



*ARC Centre of Excellence
in Policing and Security*

Measuring the Effectiveness of Counter-Terrorism Strategies

DHS University Network Summit

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Introduction

- Recognise the established need to more scientifically measure the effectiveness of counter-terrorism strategies
- CEPS and START partnership
- Describe the CEPS CTiL – Counter Terrorism Intelligent Library

Existing Research

- An absence of high quality, scientific evaluation of counter-terrorism strategies (see Lum, Kennedy & Sherley (2006, updated in 2009))
- The evidence base for policy making against terrorism is very weak
- There is an urgent need to commission research and evaluation on counter-terrorism measures to determine whether these strategies work
- A need to evaluate whether interventions are connected to measureable and desired outcome

What we do know

- The (scarce) results are inconsistent:
 - reduction with displacement (e.g., metal detectors in airports)
 - no evidence of reduction (e.g., fortifying embassies)
 - may even *increase* the likelihood of terrorism (e.g., retaliatory attacks)

Background to the Project

- In June 2009, the Australian Department of Prime Minister and Cabinet commissioned CEPS to undertake research examining the effectiveness of counter-terrorist strategies in Indonesia, the Philippines and Thailand
- A collaborative research project undertaken with START, with funding support from the US Department of Homeland Security

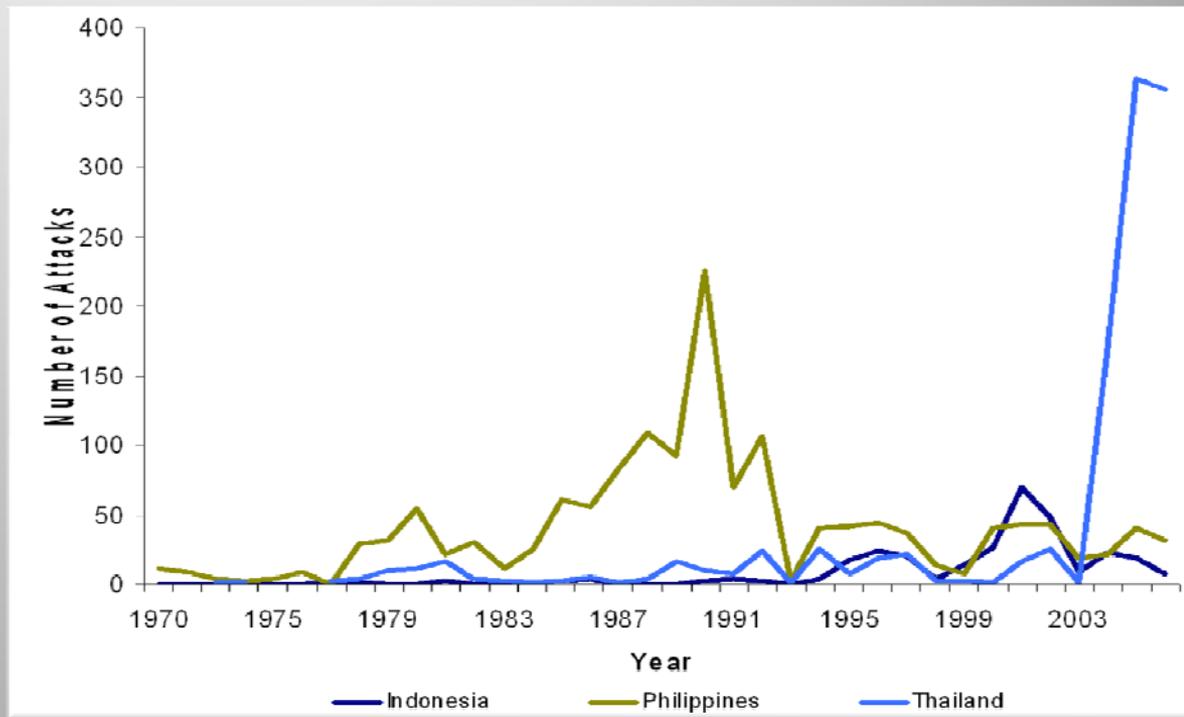
Research Team

A international research collaboration

- CEPS
 - Professor Lorraine Mazerolle (Chief Investigator)
 - Dr Rebecca Denning (Chief Investigator)
 - Dr Gentry White
 - Federal Agent Paul Jones
- START
 - Professor Gary LaFree (Chief Investigator)
 - Assistant Professor Sue-Ming Yang
 - Brandon Behlendorf
 - Professor Daniel Mabrey

