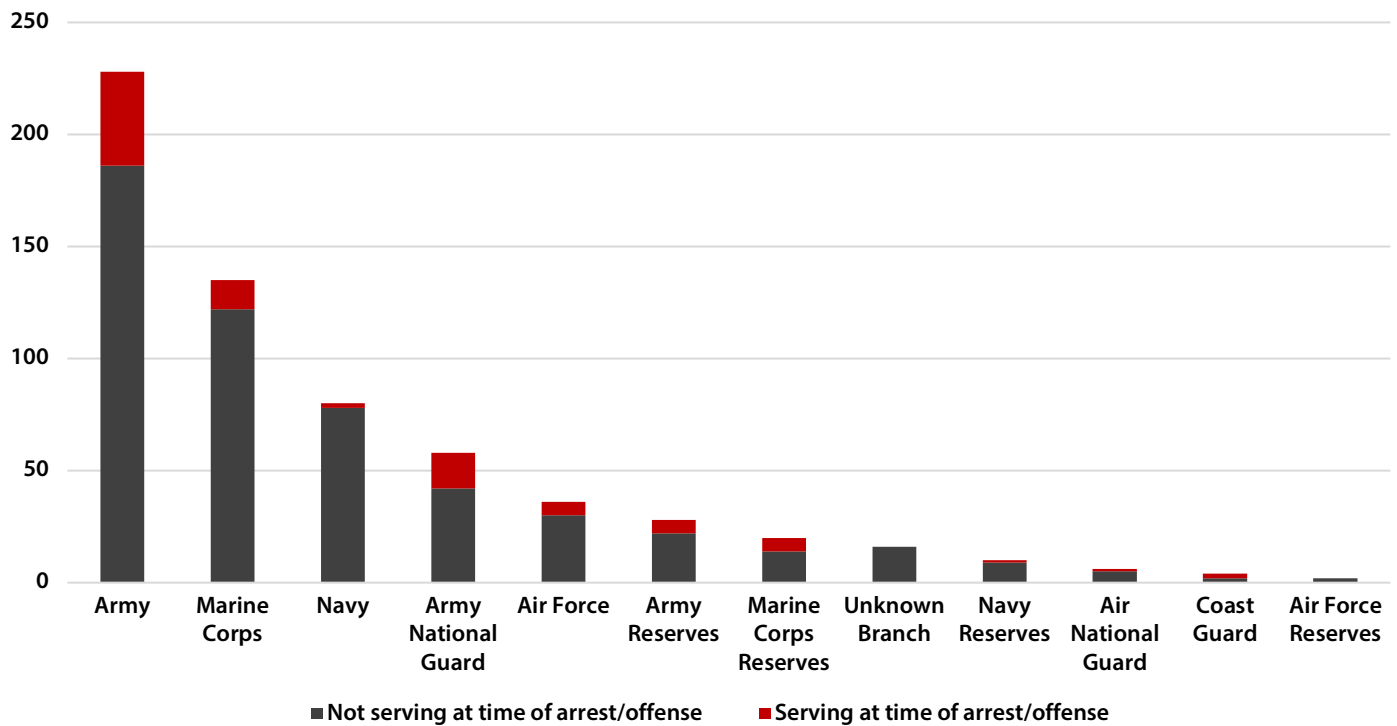
Rate of subjects in PIRUS with U.S. military backgrounds

- ▶ The PIRUS data show a significant uptick in recent cases of individuals with military backgrounds who have committed extremist offenses.
- ▶ From 1990-2010, an average of 7 subjects per year with U.S. military backgrounds were included in the PIRUS data. Over the last decade, that number has more than quadrupled to 33.1 subjects per year.
- ▶ This increase has been especially high in the last five years. From 2017 through the first 7 months of 2022, an average of 52 subjects with military backgrounds have been added to PIRUS each year.
- ▶ Some of this increase can be attributed to the comparatively high number (151) of Capitol breach defendants who have military backgrounds.
- ▶ However, even when excluding Capitol defendants, there has still been a notable increase in recent cases. Not including Capitol offenders, there has been a nearly three fold increase in the average number of subjects (20.6) per year with military backgrounds that have been added to the PIRUS data since 2010.

¹ Vespa, Jonathan E. *Those Who Served: America's Veterans from World War II to the War on Terror*. American Community Survey Report. Washington DC: United States Census Bureau, 2020.

