

Turning A New Leaf: Developments in Research and Policy on Terrorism & Counter-Terrorism

Summary notes

Day 1: May 2, 2013

Welcome

- Martin Bouchard (Simon Fraser University, TSAS Associate Director Research)
 - When we first started connecting academics and policymakers we wondered if we would have two groups of people talking independently about their own needs, but never meeting in the middle
 - To avoid this, we tried to establish a collaborative research design, finding ways to learn from each other and impact the work that we do on a daily basis
 - This collaborative design has brought together 30 academics, 30 policy makers, as well as, grad students in this room today
 - For the purpose of this workshop, we have invited a mix of international and Canadian scholars, as well as four PhD students in the last phase of their degree

Panel 1: Current Issues in Research on Terrorism

- 1.1 **Moderator:** John Schmidt, FINTRAC
- 1.2 **Andre Gerolymatos** (Simon Fraser University; *The Past is Present: The Roots of Modern Terrorism*)
 - **What role has the colonization of the Middle East and North Africa by the British, French and Italians had in encouraging the development of political Islam? How can understanding this history help us to better understand the terrorism and security challenges we now face in the 21st century?**
 - Political Islam is a concept that embraces both spiritual and cultural aspects and has existed since the Ottoman Empire in the 15th century
 - As WWI approached the British and Germans thought they could harness Islam for their own ends
 - In the 20th century the Middle East has countries with political and cultural histories along with new countries that do not have an identity which causes them to turn to religion
 - WWII created other opportunities and crisis
 - The creation of the Israeli state was seen as a further offense against Muslim peoples
 - Ended colonization but brought in empirialization
 - Bosnia was a major event for the Muslim world
 - Killing of Bin Laden was not the end of al-Qaeda (AQ) it has enabled more AQs to be created, each adapting to local circumstances

- By understanding the history of political Islam we can seek to better understand the threats that manifest from different incarnations of Islam today

1.2 Question Period

- **Q:** In listening it occurs to me that sometimes we are so focused on what is happening today that we forget to ask how it came about and how that impacts the decisions we make in dealing with it today. It seems that all external attempts by government to attempt to harness the development of political Islam have only created more problems. What role has it played?
- **A:** We no longer need to use Jihad to fight the Soviet Union, but it's still around. We have to think of this as a history of layers where Middle East history is about to peak. It started in 1882. They see their governments as puppets of the West. They see themselves fighting a war of resistance
- **Q:** Deculturalization of Muslim identity. Muslims associate themselves with an imagined community, which is independent of culture. How did this come about?
- **A:** It begins with the Muslim Brotherhood who interpreted a literal Muslim state that had not evolved. They see Islam as they imagine it to be during the time of Mohammed. These were the people we supported and they turned into the Mujahedeen. They are taking the opportunity to turn it into that they want. Wearing head scarfs in Canada is an act of resistance.

- **1.3 Louise Shelley** (George Mason University; *The Business of Terrorism*)

- **How do terrorist organizations mirror other forms of organized crime and what is the role of corruption in terrorist financing?**
- Network based approach to dealing with the issue of looking at the intersection of crime and terrorism
- Terrorist financing is difficult because they face legal restrictions and they have to find ways to deal with this reality
- The terrorist business world often mirrors the straight business world by taking success from one place and implementing it in another to streamline productivity
- Even thinking about organized crime as a business requires corruption (for example RICO), but in terrorist financing we don't look enough at corruption because they are using ongoing criminal organizations (cigarettes, kidnapping) and they leave out corruption which is essential
- When thinking about business you need a product mix, you cannot be dependent on only one illicit commodity
 - There is diversification from drug trade, to oil, to kidnapping
- Businesses need professional services and the same is true for terrorist organizations
 - Money laundering, banking, transportation

- Old types of funding were bank robberies, extortion, while newer types utilize internet fundraising
- Professional services and facilitators from the corporate world are also essential (ex. accountants, forgers, high technology)
- In certain contexts terrorists have the potential to function more like businessman than stereotypical extremists and it is essential to better understand how they maximize their assets through global terrorist networks