Terrorism Trends in SE Asia

- Indonesia increases in mid 1990s and 2001
- Philippines very erratic and generally increasing up until 1990
- Dramatic increase in the number of events in Thailand over the 2004-2007 period



Explaining Terrorism in SE Asia

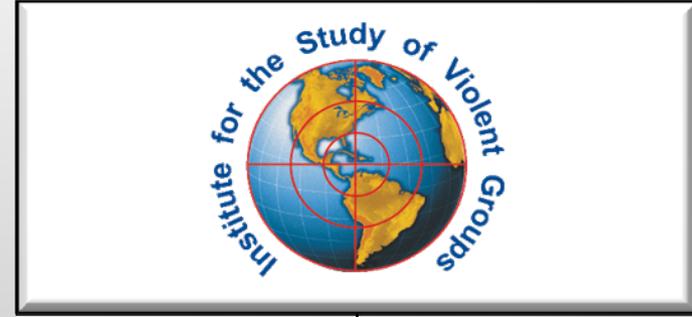
- Continual rise of radical Islam in SE Asia
- Separatist claims for autonomous governance
- Important to understand the
 - Australia – US collaboration in Global War on Terror
 - Australia's proximity to SE Asia



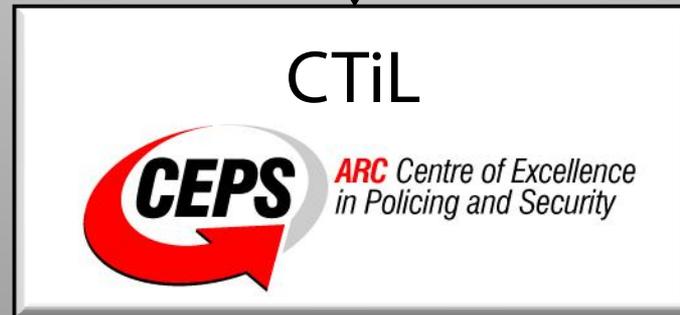
Counter-Terrorism Strategies

- In SE Asia, counter-terrorism responses stem from:
 - national governments
 - the regional body ASEAN
 - from the influence of international players such as the US, UN and Australia
- National responses of ASEAN states to counter terrorism is patchy