² Ibid.

United States Extremists with Military Backgrounds: Branch and Status at Time of Offense/Arrest, 1990-July, 2022



▶ Approximately 66% of the subjects in PIRUS with U.S. military backgrounds served in the U.S. Army and/or Marine Corps, making the Marine Corps the branch of service with the highest per capita rate given its smaller size. If Reservists and National Guard Members are added to this total, affiliations with the Army and Marine Corps account for 77% of the subjects in the data.

▶ Seventy of the 545 subjects in PIRUS with military backgrounds had multiple branch affiliations. These 70 subjects are included in the chart above for each of their affiliations.

CRIMINAL ACTS

Criminal Acts Committed by U.S. Extremists with Military Backgrounds, 1990-2022*

Plot Type	Percentage
Premeditated violent plot	45.9%
Illegal weapons possession	11.7%
Financial crimes	11.1%
Premeditated property crimes	10.8%
Harassment/intimidation	8.5%
Foreign fighter/material support	8.2%
Spontaneous violence	6.4%

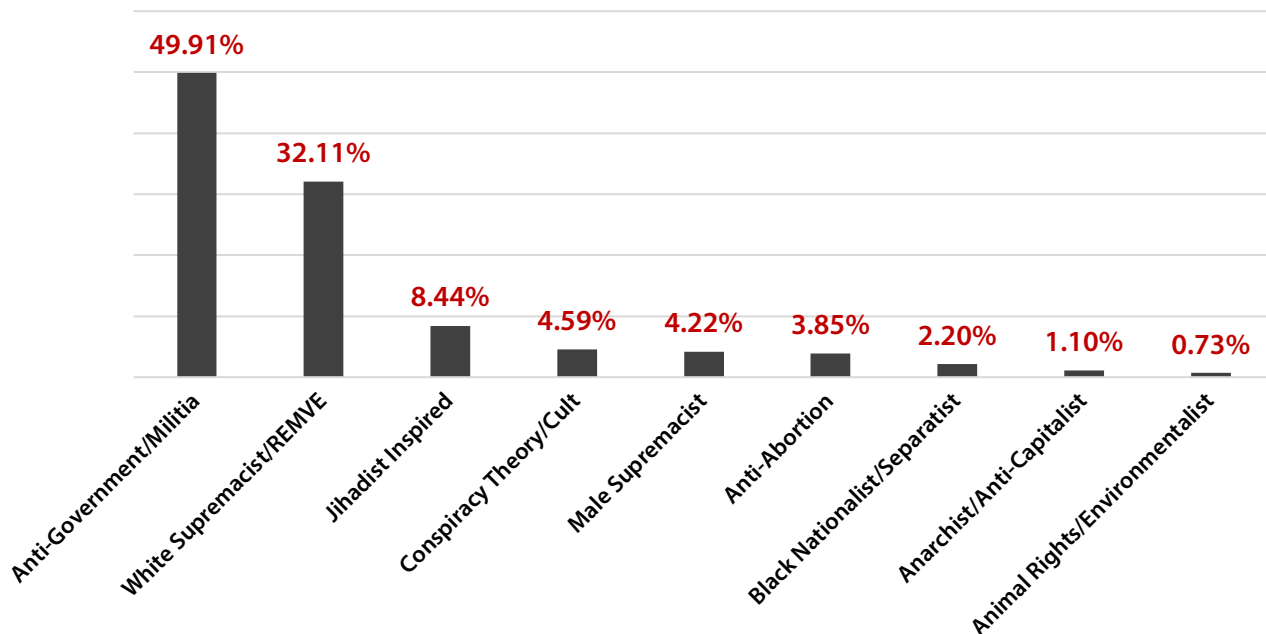
(*excludes the Capitol breach on January 6, 2021)

- ▶ Approximately 45% of the offenders in PIRUS with military backgrounds plotted to commit acts of violence, which are defined as events that aim to kill or injure at least one person. Another 6.4% of the subjects engaged in spontaneous violent crimes, such as initiating physical altercations at public protests.
- ▶ However, a minority (32.6%) of the perpetrators who sought to commit premeditated violent attacks were successful in their attempts.
- ▶ Interestingly, the subjects in PIRUS without military backgrounds were successful in conducting violent attacks more often (55%) than the subjects with U.S. military experience (32.6%).
- ▶ 40% of the crimes that were committed by the subjects in PIRUS with military backgrounds targeted U.S. government entities, the U.S. military, or law enforcement.



