MALEVOLENT INNOVATION

Novelty and Effectiveness in Terror Attacks

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Variations in Terrorist Attacks



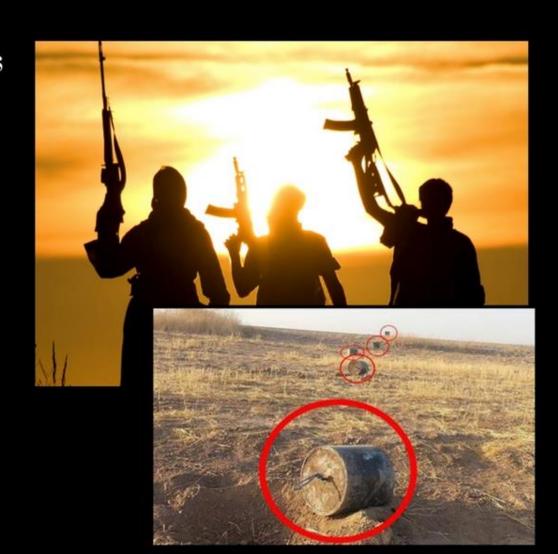


Today's Agenda

- l) Discuss malevolent tactical innovation as a performance metric
- 2) Methods of L.E.A.D.I.R and attack coding
- 3) Tactical novelty vs. effectiveness
- 4) Case studies
- 5) Conclusions

Performance Metrics in Terror Attacks

- 1) Uniqueness of Weapons
- 2) Expertise
- 3) Conformity to Ideolgoical Goal
- 4) Coordination
- 5) Furthering of organizational goals



Malevolent Innovation

Malevolent Intent

Original

Effective

Destruction to:

- People
- Process
- Property
- Symbols

Malevolent Innovation

Malevolent Intent

Original

Effective

Extent to which attacks are:

- Novel
- Surprising
- Elegant
- Complex

Malevolent Innovation

Malevolent Intent

Original

Effective

Extent to which attacks are:

- Relevant
- Useful
- Applicable



L.E.A.D.I.R Dataset

Attack Data

Sampled from the University of Maryland's Global Terrorism Database (GTD)

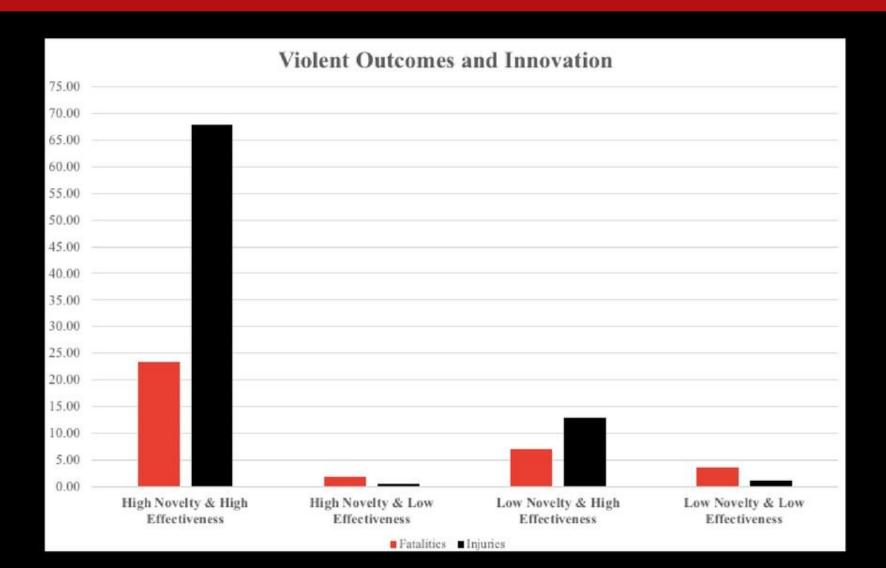
Content coded for destruction to people, processes, property, and symbols of the out-group

Coded using behaviorally anchored benchmark scales (1-5)