1.3 Question Period

- Q: You are arguing for a business-orientated paradigm to understanding terrorism, but have some of these groups become primarily business organizations? For example with the IRA it can be difficult to pull out of terrorist activities if you have made a lot of money from the benefits of the activities. Does it make it harder to leave?
- A: I do not believe the literature accurately captures the converging and diverging aspects of terrorism and crime. Organizations can switch from a terrorist organization to a criminal organization. Some days they are terrorists and other days criminals. It is a mixed identity. Once you are a criminal it can be more difficult to get people out of it. How do you get the mafia to behave like stand-up businessmen? When terrorists function as transnational businessmen they seek activity that could do double harm. There is not much success in getting people to go legit after involvement in criminal organizations.
- Q: Organizational structure is key. The best business strategy would be to have distribution versus one mastermind.
- A: Good organizations have enough redundancy that if you take out one hub it will not impact them. Intelligent business structure is not different.

Panel 2: Counter-Terrorism Institutions

- 2.1 Moderator: Ritu Banerjee
- 2.2 Veronica Kitchen (A1) (University of Waterloo; *Integration in Counter-Terrorism Institutions*)
 - **What is integration, how does it function and what are some possible limitations of an integration approach?**
 - The events of the Boston Bombing last month showed evidence of collaboration between agencies and was one of the things that worked well
 - The concern of a lack of collaboration came out of 9/11 reports
 - The key idea then is integration, but also the limits of integration
 - What is integration?
 - Integrated institutions put together, in the same unit, security professionals from different parts of the security bureaucracy and different levels of government

- Integrated units are characterized by individuals and information
- However there are limitations to integration
 - 1) Integration is not a panacea
 - 2) Integration only solves a silo problem
 - 3) Integration does not lead to efficiency
 - 4) Complexity and security complicate accountability
 - 5) Integration interacts with privatization and transnationalization
- Integration is often presented as “the” answer but this is not always the case

2.2 Discussion occurred at the end of the panel as the discussion topics were very similar

- **2.3 Adam Molnar (A2)** (University of Victoria; *Exploring Integrated Responses to Counter-terrorism*)

- **How can inter-agency partnerships contribute to counter-terrorism strategies and responses?**
- Major sporting events spend huge amounts of money on security
- \$1 billion was spent on security for the Vancouver Olympics
- Security template is geared towards mission based threats
- This approach does not just focus on response, but resilience as well
- In Vancouver in 2001 the VPD established the Military Liaison Unit
 - The primary objective was to offer itself as the nexus between police and the military to facilitate communication
- The key justifications for the MLU are premised on emergency management in the event of natural disasters
- There is a place for the military and police forces to collaborate
- Key policy outcomes
 - Joint operation training
 - Developing personal and professional training, which are the key initiators of future involvement
 - Insider knowledge that is brought in can change the way that policy is developed
- Considerations
 - Jurisdictional considerations
 - Legal, institutional, public/private sectors
 - Field based exercises can test new technology for the private sector
 - Integration requires that there is some thought put into how this can be discussed in terms of public consultations, oversight and accountability measures
- Integrated approaches to counter-terrorism will continue to be utilized in the future and as a result of this it is important to address tensions that can arise from an integrated approach such as jurisdictional concerns, the

merging of organizational cultures, the sharing of information and the use of new technologies

2.2 and 2.3 Question Period

- **Q:** Both presenters touch on a wide range of integration and have raised a number of interesting issues. You both raise the issue of accountability. What are your thoughts in terms of accountability when dealing with the complexities of dealing with different organizations?
- **A2:** It starts with the discussion of what kind of missions we want the integrated models to achieve (disaster response). There is always a concern about mission creep. It becomes something else down the road. In the absence of oversight of how policy mechanisms are working over a period of time it could be a civil liberties issues, but also how do we measure success.
- **A1:** The point about public consultation and the need to define the mission is important and it is also important to do that with the public. We do not want to create a culture of fear where security is a problem, which leads people to authorize things that they would not necessarily do. At the G-20 the TPS, RCMP and OPP could not get their story straight of what they were trying to do. If you know what you are trying to do than you become more accountable.
- **A2:** MLU is very low cost with benefits that can be justified, but if this is not communicated than the policy is at risk.