Data Sources and Integration



Merged Dataset
Indonesia, the Philippines, Thailand

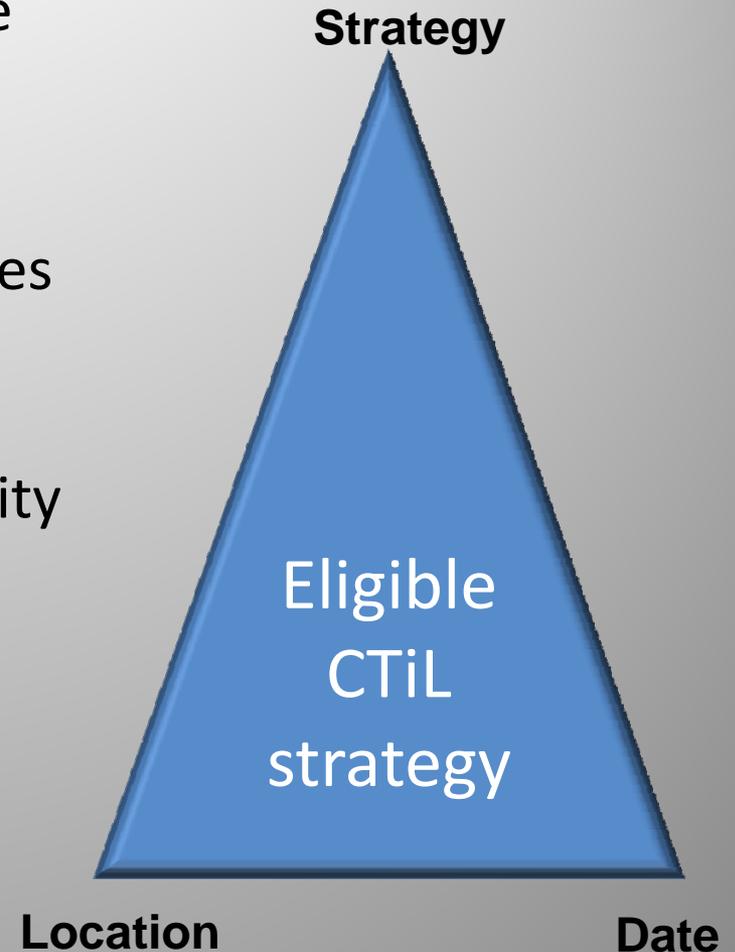


The Counter-Terrorism Intelligent Library (CTiL)

- CTiL is the computer-based system that will automatically identify and store information on counter-terrorism strategies
- The CTiL database will be linked with the GTD and ISVG data to allow analyses of the impact of counter-terrorism strategies on terrorist incidents, tactics and group activities