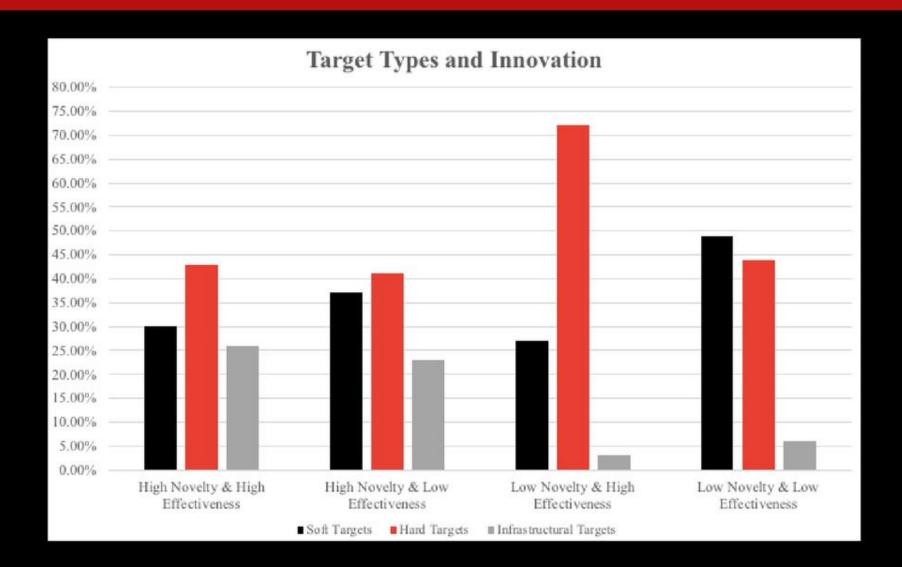
Terrorist Organizations (n = 130)

> Terrorist Attacks (n = 8,585)

Novelty vs. Effectiveness



Novelty vs. Effectiveness

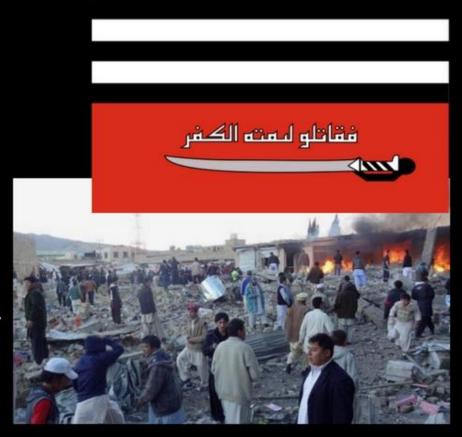




Case Study #1

High Novelty -High Effectiveness

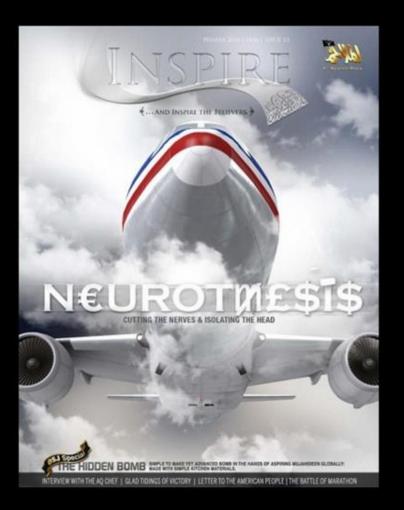
04/16/2010: On Friday, in Quetta, Balochistan, Pakistan, a suicide bomber blew himself up inside a hospital killing at eight civilians and wounding 35 others, including a Member of Parliament from the ruling Pakistan People's Party. Unidentified assailants riding a motorcycle killed Ashraf Zaidi, the son of the chief of the Shia Conference Balochistan. Hundreds of people, including a local parliamentarian and dozens of journalists, rushed to the hospital where the body was lying. As the crowd gathered at the casualty ward, a suicide bomber blew himself up. Fifteen kilograms of explosives were used in the attack. Lashkar-e-Jhangvi (LeJ) claimed responsibility for the attack.



Case Study #2

High Novelty -Low Effectiveness

10/29/2010: On Friday night around 0330, in East Midlands Airport in Lockington, Leicestershire, Great Britain, British authorities conducted a search of UPS Flight 232, which had been bound for the United States and was diverted to East Midlands Airport after authorities were alerted by Saudi intelligence that there were parcels carrying explosive devices on board. Officials located and safely defused an improvised explosive device, reportedly not long before it was set to detonate. The IED was a package containing PETN hidden inside a printer cartridge.



Case Study #3

Low Novelty -High Effectiveness

Il/19/2004: High Court Judge Sarath Abepitiya, 58, was shot and killed while sitting in his car in the garage of his home off the Sarana Road area of Cinnamon Gardens in the diplomatic quarter of Colombo, Sri Lanka. His bodyguard, who was standing outside the car, was also killed. Unidentified gunmen, believed to be members of the Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam (LTTE) escaped past police in a van, which was later found abandoned.





Key Take-Aways

l) Innovation is comprised of novelty and effectiveness

- 2) Most likely to use "tried and true" methods when attacking hard targets
- 3) More experimental techniques when attacking soft targets



Thank You

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