Panel 3: Trends in Counter-Terrorism

- 3.1 **Moderator: Martin Bouchard**
- 3.2 **Ronald Crelinsten** (Royal Roads University; *From Reactive to Proactive Counter-terrorism: Implications for Canadian Institutions and Policies*)
 - **Counter-terrorism strategies have become increasingly proactive. How is this achieved and what are the implications for institutions and policy makers alike?**
 - Criminal Justice Model
 - After 9/11 Canada created terrorists offenses in the CCC
 - War Model
 - Terrorism as insurrection and you follow the rules of war where you have to distinguish between combatants and non-combatants
 - Intelligence Model
 - A merging of the criminal justice and war models
 - Defensive Model
 - Target hardening, critical infrastructure protection, emergency preparedness and disaster management, public health, citizen resilience, private sector partnerships
 - Persuasive or Communication Model
 - Terrorism is communication and counterterrorism has to be as well

- Capacity to build post-conflict and failed states
- Human Security Model
 - Focus on the individual and not the state
- Gender Model
 - Empower and educate women and girls
 - “Bare branches” in China
 - Positive correlation between birth control and education
- International and transnational
- A whole-of government approach
 - Build integrated units, promote information sharing
- Culture and skill space, money, accountability, improve government engagement, improve the ability to increase capacity and to respond quickly and efficiently
- Fear of false negatives, which can lead to policies that infringe on rights
- Fear of false positives, which can target innocent groups
 - Both fears can be socially constructed
- A proactive approach to counter-terrorism, while necessary, also has the potential to increase the challenges by those who are tasked with ensuring due process, the safeguarding of human rights and the implementation of policies. These challenges have meaningful implications institutions and policy makers alike

3.2 Question Period

- **Q:** Thinking about grey areas. An interesting thing in government is how we compartmentalize issues. The ability to create a problem that is bounded. The National security framework and what is the appropriate approach? Should citizenship and immigration be involved? You have to define an outcome and prove that you’re meeting those goals. Where does community-policing fit?
- **A:** The RCMP does community outreach with high-risk groups in Canada. It used to be done in the UK and now they do not and are critical of Canada’s use of this, but Cameron has now reversed this. Benchmarking is about what can you come up with because everything changes. How do you project outwards? The outreach program is working well, but not everyone agrees. Victims are being included as they have been in other crimes. So many voices including the private sector. Can you have strategic vision?
- **Q:** It seems likely that we are going to a whole government approach, but it seems like this will be more by happenstance and less by design. What is moving and driving the process?
- **A:** Commissions of inquiry (Pike, McDonald) driven by horror at the excess of agencies in the 1960s, and then to protect civil liberties. After the 9/11 commission people said information was not shared well enough. It’s action and reaction. It becomes subsidiary where you handle it at the lowest level possible and then only move up when you have to. Could be more of what evolves rather

than horizontal and depends on what point of reference you use such as the UN, national, provincial, municipal, private sectors. Sometimes people want in and they go to the media. Why is there no national agency to help victims when they are stressed or in need?

- 3.3 **Benoit Dupont** (University of Montreal; *Security Networks and Counter-terrorism: a Reflection on the Limits of Adversarial Isomorphism*)
 - **Does it take networks to win the war against terrorism?**
 - Up until 9/11 we thought of terrorist organizations as hierarchies in triangles
 - Networks make us think of how are all terrorist organizations are connected in terms of ideological, religious and geographic ties
 - The major response is that it takes a network to defeat a network
 - Disrupt
 - Operate as a security
 - It's easy to model, but how do you implement the policy?
 - Security networks
 - How effective or how dysfunctional are they?
 - There are 3 paradoxes that benefit terrorists but not policing
 - The trust paradox
 - The information paradox
 - Legality/accountability paradox
 - Given this it is hard to say that it takes a network to disrupt a network

3.3 Question Period

- **Q:** There is the problem of how to work out what is the tolerance zone for risk. We can resolve or reduce certain problems, but that will create new ones that we cannot anticipate yet. Things as good or bad is one of the larger challenges. We have mapped the structures and we know the weaknesses, but how to you get over those problems?
- **A:** Not against creating partnerships and sharing information, but against the knee jerk reaction of creating partnerships to solve a problem. You need new tools to do this such as management tools. How do you assess if a terrorism network is working? How do you measure the input of each person or organization? Who is making major contributions? What's the best size? We can learn from health and public policy sectors because they have developed evaluation tools. We need to develop accountability tools for counter-terrorism networks. We need to invest time, effort and money into building new partnerships. It's easy for smaller groups, but not always large organizations. We need to think outside of the public policy. Networks are not self-organizing.