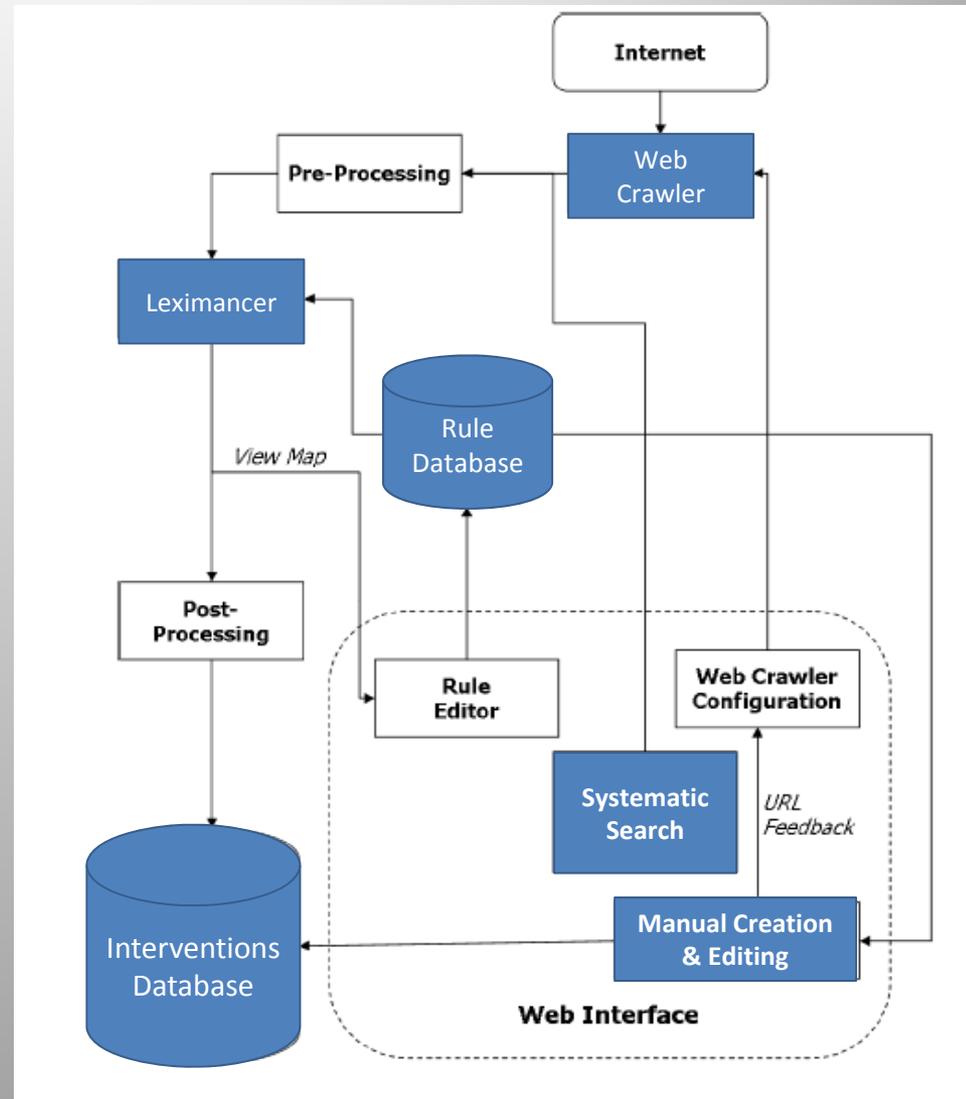
CTiL Inclusion Criteria

- CTiL is looking to piece together three sides of a triangle
 1. Any intentional change by nation states and/or their representatives to: governance structures, government policy, legislation or operational activity
 2. Directed towards or impacting on
 3. Terrorism (as defined by the START - Global Terrorism Database (GTD))
 4. In Indonesia, the Philippines or Thailand



CTiL Architecture

- Leximancer
 - Leximancer takes a substantial body of text and rapidly consolidates it into meaningful 'Themes', 'Concepts' and their associated relationships
- Rule database
 - Complex codebook
- Web crawler
 - Grey literature: government reports, think-tanks, etc
- Systematic Search
 - Academic literature



Codebook Development

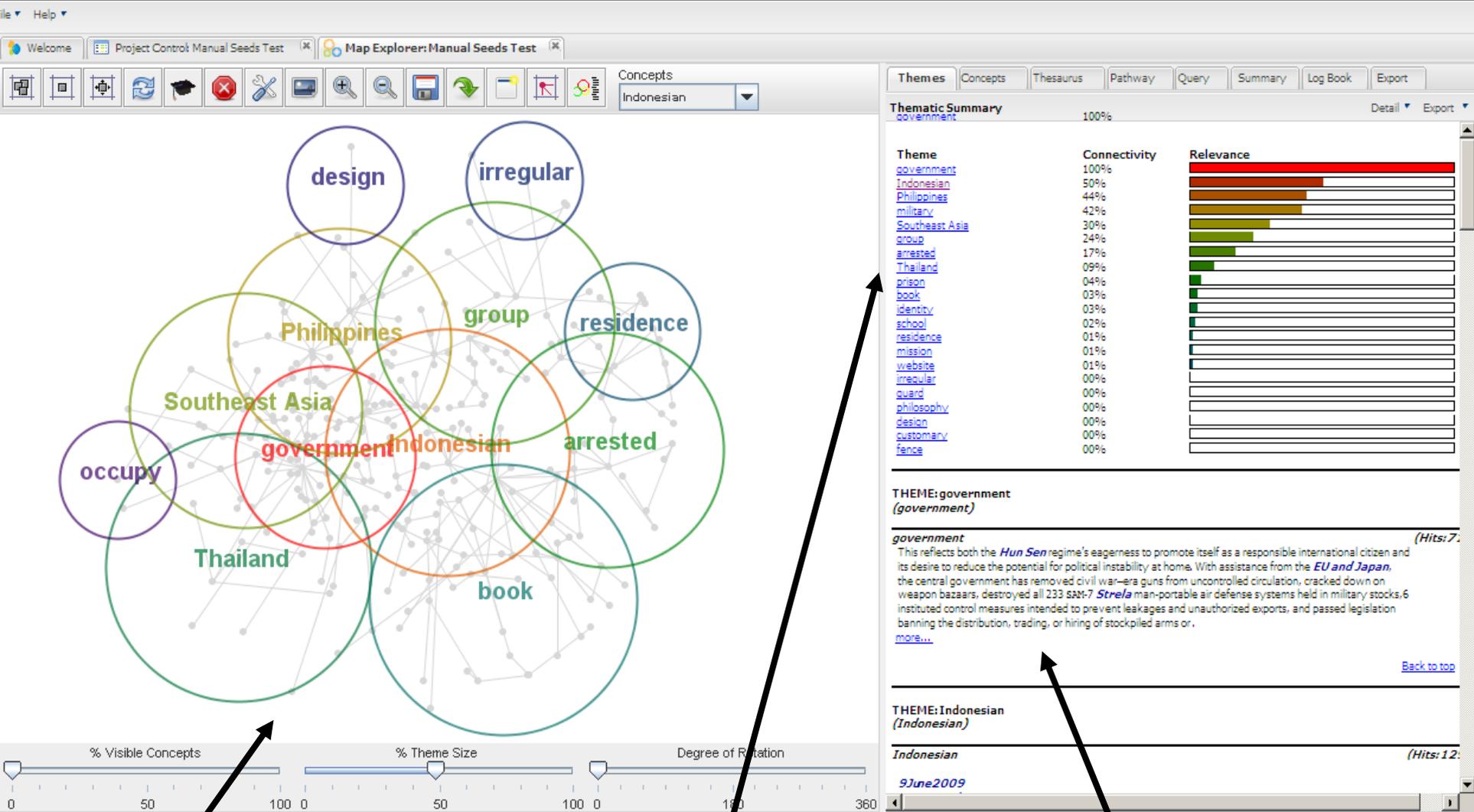
- Inclusion criteria
- The CTiL Codebook is based on the Australian The *National Counter-Terrorism Plan (2005) 2nd Edition*, Australia's highest level strategic CT policy document
- The Framework has four elements:
 - Legal & Administrative
 - Prevention & Preparedness
 - Response
 - Recovery
- This framework has broad international application