IDEOLOGICAL AND GROUP AFFILIATIONS

Ideological Affiliations of U.S. Extremists with Military Backgrounds, 1990-July, 2022



Note: subjects can be coded for up to three ideological affiliations.

- ▶ **Nearly half of the subjects in PIRUS with military backgrounds adhered to anti-government views or were members of organized militias.** This includes individuals who were affiliated with the Sovereign Citizen and Patriot movements, as well as subjects who were members of the Oath Keepers, the Three Percenters, and more than two dozen local militia groups. This category also includes individuals who were motivated to overturn the 2020 U.S. Presidential election results.
- ▶ **Over 30% of the subjects in PIRUS with military backgrounds espoused views of white supremacy, white nationalism, and/or xenophobia.** These individuals were affiliated with no fewer than 50 extremist groups, including local skinhead gangs and several national white supremacist organizations.
- ▶ **Nearly 10% of the offenders in PIRUS with military backgrounds were connected to, or inspired by, Salafi Jihadist groups abroad.** This includes 19 individuals who were inspired by the Islamic State of Iraq and Syria (ISIS) and 22 individuals who were inspired by, or affiliated with, al-Qaeda and its affiliated movements (e.g., al-Qaeda in the Arabian Peninsula, al-Shabaab, the Taliban, etc.).

152 of the individuals in PIRUS with military backgrounds were affiliated with known anti-government groups or militias, including:

- 37** subjects who were part of the Sovereign Citizen movement
- 29** members of the Oath Keepers
- 22** members of the Boogaloo movement

117 of the individuals in PIRUS with military backgrounds were members of known skinhead, white supremacist, or white nationalist groups, including:

- 26** subjects who were members of the Proud Boys
- 16** individuals who were members of the Ku Klux Klan
- 11** individuals who were members of the Aryan Nations

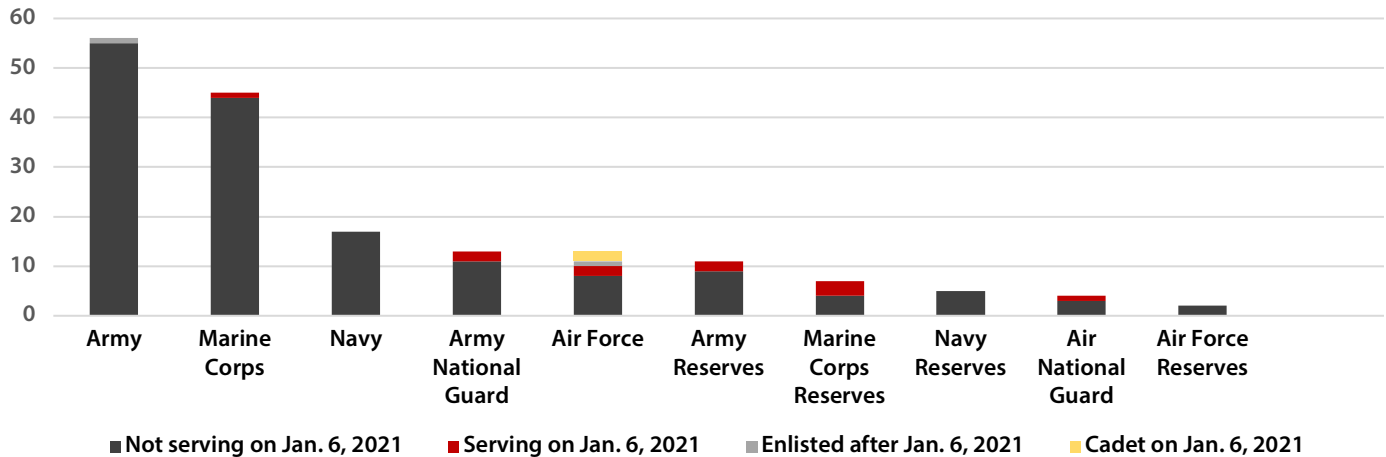


Overall, 61.7% of the offenders in PIRUS with military backgrounds were affiliated with more than 125 unique extremist groups or named movements. The remaining 38.3% of individuals in the data espoused ideological views but were not members of organized extremist groups or named movements.