Panel 4: Security Issues, Global and Local

- **4.1 Moderator: Tasleem Budhwani**
- **4.2 Siobhan O'Neil** (UCLA; *Counter-Terrorism Policy Making and Domestic Public Opinion*)
 - **How does the public react to Statesmen who negotiate with terrorists? Do audience costs apply in terrorist situations?**
 - What role does domestic public opinion play in policy decision-making processes?
 - People are concerned about strategic actors and environment, but not always what is going on domestically
 - Audience costs occur when a state executive makes a threat in the international arena and it has both international and domestic implications
 - For example after Bush made statements he had to go into Iraq and Afghanistan
 - If you engage in the national honor than you have to stand up for it
 - Policy outcomes influence how people respond
 - Policy dimensions highlight some of the key implications and that we do not really understand how the public responds to certain events
 - The findings presented here highlight that we need more research to help to better understand how and why the public react in certain situations
 - Audience costs do exist and we need to better understand why and in what context action, or inaction, can impact public perceptions of political decisions

4.2 Question Period

- **Q:** It is interesting to think about responses from a Canadian perspective. Do the ends justify the means in the ways in which people respond?
- **A:** From an academic perspective there is a rally around the flag and from a policy perspective you want to reassure people that you are doing something.
- **C:** I thought Boston was a muted response. There was a strong police response and a muted political response because it was an immigration issue. There does not seem to be much of a reaction and the President is now stuck with a national discussion. Reaction was not the same as at 9/11.
- **C:** I wonder if it was because people did not know if it was terrorism or homegrown terrorism?
- **C:** They seemed to take more time to figure it out and it may have been because they did not quite know what was going on.
- **4.3 Karine Côté-Boucher** (York University; *Between "Dobermans and Hush Puppies!": Generational Struggles at Canadian Customs*)

- **How do changing organizational expectations affect frontline workers whose task it is to implement change?**
- The CBSA mandate has shifted from tax collection to an emphasis on law enforcement activity
- This organizational transformation has required an overhaul of the activities and expectations of border agents
- There is evidence of a generational approach to border services
 - Dobermans, or the new generation, are the people wanting to get into the action
 - Hush puppies, or the old generation, who are more concerned with tax collecting
- By transforming hiring and training requirements CBSA has contributed to two generations of border agents
- However, the new generation are incorporated into teams with people who have worked for 30 years and still see themselves as tax collectors
- Generational differences can be the difference between a formal recording of infractions and simply giving a warning, which is important for risk management
- Lessons
 - Paradigmatic shifts take years to be incorporated into frontline officers' work and they may be met with resistance
 - To be successfully implemented security policies need to take into account generational effects
 - Findings have implications for CBSA and policing organizations undergoing changes
- Generational differences in the expectations of CBSA agents can have meaningful implications not only for the day to day tasks of these workers, but more importantly for risk management and the ways in which ports of entry operate

4.3 Question Period

- **Q:** You are pinning the explanation on the generation of the worker, but is this a communication issue of the organization?
- **A:** The hush puppies seem to have higher rates of success, which can be attributed to professional socialization and training over time, but it becomes an issue of resources. Hush puppies are often willing to be a mentor, but there was no structure for it to happen. The younger officers had told some of the older ones that they were stressed that older people would be retiring in mass because they were relying on their expertise.
- **Q:** Were there any young hush-puppies or old dobermans?
- **A:** There were some young hush puppies but few old dobermans. Training is much more physical than it used to be and those who are hired by CBSA have university training. It makes the workforce younger.

Day 2: May 3, 2013

Notes from Day 1 and Presenting Day 2

- **Martin Bouchard** (Simon Fraser University, TSAS Associate Director, Research)
 - For those who have been to other TSAS and Kanishka events there seems to be an evolution of the discussion that is happening, there is a level of trust that is being built
 - Some of the key points from day 1, one from each presentation
 - The importance of history and what is going on today as it helped us to see the connections
 - The importance of corruption and the business of corruption
 - Integration is not the end of our problems
 - Personal networks or professional networks
 - The importance of not thinking that networks are the solution to all of your problems
 - The importance of choosing one modeling option over the other
 - The importance of thinking about generational struggles when new policies are in place and how do we integrate these streams
 - The importance of thinking about purely political negotiations, and the responses to an event and negotiating with terrorists