Codebook - Examples

Legal & Administrative	Prevention & Preparedness	Response	Recovery
<p>Changes in Governance/ Constitutional arrangements</p> <p>Transnational Governance Arrangements</p> <p>Domestic Legislation Domestic Coordination</p>	<p>Institutional capacity building/cooperation</p> <p>Specialised Units</p> <p>Cooperation and Information/Intelligence</p> <p>Protective Security</p> <p>Education & Communication</p>	<p>Direct/Focused</p> <p>Indirect/Unfocused</p> <p>Operational Outcomes</p>	<p>Targeted programs</p>

Emergent Data
Co-variates

Using Leximancer to “Tune” the Rules



Concept Map

Themes

Source Document Extracts

The CTiL Web Interface (1)

- CTiL identifies potential interventions
- Document, strategy and location filters

CTiL

Welcome, **rfernando** | [Log Out](#)

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Staged Interventions Browser

Select a Job... | **Select a Document...** | **Select a Strategy...** | Select a Location... | Select a Status... | Date from... | Date to... | **Apply Filters** | Clear Filters

[Add to Workbench](#) | [Edit Status](#) | [View Text](#) | [Clear Selections](#)

Job	Document	Strategy	Location	Date	Status	Attributes
2259f113629014a1eb3e086232da344	Abuza 2004..pdf	1.2.3 Diplomatic Measures	Indonesia	November-2001	Invalid	1 . Legal & Admini
2259f113629014a1eb3e086232da344	Abuza 2004..pdf	2.3 Cooperation and Information/Intellige	Philippines	1988	New	
2259f113629014a1eb3e086232da344	Abuza 2004..pdf	2.5.2.2 Non-Offender Focused	Philippines	December-1994	Assigned	
2259f113629014a1eb3e086232da344	Abuza 2004..pdf	4.1.4 Recovery other	Philippines	May-1992	New	4 . Recovery
2259f113629014a1eb3e086232da344	Abuza 2004..pdf	3.2.2 Generalised security	Indonesia	December-2000	New	3.2 Indirect/Unfocu
2259f113629014a1eb3e086232da344	Abuza 2004..pdf	2.3 Cooperation and Information/Intellige	Philippines	1993	Assigned	
2259f113629014a1eb3e086232da344	Abuza 2004..pdf	1.1.2.1 Agreement Made	Philippines	1990	New	1 . Legal & Admini
2259f113629014a1eb3e086232da344	Abuza 2004..pdf	3.2.2 Generalised security	Indonesia	June-2000	New	3.2 Indirect/Unfocu
2259f113629014a1eb3e086232da344	Abuza 2004..pdf	4.1.4 Recovery other	Philippines	February-1996	New	4 . Recovery
2259f113629014a1eb3e086232da344	Abuza 2004..pdf	2.5.2.2 Non-Offender Focused	Philippines	September-1994	New	