CAPITOL BREACH

Branch Affiliations and Status of Capitol Offenders




Note: subjects were coded for up to three branch affiliations.

▶ At least 151 individuals with U.S. military backgrounds have been identified as participants in the Capitol breach of January 6, 2021.³

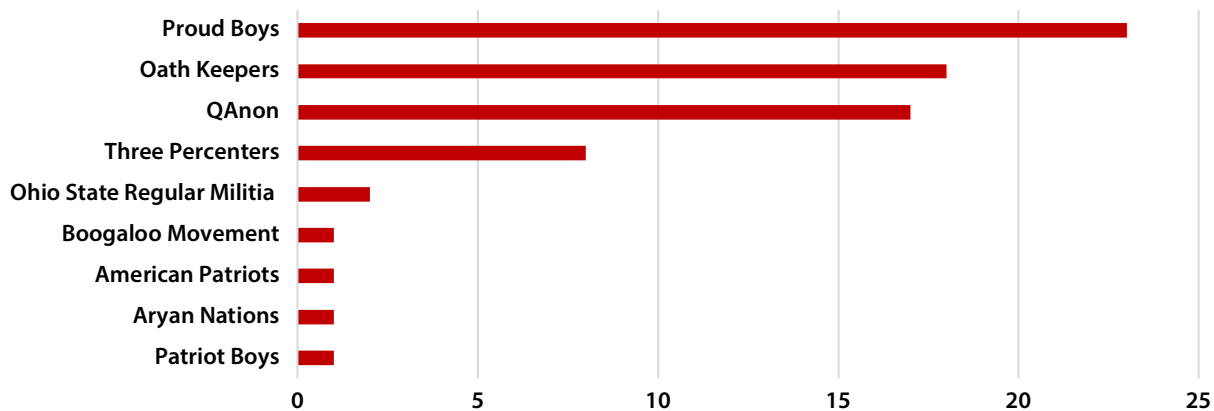
▶ The vast majority of these subjects (138) were no longer serving in the armed forces at the time of the Capitol breach. In fact, many had been separated from military service for more than a decade.

▶ The remaining 13 subjects include one active-duty Marine, two Army Reservists, two Army National Guard members, three Marine Reservists, two Civil Air Patrol Cadets, one Air National Guard member, and one member of the Army and one member of the Air Force who enlisted after January 6, 2021.



Individuals with military backgrounds represent 17.1% of the 882 individuals who are facing charges for the siege of the Capitol building and related events.⁴

Group/Movement Affiliations of Capitol Offenders



Note: subjects can be coded for up to three group/movement affiliations.

▶ Most (59.6%) of the individuals with a nexus to the U.S. military who have been charged with participating in the breach of the Capitol are not members of organized extremist groups or followers of particular extremist movements.

▶ The remaining individuals are tied to a range of anti-government, white supremacist, and conspiracy theory groups, including 23 members of the Proud Boys, 18 members of the Oath Keepers, and 17 individuals who expressed support for the QAnon conspiracy theory.

³ This sample includes four individuals who are facing charges for refusing to leave Capitol grounds after a curfew was imposed on the evening of January 6th and one Air Force veteran who was killed while breaching the Capitol.

⁴ Hall, Madison et al. "At least 882 People Have Been Charged in the Capitol Insurrection So Far." *Insider*. July 19, 2022. <https://www.insider.com/all-the-us-capitol-pro-trump-riot-arrests-charges-names-2021-1>. Accessed July 22, 2022.

PROJECT TEAM

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To learn more about the PIRUS project, please visit: twitter.com/RaD_UMD

START ▶▶▶ The National Consortium for the Study of Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism (START) is a university-based research, education and training center comprised of an international network of scholars committed to the scientific study of terrorism, responses to terrorism and related phenomena. Led by the University of Maryland, START is a Department of Homeland Security Emeritus Center of Excellence that is supported by multiple federal agencies and departments. START uses state-of-the-art theories, methods and data from the social and behavioral sciences to improve understanding of the origins, dynamics and effects of terrorism; the effectiveness and impacts of counterterrorism and CVE; and other matters of global and national security. For more information, visit www.start.umd.edu or contact START at infostart@umd.edu.