Panel 1: Innovations in Methods to Analyze Terrorism and its Response (Part 1 of 2)

- **5.1 Moderator: Brett Kubicek**
- **5.2 Leslie W. Kennedy** (Rutgers University: *Global Threats to Security: Risk Terrain Modeling and Risk Balance Strategies*)
 - **What impact can risk assessment tools have on the ways in which we prepare and respond to terrorist events?**
 - Why does crime happen in certain places in the first place? To help answer this question we can look to risk factors and correlates
 - Risk is: threat, vulnerability and consequence
 - You can use risk as a metric for crime, terrorism or disaster
 - We have been able to operationalize risk factors into risk terrain correlates
 - Can the things we know about local crime analysis be scaled up to the national or international level?
 - Risk can be assessed, but it also looks at resources that are given to respond
 - Data management tools can help with inputs into decision making processes
 - Are you having an effect? Do you know what to do next?
 - Most interested in factors that relate to location
 - It is important to anchor the data to something and in this case it is

location

- Accurate risk assessment has the potential to minimize both the threat of potential terrorist activities, as well as, the impact of realized terrorist attacks and as such can be a valuable counter-terrorism tool

5.2 Question Period

- **Q:** Have you looked at the financial issues in areas? Is asset stripping contributing to instability?
- **A:** It would be a great application. I try to stay away from the word ‘predictive’ because it’s the buzzword and it’s nonsense for police to expect that computer software can predict crime. We can forecast, but terrorism is a low incident high intensity event. We need a better way of explaining patterns of events; we want to know about indicators for the future and how to get ahead of it. Police are very focused on bad guys, so is counter-terrorism, but it is not an effective way of developing strategies to respond. We need to remove conditions under which people are committing crimes in the first place and do not just arrest people. It is not about root causes, but about explaining context. Under what conditions can these things happen? We have very little experience with terrorism and we need to learn from those with more experience. Turkey understands you need to stop the context in which it happens in the first place.
- **Q:** There are differences between application and translation into policy, and one issue is displacement. If the data brings up displacement how does that translate into policy and the reversal of policy? At what point could data say a policy is no longer relevant?
- **A:** Hijackings stopped when they started to put screening at airports. Areas that you can ‘boarder’ will be safer. What I have been thinking about as interesting about the Boston bombing was that it could have been anywhere. They saw the opportunity, but they were going to a major event. Can you stop the bombing from occurring? It’s intelligence’s job to find them, but it turned out that many lives were saved because so many responders were already there. Hurricane Sandy was not as bad because the governor made people leave and therefore dealt with the vulnerability instead of the consequence. You can have emergency response people there to mitigate the problem.
- **5.3 Herbert H. Tsang** (Trinity Western University; *A Systematic Approach to Develop a Computational Framework for Counter-terrorism and Public Safety*)
 - **How do you maximize public safety and what factors can contribute to the establishment of best practices for first responders?**
 - This study looks at emergency preparedness and in particular the behavior of crowds
 - When something happens how can you identify the gaps of putting different people in different places?
 - Tools need to be intuitive enough to be used without too much training

- Have developed a virtual environment, put human subjects into the environment and then asked them questions about the situations that they were put into
- Started by looking at pedestrian simulations and combined this with a fear of crime
 - What if you have to make a choice at a junction?
 - If there is a threat are you more likely to pick A or B?
- Looked at two personality characteristics and their planning of where they want to go
 - Bold or fearful
- The route taken differs based on personality
- Results have shown differences in the decision making between males and females, and younger and older
- The key goal is the modeling of human movement in a given space
- The findings of this research, although currently in the beginning stages, has important implications for risk assessment, threat response planning and decision making strategies for first responders

5.3 Question Period

- **Q:** To what extent do you take into account people's reactions when they are in stressful situations? They don't necessarily have a flight reaction.
- **A:** Right now we are modeling everyone trying to get out, but you can change the actions of the agents. We haven't done that yet.
- **Q:** You use the word swarm, which is not so much a persons individual characteristics but exists because of the people who are around them. You are using people by themselves is that ok? Are you using video of actual events to validate your results?
- **A:** We use swarm models to simulate events, but we can modify the agent in the swarm. Right now we have not validated against video because we are still in the tool building stage, but we hope to do this in the next year.