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Workbench

[Create Intervention](#) | [Create Manual Intervention](#) | [Remove](#) | [View Text](#)

Job	Document	Strategy	Locaton	Date	Status	Attributes
2259f113629014a1eb3e086232da344	Abuza 2004..pdf	1.2.3 Diplomatic Measures	Indonesia	November-2001	Invalid	1 . Legal & Administ

The CTiL Web Interface (2)

- Quality assurance: reviewer confirms the proposed intervention is “real”

View Intervention Text Segments

Strategy & Location - ((WORD:capacity AND WORD:building) OR (WORD:package OR WORD:funding OR WORD:strengthening OR WORD:assistance OR WORD:support OR WORD:training OR WORD:reform OR NAME:IMET OR NAME:ICITAP OR NAME:ATA OR NAME:JUSMAG-P OR NAME:FMF OR NAME:JCLEC OR NAME:INL)) AND (NAME:Philippines)

Text

During his visit to the **Philippines** in July 2003, **Prime Minister Howard** announced a three-year \$5 million package of counter-terrorism assistance. The package will provide practical assistance in the following areas.

[Full Text](#)

Strategy & Date - ((WORD:capacity AND WORD:building) OR (WORD:package OR WORD:funding OR WORD:strengthening OR WORD:assistance OR WORD:support OR WORD:training OR WORD:reform OR NAME:IMET OR NAME:ICITAP OR NAME:ATA OR NAME:JUSMAG-P OR NAME:FMF OR NAME:JCLEC OR NAME:INL)) AND (TAG:USER_month=July-2003)

Text

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[Full Text](#)

The CTiL Web Interface (3)

- Auto-population of “parent” strategies further up the codebook hierarchy

Create Live Intervention

Step 2 of 5 - Parent Strategies

Below is a merged list of parent strategies identified with each of the staged interventions. The list has been culled to only include parents of the strategy selected in the previous step.

Identified Parent Strategies:

Description	Code	Requirement
-------------	------	-------------

Below is a list of parent strategies that were **NOT** identified with any of the staged interventions.

Missing Parent Strategies:

Description	Code	Requirement
2 . Prevention & Preparedness	pp	(build OR increase OR strengthen OR prepare) AND (capacity OR capabil
2.1 Institutional capacity building/cooperation	pp_cap_build	(institutional OR agency OR unit OR Government OR police OR military) AN

IMPORTANT: If you create this intervention, the missing parents listed above will automatically be added to the live intervention. If this is ok, please proceed to the next step.

◀ Back ▶ Next 🔍 Search for Duplicates 💾 Save ✖ Cancel

The CTiL Web Interface (4)

- An ability to add emergent data – additional rich information on agency, resources, etc

Create Live Intervention

Step 4 of 5 - Emergent Data Entities

Below is a merged list of Emergent Data attributes automatically identified with the source staged interventions for this live intervention. You can use the widgets below to modify this list.

+ Add Emergent Data Entity + Add Emergent Multi-select + Add Emergent Category - Remove

Description	Summary	Type
-------------	---------	------

Add Emergent Data Attribute

- 3.3.X Operational Outcome Attributes
- 5.1 Resources
- 5.2 Agencies
- 5.4 Committees
- 5.7 International Organisation
- 6.4 End Date
- 7.1 Change of Leadership
- 7.2 Succession Method
- 7.3 Government Description
- 7.4 Events

◀ Back ▶ Next 🔍 Search for Duplicates 💾 Save ✖ Cancel

Outcomes

- When linked with the GTD, the CTiL will be able to measure the effectiveness of:
 - different counter-terrorist strategies
 - Broad categories: Legal & Administrative; Prevention & Preparedness; Response; and Recovery
 - More specific strategies: e.g., legislative change, capacity building programs, physical security measures, arrest of key people
 - counter-terrorism strategies:
 - in different locations (CTiL data is geo-coded)
 - “delivered” by different government agencies, multiple agencies
- First phase of analysis is due at end 2010
- Expansion to transnational and organised crime, illicit drug importation