Panel 2: Terrorism and The Internet

- 6.1 **Moderator: James Taylor**
- 6.2 **Laura Huey** (University of Western Ontario; *The Gray Cygnet Problem in Terrorism Research*)
 - **Why is it important to model low probability events? How do methodological issues contribute to the tendency to ignore unique cases?**
 - When we talk about domestic radicalization we are typically talking about the "norm"
 - The participants discussed here were radicalized in London and converted

- to Islam, As such they rejected both the cultures of their families and Canadian culture as well to adopt a culture that they had never been a part of before
- Grey swans raise the question of how do we model low probability events?
- Grey cygnet
 - Falls within the realm of possibility
 - Is an outlier
 - Small in scale and less degree of impact
 - Has emergent impact and could develop into larger event
- Why do cygnets get missed?
- Methodological Issue 1
 - Limited cases to look at so outliers are often included
- Methodological Issue 2
 - Using less than great data
- Methodological Issue 3
 - Micro, meso, macro
- It is therefore important to treat unlike, and unique, cases as such until empirical analysis tells us that they are similar as by failing to do so you might miss valuable and informative information

6.2 Question Period

- **Q:** Have you derived any insight into what causes 2nd generation people to join the cause? Usually with the norm it is personal because of identity politics and it is grievance based. How does it become their cause?
- **A:** I started to think about this to study this in London. A research question I am interested in is friendship networks. Part of the assumption is that its grievance and identity based, but maybe we do not really understand this.
- **Q:** There is massive convergence on what you said. History is totally missing from radicalization with the exception of a few case studies. Connection also missing to 1970s terrorism (Italy) there is much to be learned from there. There is no baseline to compare these groups to and most Muslim youth under 30 are remarkable well integrated. It is a matter of choosing the frame of reference and looking at converts to Islam. Why did Jews convert to other religions and we have studies telling us what was going on there. We have data in parallel fields that we can look to. We have had too much tunnel vision.
- **A:** It is ironic to find a theoretical framework.
- **6.3 Benjamin Ducol** (Université Laval; *A Radical Sociability: In Defense of an Online/Offline Multidimensional Approach to Violent Radicalisation*)
 - **How does the Internet affect radicalization and to what extent can a career approach help to better understand the nexus between online and offline interactions and behaviors?**

- There are two considerations about how the Internet can affect radicalization
 - The globalization of online radicalization publications
 - Not new that they are published in English
 - Many of the materials can be translated into many different languages
 - The proliferation of radical and extremist websites
- In the literature there are three main attitudes
 - To underestimate the role of the internet
 - To overestimate the role the that internet can have
 - Mutual exclusion
- Radicalization happens at micro, meso and macro levels and we need to embrace what is happening online and offline because they influence each other
- We can use the concept of career to help us and look at two different aspects of becoming a terrorist
 - Appetency is believing in what you are doing
 - Competency is practicing and engaging
- Belief and engagement is a continuum, or a spectrum of what people do and what they are willing to do
- To understand the impact of the Internet on radicalization it is imperative to take continuity and change into account, to appreciate the importance of constraints and opportunities and finally to grasp the impact that both online and offline communities can have on behavioral outcomes

6.3 Question Period

Q: Issues of self-radicalization also brings up issues of ideology. It sounds like it does speak to there being an ideological interest.

A: I think there is a connection between ideology and interest. Why were you looking at the website in the first place? There was a fantasy about the online sphere, but at the end of the day it is more similar to offline behavior. There have been some studies looking at anorexia forums and they were going online to self-identify and learn how to be a good anorexic. Interest does not have to last a long time. It could be two months, but for other people it reinforces their trajectory.

Q: Distinguishing between different roles can be related to the career literature. What kind of careers exists online? Thinking about careers and practice is one thing but consuming and action is another. Are you also looking at different roles and careers in an online context?

A: You also see inventing actions. People who had been very involved with posting messages were also the people who were trying to recruit people in real life. It is important to look at the people who are involved. Are they only consuming or are they participating as well? Trajectories can they show us who will go abroad, who will turn their thoughts into action. People are consuming a lot of material telling them what they

should do, but people also select the content they consume.

Panel 3: Innovations in Methods to Analyze Terrorism and its Response (Part 2 of 2)

- **7.1 Moderator: Sean Norton**
- **7.2 Thomas Holt** (Michigan State University; *Exploring the Phenomena of Civilian Cyber-warriors*)
 - **How can the Internet be used as a tool by civilians to attack and disrupt critical infrastructure and governmental systems?**
 - The goal here is to try to understand the issue of cyber attacks and how it corresponds with terrorist activities
 - Online space also allows terrorists the opportunity to market their ideas to specific groups either pre or post attack
 - Online technology is cheap and cost effecting
 - We have not really addressed how the internet may be used as an attack factor
 - The goal is to understand an emerging community and the potential for civilian cyber warriors
 - Are there different predictors for people who are willing to do online or physical attacks?
 - Some of the predictors looked at include
 - Technology specific models
 - Attitudes towards technology
 - Factors such as nationalism, patriotism
 - Willingness to engage in physical attacks
 - Given that online attacks are a reality it is important to be as proactive as possible in thwarting these threats and doing so has implications for law enforcement, intelligence agencies and policy makers alike

7.2 Question Period

- **Q:** Do people underreport extreme actions, does that influence the results?
- **A:** We did not get that chilling factor, but trying to look at the data. We used an electronic survey in US but paper in Taiwan and its possible that this may have influenced the distribution.
- **Q:** Cybercrime could mask heterogeneity. Movement towards online micro-behaviors. All engaging in small illicit behavior but collectively it accumulates to have a big effect. All collective, self-organized behaviors could add up to smothering greater and cyber crimes.
- **A:** Multi-measure model for technological skill. We went towards objective measures that capture technological skills. Not a lot of variation but could be very interesting. High technology knowledge could be corresponding with more extreme action.

- **7.3 Sue-Ming Yang** (National Chung Cheng University; *What Produces Change in Terrorist Activities? Introducing two Innovative Methods to Systematically Examine Terrorism over Time*)

- **How do we study the longitudinal development of terrorism?**
- Qualitative work is good because it brings depth, but the problem of overreliance on case studies is that we focus too much on extreme cases and as such we don't see what terrorism looks like in a more general sense
- Examining GTD data illustrates that the overall trends for terrorist activities peaked in 1992/1993 after increasing throughout the 1980s
- Trajectory analyses show that there is a great deal of heterogeneity
- Group based modeling helps us to establish different patterns using a top down approach
- Hazard ratios let us look from a bottom up perspective
- The two methods are useful tools to have a more individual level perspective
- These methodological techniques have the ability to illustrate developmental trends, ideological orientations and events that can precipitate an increase in the activities of terrorist groups. The findings of analyses like this could have important implications for risk assessment and threat vulnerabilities

7.3 Question Period

- **Q:** Looking at group based modeling to look at developmental patterns over time. What is the next step? Could you now look to the subgroups to see their development over time?
- **A:** Studies show how crime distributes across place. In Seattle we looked at how crime developed over time. Some places had increased and some were always hot spot. Some places had a crime drop so what is going in there? One way to apply this could be to do this after we identify the patterns.
- **Q:** Series hazard analysis could be used for looking at social movements and historically you probably could get enough information to formulate hypotheses to get some good results, but you have to be careful in setting it up.
- **A:** We have applied this to Northern Ireland.

Lessons Learned

- What have you learned that will impact your work in this area?
- **Siobhan O'Neil** (UCLA)
 - We have come really far but there are things we can improve on
 - Methods
 - Assumptions
 - Paradigms
 - Data

- Bias
- Questions
- **Adam Molnar** (University of Victoria)
 - Theoretical methods
 - Professional development
- **Karine Côté-Boucher** (York University)
 - Trust relationships
 - Data access is a problem
 - Professional development
- **Benjamin Ducol** (Université Laval)
 - No magical tool to analyze terrorism
 - Progressing in identifying what the key issues are
 - Still need space to disagree with each other and offer suggestions
- **Brett Kubicek** (Public Safety Canada)
 - Nice opportunity, notably because of the interactions with grad students
 - We need to study and get better at explaining and talking about how certain irregular events precipitate others
 - How do we make sure things do not escalate?
 - How do we move forward?

Dan Heibert (TSAS update)

- Will be another workshop in November and they are very open to suggestions
- Would like to send a set of broad themes and get feedback on what is wanted for the details
- Themes
 - Community engagement
 - Youth
 - Impacts of counter-terrorism policy, programs and thinking about minority communities
- Summer academy
 - For graduate students and to foster professional development for recently hired policy people